A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whoſe Works they are found.

Abſtracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By the AUTHOR,

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To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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THE

PREFACE.

HAVING been long employed in the ſtudy and cultivation of the Engliſh language, I lately publiſhed a dictionary like thoſe compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the uſe of ſuch as aſpire to exactneſs of criticiſm, or elegance of ſtyle.

But it has been ſince conſidered that works of that kind are by no means neceſſary to the greater number of readers, who, ſeldom intending to write or preſuming to judge, turn over books only to amuſe their leiſure, and to gain degrees of knowledge ſuitable to lower characters, or neceſſary to the common buſineſs of life: theſe know not any other uſe of a dictionary than that of adjuſting orthography, and explaining terms of ſcience or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For theſe purpoſes many dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of ſkil l; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands by which even the loweſt expectations could be ſatisfied. Some of their authors wanted induſtry, and others literature: ſome knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to ſupply them.

For this reaſon a ſmall dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and, as I may without arrogance claim to myſelf a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I ſhall hope to be conſidered as having more experience at leaſt than moſt of my predeceſſors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily uſe. I therefore offer to the public an abſtract or epitome of my former work.

In comparing this with other dictionaries of the ſame kind, it will be found to have ſeveral advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phraſes by which other dictionaries may vitiate the ſtyle, are rejected from this.

III. The words are more correctly ſpelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by obſervation of the practice of the beſt authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more diſtinctly noted.

V. The ſenſes of each word are more copiouſly enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occuring in the elder authors, ſuch as Spenſer, Shakſpeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inſerted; ſo that this book may ſerve as a gloſſary or expoſitory index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different ſenſes of each word, are ſubjoined from the large dictionary the names of thoſe writers by whom they have been uſed; ſo that the reader who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unuſual, and what are recommended by the beſt authority.

The words of this dictionary, as oppoſed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately ſpelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically aſcertained. Of an abſtract it is not neceſſary to ſay more; and I hope, it will not be found that truth requires me to ſay leſs.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of using words properly*, comprises four parts: Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shewn this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any convenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words.* It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Roman.	Italick.	Old English.	Name.
A a	*A a*	𝔄 𝔞	*a*
B b	*B b*	𝔅 𝔟	*be*
C c	*C c*	ℭ 𝔠	*see*
D d	*D d*	𝔇 𝔡	*dee*
E e	*E e*	𝔈 𝔢	*e*
F f	*F f*	𝔉 𝔣	*eff*
G g	*G g*	𝔊 𝔤	*jee*
H h	*H h*	ℌ 𝔥	*aitch*
I i	*I i*	𝔦	*i* (or *ja.*
J j	*J j*	𝔍 𝔧	*j* conson.
K k	*K k*	𝔎 𝔨	*ka*
L l	*L l*	𝔏 𝔩	*el*
M m	*M m*	𝔐 𝔪	*em*
N n	*N n*	𝔑 𝔫	*en*
O o	*O o*	𝔒 𝔬	*o*
P p	*P p*	𝔓 𝔭	*pee*
Q q	*Q q*	𝔔 𝔮	*cue*
R r	*R r*	ℜ 𝔯	*ar*
S ſs	*S ſs*	𝔖 ſ𝔰	*eſs*
T t	*T t*	𝔗 𝔱	*tee*
U u	*U u*	𝔲	*u* (or *va*
V v	*V v*	𝔙 𝔳	*v.* conſon.
W w	*W w*	𝔚 𝔴	double *u*
X x	*X x*	𝔛 𝔵	*ex*
Y y	*Y y*	𝔜 𝔶	*wy*
Z z	*Z z*	ℨ 𝔷	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *ſ hard.*

To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ff, ſi, fi, ffi, ffl, ffl, and &, or *and per ſe, and:* *ct, ſt, fl. ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ff, ſi, fi, ffi, ffl,* &. ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ff, ff, fi, ffi, fl, ffl, &.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, because anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expressed by the same character; but as those letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly said to consist of twenty-six letters.

None of the small consonants have a double form, except *ſ*, *s*; of which *ſ* is used in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy, holy*, before *i*, as from *die, dying*; from *beautify, beautifying*; in the words *ſays, days, eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *ſyſtem*, σύστημα; *ſympathy*, συμπάθεια.

For

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowneſs*.

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow diſquiſition I followthe example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language, and conſequently able to pronounce the letters of which I teach the pronunciation; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *ſalvation*, *generation*.

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glaſs*.

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *foult*; *mault*; and we ſtill ſay *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *graſs*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturaliſed or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Ceſar*, *Eneas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcēne*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar*, *ſĕparate*, *cĕlebrate*, *mĕn*, *thĕn*.

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, as in *vĕx*, *pĕrplexity*, *rĕlent*, *mĕdlar*, *rĕptile*, *ſĕrpent*, *cĕllar*, *cĕſſation*, *blĕſſing*, *fĕll*, *fĕlling*, *dĕbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonants, *as ſince*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn*, *bāne*; *căn*, *cāne*; *pĭn*, *pine*; *tŭn*, *tūne*; *rŏb*, *rōbe*; *p p*, *pōpe*; *fir*, *fīre*; *cur*, *cūre*; *tŭb*, *tūbe*.

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *yeare*; *wildneſs*, *wildneſſe*, which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus, *clear-re*, *fel-le*, *knowledg-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in

in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve*, *līve*, *gĭve*.

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open*, *shapen*, *shotten*, *thistle*, *participle*, *metre*, *lucre*.

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*, or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *stew*.

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize*, *perceiving*.

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u*.

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *sleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a sound long, as *fīne*; and short, as *fĭn*.

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarkable in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn*, *thīne*.

I is often sounded before *r*, as a short *u*; as *flirt*, *first*, *shirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is sounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrŏding*; or short, as, *blŏck*, *knŏck*, *ŏblique*, *lŏll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son*, *come*.

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *œconomy*; but *œ* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *soil*, *moil*, *noisome*.

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the sound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court*; sometimes like *o* short, as *cough*; sometimes like *u* close, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*, which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *our*, as *honeur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūse*, *confūsion*, ; or ſhort, as *ŭs*, *concŭſſion*.

It coaleſces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in theſe combinations the force of the *w* conſonant, as *quaff*, *queſt*, *quit*, *quite*, *languiſh*; ſometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*. It is ſometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no ſound.

Ue is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *ſynagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *ſay*, *ſayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *y*, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable, before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort, as *ĭpportunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *ſtag*, *frog*.

Many is pronounced as if it were written *manny*.

Of CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *ciſtern*, *city*, *ſiccity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curioſity*, *concupiſcence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed into *tſh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *citta cerro*.

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chyme*, *ſcheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*, and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop*.

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *machine*, *chaiſe*.

C, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *ſtick*, *block*, which were originally *ſticke*, *blocke*, in ſuch words. *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *croſs*.

D.

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is uſed before *r*, as *draw*, *droſs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, at *flaſk*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable ſound, except that

that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, as *ring*, *ſnug*, *ſong*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geeſe*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *finging*, *ſtronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh*, *ſign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypſy*.

Gh in the beginning of a word has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though*, *right*, *ſought*, ſpoken *tho'*, *rite*, *ſoute*.

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *ſough*, *tough*, *enough*, *ſlough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* has the force of a conſonant, deeply guttural which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, as *hat*, *horſe*.

It ſeldom begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *hoſtler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It ſometimes begins middle or final ſyllables in words compounded, as *blockhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended*.

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jeſter*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept*, *king*, *ſkirt*, *ſkeptick*, for ſo it ſhould be written, not *ſceptick*, becauſe *ſc* is ſounded like *ſ*, as in *ſcene*.

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loſes its ſound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *cockle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. Theſe words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *pſalm*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf, *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaforo, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diſuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table*, *ſhuttle*.

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philoſopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by cp, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equeſtrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is ſometimes ſounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *riſque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other tongues.

The Saxons uſed often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words

Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhous*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *ſepulchre*.

S.

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation*, *ſiſter*.

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends any word, except the third perſon of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *buſhes*, *diſtreſſes*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *ſurplus*; the cloſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe*, *horſe*, or in *ſs*, as *graſs*; *dreſs*, *bliſs*, *leſs*, anciently *greſſe*, *dreſſe*.

S ſingle, at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *ſurplus*.

It ſounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intruſion*; and like *ſ*, if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuſe*, and before *y* final, as *roſy*; and in thoſe words, *boſom*, *deſire*, *wiſdom*, *priſon*, *priſoner*, *preſent*, *preſent*, *damſel*, *caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *ſ* is compriſed, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſuæ poteſtatis litera*; the reaſon of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. Thus we find in ſeveral languages:

Σκεδαννυμι, *ſcatter*, *ſdegno*, *ſdrucciolo*, *ſfavillare*, σφίγξ, *ſgombrare*, *ſgranare*, *ſkake*, *ſlumber*, *ſmell*, *ſnipe*, *ſpace*, *ſplendour*, *ſpring*, *ſqueeze*, *ſtrew*, *ſtep*, *ſtrength*, *ſtramen*, *ſcatura*, *ſwell*.

S is mute in *iſle*, *iſland*, *demeſne*, *viſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *talk*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*, excepting likewiſe derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds, and in *that*, *theſe*, *thoſe*, *thee*,

thee, thy, thine, their, they, this, these, them, though, thus; and in all words between two vowels, as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, faith, faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent muſt be added, as *breath, breathe*; *cloth, clothe*.

V.

V has a ſound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain, vanity*.

From *f* in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacretical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*; but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxon better expreſſed by *hw*, *hw*, as *what, whence, whiting*; in *whore* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome*, *wh* is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

X

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle, extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a conſonant, as *ye, young*. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. But it may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appears to be always vowels is, that the ſounds which they are ſuppoſed to have as conſonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other conſonants; thus we ſay, *tu, ut*; do, *odd*; but in *wed, dew*, the two ſounds of *w* have no reſemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally Engliſh; it has the ſound, as its name *izzard* or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with cloſer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze*.

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthoepy*, or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happened to converſe; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronunciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe as the moſt elegant ſpeakers, who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply

it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the firſt who propoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At lengθ Eraſmus, ðat grët ïngurd nâm,
Ae glorï of ðe prëſthüd, and ðe zâm,
Stemmd ðe wild torrent of a barb'rous aʒ,
And drövv ðös höli Vandals öff ðe ſtâʒ.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can, by means of characters now in uſe, ſo as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light,
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally,
Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyally.
But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnþankful wreč, ſaid hj, iz ðis ðe mjd,
Wiþ wiч her ſoþerain merſi ðou duſt qujt?
Ði ljf rj ſaved bj her graſius djd;
But ðou duſt ween wiþ villanus diſpjt,
Tu blot her honor, and her heunij liht,
Dj, raðer dj, ðan ſo diſloialj,
Djm of her hiþ dezert, or ſjm ſo liht,
Fair deþ it iz tu ſun maur ſam; ðan dj.
Dj, raðer dj, ðan ever luч diſloialj.
But if tu luч diſloialtj it bj,
Sal I ðen hât her ðat from dæðez dør
Mj brouht? ah! far bj ſuч reproч from mj,
Wat kan I les du ðen her luч ðerfor,
Siþ I her du reward kanot reſtor?
Dj, raðer dj, and djiʒ du her ſerч,
Djiʒ her ſerч, and liчʒ her adør.
Ðj ljf rj gâч, ðj ljf rj duþ dezerч;
Dj, raðer dj, ðan ever from her ſerчis ſwerч.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme: which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood,

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, than to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe bouſtering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half bread, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet another piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may ſerve though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet penſoëver you hav' occaſion to trubble ðeir patienc', or to coom among ðem beeing trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan to truſt to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe ſaf'-gard of your fac', þis ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſchood, mad' of coorſe boultering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, þis for mor' ſaf'ty is to bee lined againſt ð' eminent parts wið woollen cloð. Firſt cut a peec' about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reaþ round by ðe temples and for'heatl, from one ear to ðe oðer; þis beeing ſowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the ſam' breadð under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then ſet an oðer peec' about ðe breadth of a filling againſt the top of ðe noſe. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve ðowz it be in ðe heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees.* 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers every man had his own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus:

——— All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yur Fádher hwitſh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdym cym, dhyi will bi dyn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers; but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tenſe, *ſais* for *ſays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them.

The Engliſh language has properly no dialects; the ſtyle of writers has no profeſſed diverſity in the uſe of words or of their flexions, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of ſkill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no ſpacious country, but has leſs variation in England than in moſt other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of uſe, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now ſeems harſh and rough, but was properly uſed by our anceſtors. The northern ſpeech is therefore not barbarous but obſolete. The ſpeech in the weſtern provinces ſeems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would expreſs.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the ſenſe of the ſame word is diverſified; as *horſe*, *horſes*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The Engliſh have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite ſignification, and means *one*, with ſome reference to more; as *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a ſword*, that is, *ſome ſword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of thoſe that are men than one of thoſe that are boys*. *An army might enter without reſiſtance*, that is, *any army*.

In the ſenſes in which we uſe *a* or *an* in the ſingular, we ſpeak in the plural without an article; as, *theſe are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, becauſe it is only the Saxon an, or æn, *one*, applied to a new uſe, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a conſonant in the ſpeed of utterance.

Grammarians of the laſt age direct, that *an* ſhould be uſed before *h*; whence it appears that the Engliſh

liſh anciently aſpirated leſs. *An* is ſtill uſed before the ſilent *h*, as, *an herb*, *an honeſt man*: but otherwiſe *a*: as,

A horſe, *a* horſe, my kingdom for *a* horſe. *Shakſpeare.*

An or *a* can only be joined with a ſingular, the correſpondent plural is the noun without an article, as *I want* a *pen*, *I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *ſome*, as *I want* ſome *pens*.

THE has a particular and definite ſignification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle, and green herbs for* the *uſe of man*; that is, for *thoſe beings that are cattle*, and *his uſe that is man*.

The is uſed in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
Ere *the* baſe laws of ſervitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble ſavage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are uſed without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Ariſtarchus*, *Jeruſalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. GOD is uſed as a proper name.

2. Abſtract names, as *blackneſs*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugline ſs*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *goodnature*, *kindneſs*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer* but *water*: This is not *braſs*, but *ſteel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but as in moſt of the other European languages by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

	Singular.	
Nom.	Magiſter,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri,	*of a* Maſter, *of the* Maſter, *or* Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro,	*to a* Maſter, *to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter,	Maſter, *O* Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro,	*from a* Maſter, *from* the Maſter.
	Plural.	
Nom.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum,	*of* Maſters, *of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris,	*to* Maſters, *to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *O* Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris,	*from* Maſters, *from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter,	*Gen.* Maſters.	*Plur.* Maſters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of eliſion, *maſter's*, *ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the 's is a contraction of *his*, as the *ſoldier's valour*, for *the ſoldier* his *valour*: but this cannot be the true original, becauſe 's is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's paſſions*; *the rabble's inſolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay likewiſe, *the foundation's ſtrength*, *the diamond's luſtre*, *the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *be* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its*

The learned, the ſagacious *Wallis*, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective poſſeſſive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *equitum dext-*

decus, *Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, ſuppoſes the poſſeſſive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive caſes.

This termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined ꝑmiꝺ, *a ſmith*; Gen. ꝑmiꝺeꝛ, *of a ſmith*; Plur. ꝑmiꝺeꝛ, or ꝑmiꝺaꝛ, *ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of their ſeven declenſions.

It is a farther confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *flie*, *flies*; *ſiſter*, *ſiſters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *ſh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* ſounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and adjective ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *ſwine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſhoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *hoof*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *miſchief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives; but we ſay, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs*.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lord's houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*; but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe; and ſurely an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them. They would commonly produce a troubleſome ambiguity, as *the Lord's houſe* may be the *houſe of Lords*, or *the houſe of a Lord*. Beſides that the mark of eliſion is improper, for in the *Lord's houſe* nothing is cut off.

Some Engliſh ſubſtantives, like thoſe of many other languages, change their termination as they expreſs different ſexes; as *prince*, *princeſs*; *actor*, *actreſs*; *lion*, *lioneſs*; *hero*, *heroines*. To theſe mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitreſs*, *poetreſs*, *chauntreſs*, *ducheſs*, *tigreſs*, *governeſs*, *tutreſs*, *peereſs*, *authoreſs*, *traytreſs*, and perhaps others. Of theſe variable terminations we have only a ſufficient number to make us feel our want, for when we ſay of a woman that ſhe is a *philoſopher*, an *aſtronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can ſay that ſhe is an *architect*, a *botaniſt*, a *ſtudent*, becauſe theſe terminations have not annexed to them the notion of ſex. In words which the neceſſities of life are often requiring, the ſex is diſtinguiſhed not by different terminations but by different names, as a *bull*, a *cow*, a *horſe*, a *mare*; *equus*, *equa*; a *cock*, a *hen*; and ſometimes by pronouns prefixed, as *a* he-*goat*, *a* ſhe-*goat*.

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*; *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive; as, *fair*, fair*er*, fair*eſt*; *lovely*, lovel*ier*, lovel*ieſt*; *ſweet*, ſweet*er*, ſweet*eſt*; *low*, low*er*, low*eſt*; *high*, high*er*, high*eſt*.

Some words are irregularly compared; *as good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*; *little*, *leſs*, *leaſt*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *moſt*; *many* (for *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late*, *later*, *lateſt* or *laſt*.

Some

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether*, *nethermoſt*; *outer*, *outmoſt*; *under*, *undermoſt*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermoſt*; *fore*, *former*, *foremoſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt*, *ſouthmoſt*.

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *moſt benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *faireſt*, or *moſt fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular compariſon, the comparative *more* is oftener uſed than the ſuperlative *moſt*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *moſt fair* for *faireſt*.

The compariſon of adjectives is very uncertain: and being much regulated by commodiouſneſs of utterance, or agreeableneſs of ſound, is not eaſily reduced to rules.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared.

Polyſyllables, or words of more than two ſyllables, are ſeldom compared otherwiſe than by *more* and *moſt*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *moſt deplorable*.

Diſſyllables are ſeldom compared if they terminate in *ſome*, as *fulſome*, *toilſome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *ſpleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *leſs*, as *careleſs*, *harmleſs*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *miſſive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *ſkinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and ſuperlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language ſubjected ſo little and ſo lately to grammar, ſuch anomalies muſt frequently occur.

So *ſhady* is compared by *Milton*.

She in *ſhadieſt* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Loſt.*

And *virtuous*.

What ſhe wills to ſay or do,
Seems wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Parad. Loſt.*

So *trifling* by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not ſo decorous, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and *trifiingeſt* things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

I ſhall be named among the *famouſeſt*
Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Inventive, by *Aſcham*.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*,

The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Johnſon*.

The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *B. Johnſ.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heav'n's great king hath *pow'rfulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne. *Parad. Loſt.*

The termination in *iſh* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diminiſhed below the poſitive, as *black*, *blackiſh*, or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt*, *ſaltiſh*, or having a little taſte of ſalt: they therefore admit no compariſon. This

This termination is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, nor often to words of above one ſyllable, and is ſcarcely uſed in the ſolemn or ſublime ſtyle.

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns, in the Engliſh language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *ſame*, *ſome*.

The pronouns perſonal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accuſ. and other oblique caſes.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly uſed in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the ſecond perſon plural is uſed for the ſecond perſon ſingular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to maſculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to uſe *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The poſſeſſive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without caſes or change of termination.

The poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the ſecond, *thy*, *thine*, *you*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is ſeparated by a verb, as *Theſe are* our *books*. *Theſe books are* ours. Your *children excel* ours *in ſtature*, *but* ours *ſurpaſs* yours *in learning*

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithſtanding their ſeeming plural termination, are applied equally to ſingular and plural ſubſtantives, as *This book is* ours. *Theſe books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel, as *mine amiable Lady*; which though now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly continued in poetry: they are uſed as *ours*, and *yours*, when they are referred to a ſubſtantive preceding, as, *thy* houſe is larger than *mine*, but *my* garden is more ſpacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the poſſeſſives likewiſe of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*.

	Singular and plural.
Nom.	Who
Gen.	Whoſe
Other oblique caſes,	Whom

Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, *or* whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Which.

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At leaſt it was common to ſay, the man *which*, though I remember no example of, the thing *who*.

Whoſe is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only uſed in the nominative and accuſative caſes; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as Whether *of theſe is left I know not.* Whether *ſhall I chooſe?* It is now almoſt obſolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent* other *horses*. *I have not sent the same horses, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analagous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage*.

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, is supposed by *Wallis* to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it self*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the active.

Most verbs signifying *action*, may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*; as *I love*, I am in love; *I strike*, I am now striking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* hast, *he* hath *or* has;

Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had, *thou* hadst, *he* had;

Plur. *We* had, *ye* had, *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* hast had, *he* has *or* hath had;

Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Pres-

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had, *thou* hadſt had, *he* had had;

Plur. *We* had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, *thou* ſhalt have, *he* ſhall have;

Plur. *We* ſhall have, *ye* ſhall have, *they* ſhall have.

Second future.

Sing. *I* will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have;

Plur. *We* will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have.

By reading theſe future tenſes may be obſerved the variations of *ſhall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have *or* have *thou*, let *him* have;

Plur. Let *us* have, have *or* have *ye*, let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* have, *he* have;

Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Preterite ſimple as in the Indicative.

Preterite Compound.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* have had, *he* have had;

Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have had, *thou* ſhalt have had, *he* ſhall have had;

Plur. *We* ſhall have had, *ye* ſhall have had, *they* ſhall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of ſpeaking is expreſſed by *may*, *can*, in the preſent; and *might*, *could*, or *ſhould*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* may have, *thou* mayſt have, *he* may have;

Plur. *We* may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* might have, *thou* mightſt have, *he* might have;

Plur. *We* might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* can have, *thou* canſt have. *he* can have;

Plur. *We* can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* could have, *thou* couldſt have, *he* could have;

Plur. *We* could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.

In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb.

There is likewiſe a double *Preterite*.

Sing. *I* ſhould have had, *thou* ſhouldſt have had, *he* ſhould have had;

Plur. *We* ſhould have had, *ye* ſhould have had, *they* ſhould have had.

In like manner we uſe, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent. To have.

Preterite. To have had.

Participle preſent. Having.

Participle preterite. Had.

Verb active. *To love.*

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. *I* love, *thou* loveſt, *he* loveth or loves;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterite ſimple.

Sing. *I* loved, *thou* lovedſt, *he* loved;
Plur. *We* loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.
Preterperfect compared. *I* have loved, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c. *I* will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love *or* love *thou*, let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love, love *or* love *ye*, let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* love, *thou* love, *he* love;
Plur. *We* love, *ye* love, *they* love.
Preterite ſimple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. *I* have loved, &c.
Future. I ſhall love, &c.
Second Future. *I* ſhall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Preſent. *I* may *or* can love, &c.
Preterite. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, &c.
Double Pret. I might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To love.
Preterite. To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving.
Participle paſt. Loved.

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenſes of the verb *to be*, which muſt therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* am, *thou* art, *he* is;
Plur. *We* are *or* be, *ye* are *or* be, *they* are *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in uſe.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* was, *thou* waſt *or* wert, *he* was;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.

Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* be, *thou* beeſt, *he* be;
Plur. *We* be, *ye* be, *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* were, *thou* wert, *he* were;
Plur. *We* were, *ye* were, *they* were.
Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be.
Preterite. To have been.
Participle preſent. Being.
Participle preterite. Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. *I* was loved, &c. *I* have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, &c. If *I* were loved, &c. If *I* ſhall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, &c.

Infinitive

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved.
Pret rite. To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflexions, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To do.

Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* do, *thou* doſt, *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do, *they* do.

Preterite.
Sing. *I* did, *thou* didſt, *he* did;
Plur. *We* did, *ye* did, *they* did.
Preterite, &c. *I* have done, *&c.* *I* had done, *&c.*
Future. I ſhall *or* will do, &c.

Imperative.
Sing. Do *thou*, let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do, do *ye*, let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. *I* do, *thou* do, *he* do;
Plur. *We* do, *ye* do, *they* do;

The reſt are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle preſent. Doing.
Participle preter. Done.

Do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as, *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*; ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is conſidered as a vitious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as,

I do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
Chaos is come again.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.* This, by cuſtom at leaſt, appears more eaſy than the other form of expreſſing the ſame ſenſe by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but* love *her* not.

The imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as, *Do I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do and *did* are thus uſed only for the preſent and ſimple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives*, as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſubſtantive *to be*. They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin*; Je me ſuis levé, *French.*

I was walked out, exieram; Je m'etois promené.

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo.* I am grieving, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempeſt is raging, *furit procella.* I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor.* So the other tenſes, as, *We were walking,* ἠυγχάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking, I had been walking, I ſhall* or *will be walking.*

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification; as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from a phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete: *The book is a printing, The braſs is a forging*; a being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns ſignifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers after *if*, *though*, *ere*, *before*, *whether*, *except*, *unless*, *whatsoever*, *whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as, *Doubtless thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us*, and *Israel* acknowledge us not.

Of Irregular Verbs.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Johnson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllables, Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them, very frequent: but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. *Wallis* to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed in the scantiness of our conjugations there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c*, *ch*, *sh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the consonants *s*, *th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m*, *n*, *r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't*, *snatch't*, *fish't*, *wak't*, *dwel't*, *smel't*, for *plac'd*, *snatch'd*, *fish'd*, *wak'd*, *dwel'd*, *smel'd*; or *placed*, *snatched*, *fished*, *waked*, *dwelled*, *smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll* or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *vext*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus *kept*, *slept*, *wept*, *crept*, *swept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d*, or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced; as, *read*, *led*, *spread*, *shed*, *shred*, *bid*, *hid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *sped*, *strid*, *slid*, *rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *spread*, to *shed*, to *shread*, to *bide*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *speed*, to *stride*, to *slide*, to *ride*. And thus, *cast*, *hurt*, *cost*, *burst*, *eat*, *beat*, *sweat*, *sit*, *quit*, *smit*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *shot*; from the verbs, to *cast*, to *hurt*, to *cost*, to *burst*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *sweat*, to *sit*, to *quit*, to *smite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *shoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *sent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *send*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en* instead of *ed*; as, *been*, *taken*, *given*, *slain*, *known*, from the verbs, to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *slay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *shorten*, *chosen*, *broken*; but likewise *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *hid*, *chid*, *shot*, *chose*, *broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *shoot*, to *choose*, to *break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown*, *shewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *sow'd*, *shew'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *sow*, to *shew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load* or *lade*.

Con-

Concerning theſe double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he ſhall ſeldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from its preterite, as, *write, wrote, written*, that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote. *Wrote* however may be uſed in poetry; at leaſt, if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themſelves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, ſpin, begin, ſwim, ſtrike, ſtick, ſing, ſting, ſting, ring, wring, ſpring, ſwing, drink, ſink, ſhrink, ſtink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle paſſive, give *won, ſpun, began, ſwum, ſtruck, ſtuck, ſung, ſtung, ſlung, rung, wrung, ſprung, ſwung, drunk, ſunk, ſhrunk, ſtunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, ran, ſang, ſprang, drank, came, ran*, and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken, ſtrucken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, ſeek, beſeech, catch, buy, bring, think, work*, make *fought, taught, raught, ſought, beſought, caught, bought, brought, bought, wrought*.

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *teached, reached, beſeeched, catched, worked*.

3. *Take, ſhake, forſake, wake, awake, ſtand, break, ſpeak, bear, ſhear, ſwear, tear, weave, cleave, ſtrive, thrive, drive, ſhine, riſe, ariſe, ſmite, write, bide, abide, ride, chooſe, chuſe, tread, get, beget, forget, ſeethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took, forſook, woke, awoke, ſtood, broke, ſpoke, bare, ſhore, ſwore, tore, wore, wove, clove, ſtrove, throve, drove, ſhone, roſe, aroſe, ſmote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, choſe, trode, got, begot, forgot, ſod*. But we ſay likewiſe, *thrive, riſe, ſmit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterite ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as *brake, ſpake, bare, ſhare, ſware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, ſhaken, forſaken, broken, ſpoken, born, ſhorn, ſworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, riſen, ſmitten, ridden, choſen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, ſodden*. And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, ſheared, weaved, leaved, abided, ſeethed*.

4. *Give, bid, ſit*, make in the preterite, *gave, bade, ſate*; in the participle paſſive, *given, bidden, ſitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, ſlay, ſee, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, ſhew, ſaw, lay*; their participles paſſive by *n, drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, ſlain, ſeen, lien, lain*. Yet from *ſtee* is made *ſted*; from *go, went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

Of Derivation.

That the Engliſh language may be more eaſily underſtood, it is neceſſary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I ſhall ſometimes copy Dr. *Wallis*, and ſometimes endeavour to ſupply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the preſent of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb,

verb, as, to ſtrike, I ſtrick *or* ſtrook, a *ſtroke*.

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, as *loving*, *fright-ing*, *fighting*, *ſtriking*.

The agent, or perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *ſtriker*.

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſome times other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs: in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant ſoftened; as, a houſe, *to houſe*; braſs, *to braze*; glaſs, *to glaze*; graſs, *to graze*; price, *to prize*, breath, *to breathe*; a fiſh, *to fiſh*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives; as, haſte, *to haſten*; length, *to lengthen*; ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen*, ſhort, *to ſhorten*; faſt, *to faſten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; ſoft, *to ſoften*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louſe, *louſy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; luſt, *luſty*; water, *watery*; earth *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful* denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; uſe, *uſeful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almoſt the ſame ſenſe, but with ſome kind of diminution thereof, the termination *ſome* is added, denoting *ſomething*, or *in ſome degree*; as delight, *delightſome*; game, *gameſome*; irk, *irkſome*; burden, *burdenſome*; trouble, *troubleſome*; light, *lightſome*; hand, *handſome*; alone, *loneſome*; toil, *toilſome*.

On the contrary, the termination *leſs* added to ſubſtantives, makes adjectives ſignifying want; as, *worthleſs*, *witleſs*, *heartleſs*, *joyleſs*, *careleſs*, *helpleſs*. Thus comfort, *comfortleſs*; ſap, *ſapleſs*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleaſant, *unpleaſant*; wiſe, *unwiſe*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuſeful*, and many more.

The original Engliſh privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its deſcendants, words already ſignifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiſcreet*, the inſeparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confuſion, from which it is not eaſy to diſentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh, as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandſome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unaſſiſting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle preſent to mark a forbearance of action, as *unſighing*, but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives which have an Engliſh termination, as *unfertileneſs*, *unperfectneſs*, which if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *uncivil*, *incivility*; *inactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is uſual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *incongruous*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepoſitive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, ſince it anſwers to the Latin prepoſition *de*. *Mis* inſinuates ſome error, and for the moſt part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to diſlike*; honour, *diſhonour*; to honour, to grace, *to diſhonour*, *to diſ-*

grace

grace; to deign, *to diſdeign*; chance, hap, *miſchance*, *miſhap*; to take, *to miſtake*; deed, *miſdeed*; to uſe, *to miſuſe*; to employ, *to miſemploy*; to apply, *to miſapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the ſame ſignification: as *diſtinguiſh*, diſtinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import ſome kind of ſimilitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly*.

The ſame termination *ly*, added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like ſignification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; ſweet, *ſweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with ſome degree of ſweetneſs*.

The termination *iſh* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to ſubſtantives, imports ſimilitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greeniſh*; white, *whitiſh*; ſoft, *ſoftiſh*; a thief, *thieviſh*; a wolf, *wolviſh*; a child, *childiſh*.

We have forms of diminutives in ſubſtantives, though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, a *cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a gooſe, *a goſling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, a *pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronymick *Hawkins*, *Wilkins*, *Thomkins*, and others.

Yet ſtill there is another form of diminution among the Engliſh, by leſſening the ſound itſelf, eſpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that ſometimes not ſo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, *ſup*, *ſip*, *ſoop*, *ſop*, *ſippet*, where, beſide the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *ſpit*, *ſpout*; *babe*, *baby*, *booby*, *bonnie*; *great* pronounced long, eſpecially if with a ſtronger ſound, *grea-t*, *little* pronounced long *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a ſucceſſion of ſmaller and then greater ſounds; and ſo in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore ſcarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtantives, by adding the termination *neſs*; and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities: as, white, *whiteneſs*; hard, *hardneſs*; great, *greatneſs*; ſkilful, *ſkilfulneſs*; *unſkilfulneſs*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *prieſthood*, *likelihood*, *falſhood*.

There are other abſtracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a ſmall change being ſometimes made; as, long, *length*; ſtrong, *ſtrength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; ſlow, *ſlowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and ſo moon, *month*.

Like theſe are ſome words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly ſpoken and written later *math*, after *math*; ſteal, *ſtealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

Theſe ſhould rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that cuſtom will not ſuffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The ſame form retain *faith*, *ſpight*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *ſooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whoſe primitives are either entirely obſolete, or ſeldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *ſey* or *foy*, *ſpry*, *wry*, *weak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *ſay*, *work*.

Some ending in *ſhip*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingſhip*, *wardſhip*, *guardianſhip*, *partnerſhip*, *ſtewardſhip*, *headſhip*, *lordſhip*.

Thus *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*; whence *worſhipful*, and *to worſhip*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do eſpecially denote dominion, at leaſt ſtate or condition; as, *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *chriſtendom*, *freedom*, *wiſdom*, *whoredom*, *biſhoprick*, *bailiwick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the ſame import with us as among them, ſcarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *uſage*.

There are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, *a bat*, *a batoon*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battle-door*, *to batter*, *batter*, a kind of glutinous compoſition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one maſs. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tactic*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twiſt*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſubtlety than ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn uſually imply the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are derived the French *nez* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a noſe. But as if from the conſonants *n* taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed that they may the better correſpond, *ſn* denotes *naſus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the noſe, as *ſnout*, *ſneeze*, *ſnore*, *ſnort*, *ſnear*, *ſnicker*, *ſnot*, *ſnivel*, *ſnite*, *ſnuff*, *ſnuffle*, *ſnaffle*, *ſnarle*, *ſnudge*.

There is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſinuo*, as *ſnake*, *ſneak*, *ſnail*, *ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap* and *ſnatch*, *ſnib*, *ſnub*.

Bl imply a *blaſt*; as, *blow*, *blaſt*, *to blaſt*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak*, or weather beaten, *bleak*, *blear*, *bleach*, *bluſher*, *blurt*, *bliſter*, *blab*, *bladder*, *blain*, *blubber-lip't*, *blubber-cheek't*, *bloted*, *blue-herrings*, *blaſt*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *bloſſom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, cloſer, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as if probably derived from στρόνυμι, or *ſtrenuus*; as *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *ſtrew*, *ſtrike*, *ſtreak*, *ſtrike*, *ſtripe*, *ſtrive*, *ſtrife*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrout*, *ſtrut*, *ſtretch*, *ſtrait*, *ſtrict*, *ſtreight*, that is, narrow, *diſtrain*, *ſtreſs*, *diſtreſs*, *ſtring*, *ſtrap*, *ſtream*, *ſtreamer*, *ſtrand*, *ſtrip*, *ſtray*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrange*, *ſtride*, *ſtraddle*.

St in like manner imply ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*: for example, *ſtand*, *ſtay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *ſtuff*, *ſtay*, that is, to oppoſe; *ſtop*, *to ſtuff*, *ſtifle*, *to ſtay*; that is, to ſtop; a *ſtay*, that is, an obſtacle; *ſtick*, *ſtut*, *ſtutter*, *ſtammer*, *ſtagger*, *ſtickle*, *ſtick*, *ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at play; *ſtock*, *ſtem*, *ſting*, *to ſting*, *ſtink*, *ſtitch*, *ſtud*, *ſtanchion*, *ſtub*, *ſtubble*, *to ſtub* up, *ſtump*, whence *ſtumble*, *ſtalk*, *to ſtalk*, *ſtep*, *to ſtamp* with the feet, whence to *ſtump* that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtamp; *ſtow*, *to ſtow*, to *beſtow*, *ſteward*, or *ſtoward*, *ſtead*, *ſteady*, *ſtoadſaſt*, *ſtable*, *a ſtable*, *a ſtall*, *to ſtall*, *ſtool*, *ſtill*, *ſtallage*, *ſtage*, *ſtill*, adjective, and *ſtill*, adv *ſtale*, *ſtout*, *ſturdy*, *ſtead*, *ſtoat*, *ſtalion*, *ſtiff*, *ſtark-dead*, *to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtone*, *ſteel*, *ſtern*, *ſtanch*, *to ſtench* blood, *to ſtare*, *ſteep* *ſteeple*, *ſtair*, *ſtandard*, a ſtated meaſure, *ſtately*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* denote ſomething firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thruſt*, *throng*, *throb*, *throw*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *throws*.

Wr imply ſome ſort of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry*, *to wreath*, *wreſt*, *wreſtle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrung*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wrift*, *wrap*.

S

Sw imply a ſilent agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as, *ſway, ſwag, to ſway, ſwagger, ſwerve, ſweat, ſweep, ſwill, ſwim, ſwing, ſwift, ſweet, ſwitch, ſwinge.*

Nor is there much difference of *ſm* in *ſmooth, ſmug, ſmile, ſmirk, ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall, ſmell, ſmack, ſmother, ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke, as with an originally ſilent motion implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave, clay, cling, climb, clamber, clammy, claſp, to claſp, to clip, to clinch, cloak, clog, cloſe, to cloſe, a clod, a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter, a cluſter.*

Sp imply a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo* or *ſparo:* for example, *ſpread, ſpring, ſprig, ſprout, ſprinkle, ſplit, ſplinter, ſpill, ſpit, ſputter, ſpatter.*

Sl denote a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime, ſlide, ſlip, ſlipper, ſly, ſleight, ſlit, ſlow, ſlack, ſlight, ſling, ſlap.*

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh, raſh, gaſh, ſmaſh, claſh, laſh, flaſh, plaſh, traſh*, indicate ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh, ruſh, guſh, fluſh, bluſh, bruſh, huſh, puſh*, imply ſomething as acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *ſling, ſling, ding, ſwing, cling, ſing, wring, ſting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremour, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink, clink, ſink, clink, chink, think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, ſprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, ſpangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as alſo in *mumble, grumble, jumble, tumble, ſtumble, rumble, crumble, fumble.* But at the ſame time the cloſe *u* implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, ſcamble, ſcramble, wamble, amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle, ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *in* may imply the ſubtilty of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſqueek, ſqueak, ſqueal, ſquall, braul, wraul, yaul, ſpaul, ſcreek, ſhriek, ſhrill, ſharp, ſhrivel, wrinkle, crack, craſh, chaſh, gnaſh, plaſh, cruſh, huſh, hiſſe, fiſſe, whiſt, ſoft, jar, hurl, curl, whirl, buz, buſile, ſpindle, dwindle, twine, twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified; and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with our's. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace, face, elegant, elegance, reſemble.*

Some verbs which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed, *ſpend, expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as, *conceive, approve, expoſe, exempt.*

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French *jardin, jartier,*

ier, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *cryer*, *plaider*; though, indeed, even of theſe part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as, *wine*, *vinum*; *wind*, *ventus*; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζυγὸς; *over*, *upper*, ſuper, ὑπὲρ; *am*, ſum, εἰμί; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as, ἄξων, *axis*, *axle*; φρὴν, *phrenſy*, *frenſy*; θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, μύκλος, *moon*, *ear*, *grave*, *graſs*, *to graze*, *to ſcrape*, *whole*, from ὅλος, μῆλον, μῆνη, οὖς, γράω, γρᾶσις, μέγας, μύννις, μὴν, ξύω, χλόη, ὅλος. Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the ſame fountain, though they be likewiſe found among the Latins.

Our anceſtors were ſtudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monoſyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firſt ſyllable, eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewiſe conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, which ſeem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, in order that the ſound might become the ſofter; but eſpecially tranſpoſing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in expendo, *ſpend*; exemplum, *ſample*; excipio, *ſcape*; extraneus, *ſtrange*; extractum, *ſtretch'd*; excrucio, *to ſcrew*; exſcorio, *to ſcour*; excorio, *to ſcaurge*; excortico, *to ſcratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as alſo, emendo, *to mend*; epiſcopus, *biſhop*; in Daniſh *biſp*; epiſtola, *piſtle*; hoſpitale, *ſpittle*; Hiſpania, *Spain*; hiſtoria, *ſtory*.

Many of theſe etymologies are doubtful, and ſome evidently miſtaken.

The following are ſomewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*; *Eliſabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* paſſing into *b*, as in *biſhop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is reſtored in the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now ſay *boar*: as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *ſtane*, *ſtone*, aprugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b* and *u* tranſpoſed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλώπηξ, *fox*, cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a feil*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *full*, *full*; piſcis, *fiſh*; and tranſpoſing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freeze*; muſtum, *ſtum*; defenſio, *fence*; diſpenſator, *ſpencer*; aſculto, eſcouter, Pr. *ſcout*; exſcalpo, *ſcrape*, reſtoring *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſcrap*, *ſcrable*, *ſcrawl*; exclipo, *ſcoop*; exterritus, *ſtart*; extonitus, attonitus, *ſtonn'd*; ſtomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fend*; obſtipo, *ſtop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warm*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the ſound of φ, and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer*, *ſore*, and hence, *ſorry*, *ſorrow*, *ſorrowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*; ſcalenus, *leaning*, unleſs you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; cuculus, *a cowl*.

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*, domina, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; ποτήριον, *pot*; κυπελλα, *cup*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; ſpecio, ſpeculor, *ſpy*; plico, *ply*; implico, *imply*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; ſedes epiſcopalis, *ſee*.

A vowel

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyllables may be leſſened; as, amita, *aunt*; ſpiritus, *ſpright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabilis, *ſtable*; ſtabulum, *ſtable*; pallacium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *rail*, *ravel*, *wravel*, *bravel*, *rable*, *rable*; quæſito, *queſt*.

As alſo a conſonant, or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable, rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; ſubitaneus, *ſudden*, *ſoon*; ſuperare, to *ſoar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; mas magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *taint*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prætari, *reach*.

The contraction may ſeem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακὸς, *kyrk*, *church*; preſbyter, *prieſt*, ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*; frango, freg, *break*, *breach*; fagus, φηγὸς, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a-kin; frigeſco, *freeze*, frigeſco, *freſe*, *ſc* into *ſe*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, *ſo* in *ſcapha*, *ſkiff*, *ſkip*, and refrigeſco, *refreſh*; but vireſco, *freſh*; phlebotamus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer, *ſquire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; ſanctuarium, *ſanctuary*, *ſentry*; quæſitio, *chaſe*; perquiſitio, *purchaſe*; anguilla, *eel*; inſula, *iſle*, *ile*, *iland*, *iland*; inſuletta, *iſlet*, *ilet*, *eyght*, and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owſney*, *Ruley*, *Eley*; examinare, *to ſcan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *a*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, writ *ſcamen*, or *ſcamen*, is contracted into *ſcan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *abhominari examen* they turned into *ſciame*; for which we ſay *ſcuarme*, by inſerting *r* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*; ſebile, *ſtool*; ἱδρὼς, *ſweat*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; ſuccus, *juice*; catena, *chain*; caligula, calga, chauſe, chauſſe, Fr. *boſe*; extinguo, *ſtanch*, *ſquench*, *quench*, *ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; αἰὼν, ævum, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *ſcrape*, *ſcrabble*, *ſcrawl*; extravagus, *ſtray*, *ſtraggle*; colluctum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; ſevero, *ſwear*; ſtridulus, *ſkrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *eke*; and vaneſco, vanui, *wane*; ſyllabare, *to ſpell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may ſeem harſher, yet may not be rejected, for it at leaſt appears, that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; Elizabetha, *Elizabeth*, *Eliſabeth*, *Betty*, *Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Margit*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pol*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; Matthæus, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; Martha, *Matt*, *Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; geroſilo, Ital. giriflee, giloſer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſley*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perſicum, *peach*; eruca, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal*, or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choſes, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus diſfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and, to make the ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and ſoftening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame word, according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *barn*, come from *pario*; and a *bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*; but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. To *ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*; but *ſpell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the Boundaries are to ſtand in lands that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel*, *good-ſpell*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus *freeze*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *friſe*, for *cloth*, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and compriſing the ſignification of more words than one, as, from *ſcrip* and *roll* comes

comes *ſtroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay* or *ſtand* and *out*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp* with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding out, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp*, the emiſſion, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k*, the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*, and laſtly *in* acute and tremulous, ends in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or groſſer bud; *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout*, and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *ſtruggle*; and this *gl* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *tret*, and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That *Wallis*'s derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. *Wallis*, therefore, has totally neglected it; and *Johnſon*, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as, *Thou flieſt from good*; *He runs to death*.

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory*; *The ſun's heat*.

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe: as, *He loves me*; *You fear him*.

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: *He gave this* to *me*; *He took this* from *me*; *He ſays this* of *me*; *He came* with *me*.

PRO-

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Deſpautarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Johnſon*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and when every ſyllable has its proper accent, or, which in Engliſh verſification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſily to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables, formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented, as *chíldiſh*, *kíngdom*, *áctreſs*, *áctor*, *tóilſome*, *lóver*, *ſcóffer*, *fáirer*, *fóremoſt*, *zéalous*, *fúlneſs*, *gódly*, *méekly*, *ártiſt*.

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét*, *to beſeém*, *to beſtów*.

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as, *to deſcánt*, *a déſcant*; *to cemént*, *a cément*; *to contráct*, *a cóntract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable; as *delight*, *perfúme*.

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *cránny*; in *our*, as *lábour*, *fávour*; in *ow*, as *wíllow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bíble*; in *iſh*, as *bániſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cáſſock*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fáſten*; in *et*, as *quárt*, accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *bátter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6. Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe*, *eſcápe*; or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe*, *revéal*; or ending in two conſonants, as *attend*; have the accents on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *applauſe*; except words in *ain*, *cértain*, *móuntain*.

8. Triſſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word; as, *lóvelineſs*, *tenderneſs*, *contémner*, *wággoner*, *phyſical*, *beſtátter*, *cómmenting*, *commending*, *aſſúrance*.

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *éminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connívance*, *acquáintance*; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *ſpécify*, *líberty*, *víctory*, *ſúbſidy*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *légible*, *théatre*, except *diſciple*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple*, *epiſtle*.

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátour*, or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endéavour*; or a vowel before two conſonants, as *doméſtick*, accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French, as *acquieſce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*, or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immatúre*, *overcháge*.

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *comméndable*, *communicableneſs*. We ſhould therefore ſay *diſpútable*, *indiſpútable*, rather than *diſputable*, *indiſputable*, and *advertíſement*, rather than *advértiſement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *combúſtible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accents on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *volúptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puſillanímity*, *actívity*.

Theſe rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but propoſed as uſeful. Almoſt every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in Engliſh, as in other tongues, much muſt be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have eſcaped my obſervation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *alóft*, *creáte*; or trochaick, as *hóly*, *lófty*.

Our iambick meaſure compriſes verſes

Of four ſyllables,

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loſt;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, comes ſhort. *Drayton.*

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Or ſhall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt peak,
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

Who though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
By many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths.
Strong ale and noble chear,
T'aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Dray.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage. *The*

The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew.
Milton.

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry.

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore;
Or like the broken thunder heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din,
Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies;
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.
Dryden.

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ſtrictly obſerved. The variations neceſſary to pleaſure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of ſeven,

Faireſt piece of well form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.
Waller.

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our ancient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that
bear ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an am-
bitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſs
crouds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'-
ring clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the
throng,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo
long;
Alledging for herſelf, when through the
Saxons pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's ſet-
ting ſide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did
relieve
Thoſe whom devouring war elſe every
where did grieve.
And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or
by might)
Unto her ancient foe reſign'd her ancient
right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did
retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar
things;
So only ſhe is rich, in mountains, meres,
and ſprings,
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous
waſte,
As others by their towns, and fruitful til-
lage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath
a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe
would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The meaſures of twelve and fourteen ſyl-
lables, were often mingled by our old poets,
ſometimes in alternate lines, and ſometimes
in alternate couplets.

The verſe of twelve ſyllables, called an
Alexandrine, is now only uſed to diverſify
heroick lines.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught
to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding
line,
The long majeſtick march, and energy
divine. *Pope.*

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at
the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now bro-
ken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes, con-
ſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter ſpace. *Fenton.*

When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to ſee. *Lewis to Pope.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whoſe body lent,
Hereafter ſhall more glorious riſe,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump ſhall blow,
And ſouls to bodies join,
What crowds ſhall with their lives below
Had been as ſhort as thine. *Weſley.*

We have another meaſure very quick and
lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs,
which may be called the *anapeſtick*, in which
the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

May I góvern my páſſions with ábſolute
ſway,
And grow wiſer and bétter as life wears a-
way. Dr. *Pope.*

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often re-
trenched from the firſt foot, as

Diógenes ſúrly and próud. Dr. *Pope.*

When préſent, we lóve, and when ábſent
agrée,
I think not of I'ris, nor I'ris of me.
Dryden.

Theſe meaſures are varied by many com-
binations, and ſometimes by double endings
either with or without rhyme, as in the he-
roick meaſure.

'Tis the divinity that ſtirs *within us*,
'Tis heaven itſelf that points out an *here-
after*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon.*

So in that of eight ſyllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of ſeven,

For reſiſtance I could fear none,
But with twenty ſhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone. *Glover.*

In

In that of ſix,

'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
With hollow blaſts of wind,
A damſel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapeſtick,

When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right. *Ballad.*

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licenſes, except a *ſynalœpha*, or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *ſynæreſis*, by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion*, *ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

The SAXON and ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

A	A	a	a	O	O	o	o
B	B	b	b	P	P	p	p
C	C	c	c	Q	Q	q	q
D	D	d	d	R	R	r	r
E	E	e	e	S	S	s	s
F	F	f	f	T	T	t	t
G	G	g	g	U	U	u	u
H	H	h	h	V	V	v	v
I	I	i	i	X	W	x	w
K	K	k	k	Y	X	y	x
L	L	l	l	Z	Y	z	y
M	M	m	m		Z		z
N	N	n	n				

Th Ð, ð, þ, That ƿ, And ȝ.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABA

A, Has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds. The broad ſound, as, *all*, *wall*. The open, *father*, *rather*. The ſlender, or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language. Of this ſound we have examples in *place*, *face*, *waſte*.

2. A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as, *an* ox.

3. A is ſometimes a noun; as, great *A*.

4. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun.

A hunting. *Prior.*

A begging. *Dryd.*

5. A has a ſignification denoting proportion. The landlord hath *a* hundred *a* year. *Addiſon.*

6. A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line—*a*. *Dryd.*

7. A is ſometimes put for *he*,

8. A, in compoſition, ſeems ſometimes the French *a*, and ſometimes *at*, as *aſide*, *aſlope*, *aware*, *a-weary*, *a-trip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *awake*. *Dryd.*

10. A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, of arts; as, A. M. *artium magiſter*.

ABACUS. *ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A counting-table.

2. The uppermoſt member of a column.

ABA'FT. *ad.* [of abaptan, Sax.] From the fore-part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern.

ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit. *Dryd.*

2. To deſert. *Sidney. Shakeſp.*

3. To forſake. *Spenſer.*

ABB

ABA'NDONED. *part. a.*

1. Given up. *Shakeſp.*

2. Forſaken.

3. Corrupted in the higheſt degree.

ABA'NDONMENT. *ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion.

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [*abaiſſer*, Fr.] To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABA'SEMENT. *ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL.] To make aſhamed. *Milton.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [From the French *abbattre*.]

1. To leſſen, to diminiſh. *Davies.*

2. To deject, or depreſs. *Dryd.*

3. To let down the price in ſelling.

4. [In common law.] To *abate* a writ, is, by ſome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cowel.*

To ABA'TE. *v. n.* To grow leſs. *Dryd.*

ABA'TEMENT. *ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being abated. *Arbuth.*

3. The ſum or quantity taken away in the act of abating. *Swift.*

4. The cauſe of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury.*

ABA'TER. *ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured. *Arbuthnot.*

ABB. *ſ.* The yarn on a weaver's warp, among clothiers. *Chambers.*

A'BBA. ſ. [Heb. אב] A Syriac word, which ſignifies father.

A'BBACY. *ſ.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] The rights, poſſeſſions, or privileges of an abbot.

A'BBESS. *ſ.* [*abbatiſſa*, Lat. *abbeſſe*, Fr.] The ſuperiour of a nunnery. *Dryd.*

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *ſ.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women. *Shakeſp.*

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *ſ.* A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement. *Dryd.*

A'BBOT. *ſ.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*.] The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBRE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*abbreviare*, Lat.]
1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts without loſs of the main ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort. *Brown.*

ABBREVIA'TION. *ſ.*
1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words. *Swift.*

ABRREVIA'TOR. *ſ.* One who abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]
1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgment. *Taylor.*

ABBREUVOI'R. ſ. [in French, a Watering-place.] Among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones.

A, B, C, pronounced *abece*.
1. The alphabet.
2. The little books by which the elements of reading are taught.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] To give up; to reſign; applied commonly to ſome right, or office. *Addiſon.*

ABDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation.

A'BDICATIVE. *a.* That which cauſes or implies *abdication*.

ABDO'MEN. *ſ.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.

ABDO'MINAL. } *a.* Relating to the
ABDO'MINOUS. } abdomen.

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDU'CENT. *a.* Muſcles abducent ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDU'CTOR. ſ. [Lat.] The muſcle, which draws back the ſeveral members. *Arbuth.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *ſ.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*.] A teacher of the alphabet, or firſt rudiments of literature.

A'BECEDARY. *a.* Belonging to the alphabet.

ABE'D. *ad.* [from *a*, for *at*.] In bed. *Sidn.*

ABE'RRANCE. *ſ.* A deviation from the right way; an errour. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRANCY. The ſame with ABERRANCE. *Brown.*

ABE'RRANT. *a.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [*aberro*, Lat.] Going aſtray. *Brown.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from betan, Sax.] To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Fairy Q.*

ABE'TMENT. *ſ.* The act of abetting.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *ſ.* He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*

ABEY'ANCE. *ſ.* The right of fee-ſimple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and conſideration of the law. *Cowel.*

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loath. *Milton.*

ABHO'RRENCE. } *ſ.* [from *abhor*.] The
ABHO'RRENCY. } act of abhorring, deteſtation. *Locke. South.*

ABHO'RRENT. *a.* [from *abhor*.]
1. Struck with abhorrence.
2. Contrary to, foreign, inconſiſtent with. *Dryd.*

ABHO'RRER. *ſ.* [from *abhor*.] A hater, deteſter. *Swift.*

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from aubiþ an, Sax.]
1. To dwell in a place, not to remove. *Gen.*
2. To dwell. *Shakeſp.*
3. To remain, not to ceaſe or fail. *Pſalms.*
4. To continue in the ſame ſtate. *Stilling fleet.*
5. It is uſed with the participle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

To ABI'DE. *v. a.*
1. To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Fairy Q.*
2. To bear or ſupport, the conſequences of a thing. *Milton.*
3. To bear or ſupport, without being conquered. *Woodward.*
4. To bear without averſion. *Sidney. Pope.*
5. To bear or ſuffer.

ABI'DER. *ſ.* [from *abide*.] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place.

ABI'DING. *ſ.* [from *abide*.] Continuance. *Raleigh.*

A'BJECT. *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.]
1. Mean, or worthleſs. *Addiſon.*
2. Contemptible, or of no value.
3. Without hope or regard.
4. Deſtitute, mean and deſpicable. *Dryden.*

A'BJECT. *ſ.* A man without hope. *Pſalms.*

To A'BJECT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away.

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *abject*.] The ſtate of an abject.

BJE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *abject.*] Meanneſs of mind; ſervility; baſeneſs. *Hooker.*

BJECTLY. *ad.* [from *abject.*] In an abject manner, meanly.

BJECTNESS. *ſ.* [from *abject.*] Servility, meanneſs. *Green.*

BI'LITY. *ſ.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength. *Sidney.*

2. Capacity, qualification, power. *Dan.*

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind. *Rogers.*

BINTE'STATE. *a.* [of *ab*, from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To ſwear not to do ſomething. *Hale.*

2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a poſition upon oath.

BJURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *abjure.*] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

BLACTA'TION. *ſ.* One of the methods of grafting.

BLAQUEA'TION. *ſ.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

BLA'TION, *ſ.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

BLATIVE. [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.

2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns.

BLE. *a.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.]

1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon.*

2. Having power ſufficient. *South.*

A'BLE, *v. a.* To make able; to enable. *Shakeſp.*

BLE-BODIED. *a.* Strong of body.

A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment.

BLEGA'TION, *ſ.* [from *ablegate.*] A ſending abroad.

BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *able.*] Ability of body, vigour, force. *Sidney.*

BLEPSY. *ſ.* [Ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of ſight. *Dict.*

BLUENT. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat.] That which has the power of cleanſing.

BLU'TION. *ſ.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing.

2. The rinſing of chemical preparations in water.

3. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGA'TION. *ſ.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial, renunciation. *Hammond.*

ABO'ARD. *ad.* [from the French *à bord*, as *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord.*] In a ſhip. *Raleigh.*

ABO'DE. *ſ.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence. *Waller.*

2. Stay, continuance in a place. *Shakeſp.*

3. *To make abode*; to dwell, to reſide, to inhabit. *Dryd.*

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreſhow; to be a prognoſtic, to be ominous. *Shakeſp.*

ABO'DEMENT. *ſ.* [from *abode.*] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future. *Shakeſp.*

ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [from *aboleo*, Lat.]

1. To annul. *Hooker.*

2. To put an end to; to deſtroy. *Hayw.*

ABO'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *aboliſh.*] That which may be aboliſhed.

ABO'LISHER. *ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] He that aboliſhes.

ABO'LISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. *Hooker.*

ABOLI'TION. *ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. *Grew.*

ABO'MINABLE. *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, deteſtable. *Swift.*

2. Unclean. *Leviticus.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of looſe and indeterminate cenſure. *Shakeſp.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs. *Bentley.*

ABO'MINABLY. *ad.* [from *abominable.*] Exceſſively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill ſenſe. *Arbuthnot.*

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abomino*, Lat.] To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly. *Southern.*

ABOMINA'TION. *ſ.*

1. Hatred, deteſtation. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred. *Geneſis.*

3. Pollution, defilement. *Shakeſp.*

4. The cauſe of pollution. 2 *Kings.*

ABORIGINES. *ſ.* [Lat.] The earlieſt inhabitants of a country; thoſe of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welſh in Britain.

ABO'RTION. *ſ.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

2. The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbuthnot.*

ABO'RTIVE. *ſ.* That which is born before the due time. *Peacham.*

ABO'RTIVE. *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shakeſp.*

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time. *South.*

3. That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.*

ABO'RTIVELY. *ad.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *abortive.*] The ſtate of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [from *aborto*, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a*, and buran, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place. *Dryd.*
2. More in quantity or number, *Exod.*
3. Higher in rank, power or excellence. *Pſalms.*
4. Superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.*
5. Beyond; more than. *Locke.*
6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*

ABO'VE. *ad.*

1. Over-head. *Bacon.*
2. In the regions of heaven. *Pope.*
3. Before. *Dryd.*

From above.

1. From an higher place. *Dryd.*
2. From heaven. *James.*

ABOVE ALL. In the firſt place; chiefly. *Dryd.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open ſight; without artifice or trick. *L'Eſtrange.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. *Addiſon.*

ABOVE GROUND. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. Mentioned before.

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; followed by *with* or *in.*
2. To be in great plenty.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [abutan, or abutton, Sax.]

1. Round, ſurrounding, encircling. *Dryd.*
2. Near to. *Ben Jonſ.*
3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to. *Locke.*
4. Engaged in, employed upon. *Taylor.*
5. Appendant to the perſon; as, cloaths, *&c.* *Milton.*
6. Relating to the perſon; as a ſervant. *Sidney.*

ABO'UT. *ad.*

1. Circularly. *Shakeſp.*
2. In circuit. *Shakeſp.*
3. Nearly. *Bacon.*
4. Here and there; every way. *Fa. Q.*
5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a ſmall time of.
6. The longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way. *Shakeſp.*
7. To bring *about*; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes.*
8. To come *about*; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point.
9. To go *about* a thing; to prepare to do it. Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to deri their original from the French *à bout*; *à bout d'une choſe*; *venir à bout de qu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop.

ABRACADA'BRA. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts. *Hale.*

A'BRAHAM's BALM. An herb.

ABRA'SION. *ſ.* [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading; the rubbing off.
2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *ad.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line. *Shakeſp.*

To ABRI'DGE. *v. n.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbreviare*, Lat.]

1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance. *2 Mac.*
2. To contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort. *Locke.*
3. To deprive of. *Shakeſp.*

ABRI'DGED OF. *p.* Deprived of, debarred from.

An ABRI'DGER. *ſ.* [from *abridge.*]

1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. *ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into ſmall compaſs. *Watts.*
2. A diminution in general *Dryden.*
3. Reſtraint or abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

ABRO'ACH. *ad.* [See *To* BROACH.]

1. In a poſture to run out. *Swift.*
2. In a ſtate of being diffuſed or propagated. *Shakeſp.*

ABRO'AD. *ad.* [compounded of *a* and *broad.*]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large *Milton.*
2. Out of the houſe. *Shakeſp.*
3. In another country. *Hooker.*
4. In all directions, this way and that. *Dryden.*
5. Without, not within. *Hooker.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law in force; to repeal; to annul. *Hooker.*

ABROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*

ABRU'PT. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.]

1. Broken, craggy. *Thomſon.*
2. Divided, without any thing intervening. *Milton.*
3. Sudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives.
4. Unconnected. *B. Johnſon.*

BRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Violent and ſudden ſeparation. *Woodward.*

BRU'PTLY. *ad.* [See ABRUPT.] Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney. Add.*

BRU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *abrupt.*]
1. An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs.
2. Unconnectedneſs, roughneſs, craggineſs. *Woodward.*

BSCESS. *ſ.* [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body. *Arbuth.*

ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off.

B CI'SSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic ſection, intercepted between the vertex and a ſemi ordinate.

BSCI'SSION. *ſ.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of cutting off. *Wiſeman.*
2. The ſtate of being cut off. *Brown.*

ABSCO'ND. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf.

BSCO'NDER, *ſ.* [from *abſcond.*] The perſon that abſconds.

BSENCE *ſ.* [See ABSENT.]
1. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence. *Shakeſp.*
2. Want of appearance, in the legal ſenſe. *Addiſon.*
3. Inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of the preſent object. *Addiſon.*

BSENT. *a.* [*abſens*, Lat.]
1. Not preſent; uſed with the participle *from.* *Pope.*
2. Abſent in mind, inattentive. *Addiſon.*

ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into preſence. *Shakeſp.*

BSENTE'E. *ſ.* A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen living out of their country. *Davies.*

BSI'NTHIATED. *p.* [from *abſinthium*, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.

ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*abſiſto*, Lat.] To ſtand off, to leave off.

ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.]
1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial ſenſe. *Shakeſp.*
2. To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe. *Waller.*
3. To pronounce a ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe. *Pope.*
4. To finiſh, to complete; little uſed.

BSOLUTE. *a.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.]
1. Complete; applied as well to perſons as things. *Hooker.*
2. Unconditional; as, an *abſolute* promiſe. *South.*
3. Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace. *Stillingfl.*
4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power. *Dryd.*

BSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *abſolute.*]
1. Completely, without reſtriction. *Sidney.*
2. Without relation. *Hooker.*
3. Without limits or dependance. *Dryd.*
4. Without condition. *Hooker.*
5. Peremptorily, poſitively. *Milton.*

A'BSOLUTENESS. *ſ.* [from *abſolute.*]
1. Completeneſs.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarendon.*
3. Deſpotiſm. *Bacon.*

ABSOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.]
1. Acquittal.
2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance. *South.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *a.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That which abſolves.

A'BSONANT. *a.* Contrary to reaſon.

A'BSONOUS. *a.* [*abſonus*, Lat.] Abſurd, contrary to reaſon.

To ABSO'RB. *v. a.* [*abſorbeo*, Lat. preter. *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt.*]
1. To ſwallow up. *Phillips.*
2. To ſuck up. *Harvey.*

ABSO'RBENT. *ſ.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the ſoftneſs or poroſity of its parts, either eaſes the aſperities of pungent humours, or draws away ſuperfluous moiſture in the body. *Quincy.*

ABSO'RPT. *p.* [from *abſorb.*] Swallowed up. *Pope.*

ABSO'RPTION. *ſ.* [from *abſorb.*] The act of ſwallowing up. *Burnet.*

To ABSTA'IN, *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification.

ABSTE'MIOUS. *a.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate, ſober, abſtinent.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *abſtemious.*] Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abſtemious.

ABSTE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off.

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping.

ABSTE'RGENT. *a.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanſe, to purify. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

ABSTE'RSION. *ſ.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. *Bacon.*

ABSTE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *abſterge.*] That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing. *Bacon.*

A'BSTINENCE. *ſ.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.]
1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.*
2. Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. *Shakeſp.*

A'BSTINENT. *a.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinence.

To ABSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*abſtrabo*, Lat.]
1. To take one thing from another.
2. To ſeparate ideas. *Locke.*
3. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*

A'BSTRACT. *a.* [*abſtractus*, Lat.] Separated from ſomething elſe, generally uſed with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abſtract* mathematics. *Wilkins.*

A'BSTRACT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shakeſp.*
2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Watts.*
3. The ſtate of being abſtracted. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED. *p. a.* [from *abſtract.*]
1. Separated. *Milton.*
2. Refined, abſtruſe. *Donne.*
3. Abſent of mind.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. *ad.* With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparately from all contingent circumſtances. *Dryd.*

ABSTA'CTION. *ſ.* [*abſtractio*, Lat.]
1. The act of abſtracting. *Watts.*
2. The ſtate of being abſtracted.
3. Abſence of mind, inattention.
4. Diſregard of worldly objects. *Pope.*

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *abſtract.*] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *abſtract.*] In an abſtract manner, abſolutely. *Bentley.*

ABSTRU'SE. *a.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.]
1. Hidden.
2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehenſion.

ABSTRU'SELY. *ad.* Obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *abſtruſe.*] Difficulty, or obſcurity. *Boyle.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *ſ.*
1. Abſtruſeneſs.
2. That which is abſtruſe. *Brown.*

To ABSU'ME. *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waſte. *Hale.*

ABSU'RD. *a.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.]
1. Unreaſonable; without judgment. *Bac.*
2. Inconſiſtent; contrary to reaſon. *South.*

ABSU'RDITY. *ſ.* [from *abſurd.*]
1. The quality of being abſurd. *Locke.*
2. That which is abſurd. *Addiſon.*

ABSU'RDLY. *ad.* [from *abſurd.*] Improperly, unreaſonably. *Swift.*

ABSU'RDNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs, impropriety.

ABU'NDANCE. *ſ.* [*abondance*, Fr.]
1. Plenty. *Craſhaw.*
2. Great numbers. *Addiſon.*
3. A great quantity. *Raleigh.*
4. Exuberance; more than enough. *Spenſ.*

ABU'NDANT. *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.]
1. Plentiful. *Par. Loſt.*
2. Exuberant. *Arbuth.*
3. Fully ſtored; with *in.* *Burnet.*

ABU'NDANTLY. *ad.* [from *abundant.*]
1. In plenty. *Gen.*
2. Amply, liberally, more than ſufficient. *Rogers.*

To ABU'SE. *v. a.* [*abuſer*, Lat. In *abuſe*, the verb, *ſ* has the ſound of *z*; in the noun, the common ſound.]
1. To make an ill uſe of.
2. To deceive, to impoſe upon.
3. To treat with rudeneſs.

ABU'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe.*]
1. The ill uſe of any thing.
2. A corrupt practice, bad cuſtom.
3. Seducement.
4. Unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach.

ABU'SER. *ſ.* [pronounced *abuzer.*]
1. He that makes an ill uſe.
2. He that deceives.
3. He that reproaches with rudeneſs.
4. A raviſher, a violator.

ABU'SIVE. *a.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Practiſing abuſe.
2. Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon.
3. Deceitful.

ABU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Improperly, by a wrong uſe.
2. Reproachfully.

To ABU'T. *v. n.* obſolete. [*aboutir*, to end at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon, to meet, or approach to.

ABU'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *abut.*] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABY'SM. *ſ.* [*abyſme*, old Fr.] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs.*

ABY'SS. *ſ.* [*abyſſus*, Lat. Ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs, Gr.]
1. A depth without bottom.
2. A great depth, a gulph.
3. That in which any thing is loſt.
4. The body of waters at the center of the earth.
5. In the language of divines, hell.

AC, AK, or AKE. In the names of places, as *Acton*, an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACA'CIA ſ. [Lat.]
1. A drug brought from Egypt, which being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes.
2. A tree commonly ſo called here.

ACADE'MIAL. *a.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity.

ACADE'MICAL. *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity.

ACADE'MICK. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſtudent of an univerſity.

ACADE'MICK. *ſ.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity.

ACADEMI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*academicien*, Fr.] A member of an academy.

A'CADEMIST. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] A member of an academy.

A'CADEMY. *ſ.* [*academia*, Lat.]
1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, united for the promotion of ſome art.
2. The place where ſciences are taught.

3. An university.
4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools.

ACANTHUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] The herb bear's foot. *Milton.*

ACATALE'CTIC. *ſ.* [ἀκαταληκτικος, Gr.] A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables.

ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to.

ACCE'LERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.] To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion. *Bacon.*

ACCELERA'TION. *ſ.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of quickening motion.
2. The ſtate of the body accelerated. *Hale.*

ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to ſet on fire. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*accenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled. *Woodward.*

ACCENT. *ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.]
1. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing. *Shakeſp.*
2. The ſound of a ſyllable.
3. The marks made upon ſyllables to regulate their pronunciation. *Holder.*
4. A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments. *Prior.*

ACCE'NT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.]
1. To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. *Locke.*
2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general. *Wotton.*
3. To write or note the accents.

ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *ſ* [from *accentuate.*] The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, French.]
1. To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly. *Dryd.*
2. In the language of the Bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard. *Job.*

ACCEPTABI'LITY. *ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTABLE. *a.* [*acceptable*, Fr] Grateful; pleaſing.

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*

ACCE'PTABLY. *ad.* [from *acceptable.*] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*

ACCEPTANCE. *ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spenſer.*

ACCEPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accept.*]
1. Reception, whether good or bad.
2. Good reception, acceptance.
3. The ſtate of being acceptable, regard.
4. Acceptance in the juridical ſenſe.
5. The meaning of a word.

ACCE'PTER. *ſ.* [from *accept.*] The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION. *ſ.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] The remiſſion of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, teſtifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning. *Hammond.*

ACCE'SS. *ſ.* [*acceſſus*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]
1. The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hammond.*
2. The means, or liberty of approaching either to things or men. *Milton.*
3. Encreaſe, enlargement, addition. *Bacon.*
4. The returns or fits of a diſtemper.

A'CCESSARINESS. *ſ.* [from *acceſſary.*] The ſtate of being acceſſary.

A'CCESSARY. *ſ.* He that, not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *Clarendon.*

ACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*acceſſibilis*, Lat. *acceſſible*, Fr.] That which may be approached.

ACCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*acceſſio*, Lat. *acceſſion*, Fr.]
1. Encreaſe by ſomething added; enlargement, augmentation.
2. The act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to; as, *acceſſion* to a confederacy.
3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *acceſſion* to the throne.

A'CCESSORILY. *ad.* [from *acceſſory.*] In the manner of an acceſſory.

A'CCESSORY. *a.* Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

A'CCESSORY. *ſ.* [*acceſſorius*, Lat. *acceſſoire*, Fr.]
1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.
2. That which does accede unto ſome principal fact or thing in law.

A'CCIDENCE. *ſ.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

A'CCIDENT. *ſ.* [*accidens*, Lat.]
1. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought. *Davies.*
2. In grammar, the property of a word. *Hold.*
3. That which happens unforeſeen; caſualty, chance. *Hooker.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *ſ.* [*accidental*, Fr.] A property noneſſential.

ACCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [from *accident.*]
1. Having the quality of an accident, noneſſential.
2. Caſual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *accidental.*]
1. Noneſſentially.
2. Caſually; fortuitouſly.

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *ſ.* [from *accidental.*] The quality of being accidental.

ACCI'PIENT. *ſ.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver.

To ACCI'TE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call; to ſummons. *Shakeſp.*

ACCLA'IM. *ſ.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] A ſhout of praiſe; acclamation: poetical. *Milton.*

ACCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applauſe. *South.*

ACCLI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the aſcent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the deſcent is the declivity. *Ray.*

ACCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Riſing with a ſlope.

To ACCLO'Y. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to crowd; to ſtuff full. *Fairy Q.*
2. To fill to ſatiety. *Ray.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd, to keep a *coil* about, to buſtle, to be in a hurry. *Fairy Q.*

A'CCOLENT. *ſ.* [*accolens*, Lat.] A borderer.

ACCO'MMODABLE. *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted. *Watts.*

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] To ſupply with conveniencies of any kind. *Shakeſp.*

ACCO'MMODATE. *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit.

ACCO'MMODATELY. *ad.* [from *accommodate.*] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMO'DATION. *ſ.* [from *accommodate.*]

1. Proviſion of conveniencies.
2. *In the plural*; conveniencies; things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. Adaptation, fitneſs. *Hale.*
4. Compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *a.* [from *accompany.*] Sociable.

ACCO'MPANIER. *ſ.* [from *accompany.*] The perſon that makes part of the company; companion.

To ACCO'MPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion.
2. To join with. *Swift.*

ACCO'MPLICE. *ſ.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]

1. An aſſociate, a partaker, uſually in an ill ſenſe. *Swift.*
2. A partner, or co-operator, *Addiſon.*

To ACCO'MPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign. *Ezekiel.*
2. To complete a period of time. *Dan.*
3. To fulfil; as a prophecy. *Addiſon.*
4. To gain, to obtain. *Shakeſp.*
5. To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body. *Shak.*

ACCO'MPLISHED. *p. a.*

1. Complete in ſome qualification. *La.*
2. Elegant, finiſhed in reſpect of embelliſhments. *Mil.*

ACCO'MPLISHER. *ſ.* [from *accompliſh.*] The perſon that accompliſhes.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *ſ.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection. *Hayward.*
2. Completion; as of a prophecy. *Ame.*
3. Embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body. *Addiſ.*
4. The act of obtaining any thing. *Sou.*

ACCO'MPT. *ſ.* [*compte*, Fr.] An account, a reckoning. *Hoo.*

ACCO'MPTANT. *ſ.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer.

To ACCO'RD. *v. a.* [derived, by ſome, from *chorda*, the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument; by others, from *corda*, hearts.] To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another. *Pope.*

To ACCO'RD *v. n.* To agree, to ſuit with another. *Tillot.*

ACCO'RD. *ſ.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact, an agreement. *Dry.*
2. Concurrence, union of mind. *Spenſ.*
3. Harmony, ſymmetry. *Dry.*
4. Muſical note. *Bac.*
5. Own accord, voluntary motion. *Spenſ.*

ACCO'RDANCE. *ſ.* [from *accord.*]

1. Agreement with a perſon. *Fairf.*
2. Conformity to ſomething. *Hamm.*

ACCO'RDANT. *a.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. *Shak.*

ACCO'RDING. *p.* [from *accord.*]

1. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeably to. *Hook.*
2. In proportion. *Hook.*
3. With regard to.

ACCO'RDINGLY. *ad.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, ſuitably, comfortably. *Shak.*

To ACCO'ST. *v. a.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To ſpeak to firſt; to addreſs; to ſalute. *Milt.*

ACCO'STABLE. *a.* [from *accoſt.*] Eaſy of acceſs; familiar. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *ſ.* [from the old French *acompt.*]

1. A computation of debts or expences. *Shak.*
2. The ſtate or reſult of a computation.
3. Value or eſtimation. *2 Ma.*
4. Diſtinction, dignity, rank. *Po.*
5. Regard, conſideration, ſake. *La.*
6. A narrative, relation.
7. Examination of an affair taken by authority.
8. The relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority. *Shak.*
9. Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes. *La.*
10. An opinion concerning things previouſly eſtabliſhed. *Ba.*
11. T.

1. The reasons of any thing collected. *Addiſon.*

2. [In law.] A writ or action brought againſt a man. *Cowell.*

ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To eſteem, to think, to hold in opinion. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to compute. *Holder.*

3. To give an account, to aſſign the cauſes. *Swift.*

4. To make up the reckoning; to anſwer for practices. *Dryden.*

5. To aſſign to. *Clarendon.*

6. To hold in eſteem. *Citron.*

CCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for. *Oldham.*

CCO'UNTANT. *a.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; reſponſible for. *Shakeſp.*

CCO'UNTANT. *ſ.* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts. *Brown.*

CCO'UNT-BOOK. *ſ.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. *Bacon.*

ACCO'URT. *v. a.* To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy. *Fairy Queen.*

ACCO'UTRE. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to equip. *Dryden.*

CCO'UTREMENT. *ſ.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dreſs, equipage, trappings, ornaments. *Sha.*

CCRE'TION. *ſ.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to increaſe it. *Bacon.*

CCRE'TIVE. *a.* [from *accretion.*] Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanv.*

ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.

ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to. *Hooker.*

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.*

3. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe; as profits. *Addiſon.*

CUBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient poſture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*

ACCU'MB. *v. n.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To ſit at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up, to heap together. *Sha.*

CUMULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. The act of accumulating.

2. The ſtate of being accumulated. *Arbuth.*

CU'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated. *Go. of Ton.*

CUMULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *accumulate.*] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY. *ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs, nicety. *Delany. Arbuth.*

A'CCURATE. *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance.

2. Exact, without defect or failure. *Colſon.*

A'CCURATELY. *ad.* [from *accurate.*] Exactly, without errour, nicely. *Newt.*

A'CCURATENESS. *ſ.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs, nicety. *Newt.*

To ACCU'RSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery. *Hooker.*

ACCU'RSED. *part. a.*

1. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery. *Denham.*

2. Execrable; hateful; deteſtable. *Sha.*

ACCU'SABLE. *a.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That which may be cenſured; blameable; culpable. *Brown.*

ACCUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accuſe.*]

1. The act of accuſing. *Milton.*

2. The charge brought againſt any one. *Shakeſp.*

ACCU'SATIVE. *a.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates. The 4th caſe of a noun.

ACCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *accuſe.*] That which produceth or containeth an accuſation. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*

2. To blame or cenſure. *Romans.*

ACCU'SER. *ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He that brings a charge againſt another. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to endure. *Milton.*

ACCU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or habit. *Hale.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *ad.* According to cuſtom. *Bacon.*

A'CCUSTOMANCE. *ſ.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom, habit, uſe. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY. *ad.* In a cuſtomary manner.

ACCU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual, long practiſed.

ACCU'STOMED. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual. *Sha.*

ACE. *ſ.* [*as*, Lat.] *Arbuthnot.*

1. An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice. *South.*

2. A ſmall quantity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ACE'PHALOUS. *a.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Wanting a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RBITY. *ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſour taſte.

2. Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper. *Pope.*

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *acervate.*] Heaping together.

ACE'SCENT. *a.* [*aceſcens*, Latin.] That which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity. *Arbuthnot.*

ACETO'SE. *a.* That which has in it acids. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *acetoſe.*] The ſtate of being acetoſe. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *a.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Sour. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *ſ.* [ace, Saxon; ἄχος, Greek.] A continued pain. *Shakeſp.*

To ACHE. *v. n.* [See ACHE.] To be in pain. *Glanv.*

To ACHI'EVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.]
1. To perform, to finiſh. *Dryden.*
2. To gain, to obtain. *Milton.*

An ACHI'EVER. *ſ.* He that performs what he endeavours. *Shakeſp.*

An ACHI'EVEMENT. *ſ.* [*achevement*, Fr.]
1. The performance of an action. *Fa. Qu.*
2. The eſcutcheon, or enſigns armorial. *Dryden.*

A'CHOR. *ſ.* [ἀχώρ, Gr.] A ſpecies of the herpes.

A'CID. [*acidus*, Latin, *acide*, Fr.] Sour, ſharp. *Bacon. Quincy.*

ACI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *acid.*] Sharpneſs; ſourneſs. *Arbuth. Ray.*

A'CIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid.

ACI'DULÆ. ſ. [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*] Medicinal ſprings impregnated with ſharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum ſprings are. *Quincy.*

To ACI'DULATE. *v a.* To tinge with acids in a ſlight degree. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.*
1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character. *Davies.*
2. To confeſs; as, a fault. *Pſalms.*
3. To own; as, a benefit. *Milton.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *a.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *ſ.* [from *acknowledge.*]
1. Admiſſion of any character in another. *Hale.*
2. Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition. *Hooker.*
3. Confeſſion of a fault.
4. Confeſſion of a benefit received. *Dryden.*
5. Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion; ſuch as homage. *Spenſer.*

A'CME. ſ. [ἄκμη, Gr.] The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper. *Quincy.*

ACO'LOTHIST. *ſ.* [ἀκολουθία, Gr.] One of the loweſt order in the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe.*

A'CONITE. *ſ.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] The herb wolf's bane. In poetical language, poiſon in general. *Dryden.*

A'CORN. *ſ.* [Æcern, Sax. from æc, oak, and corn, corn.] The ſeed or fruit born by the oak. *Dryden.*

ACO'USTICKS. *ſ.* [Ἀκουστικά, of ἀκούω, Gr.]
1. The doctrine or theory of ſounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUA'INT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]
1. To make familiar with. *Davies.*
2. To inform. *Shakeſp.*

ACQUA'INTANCE. *ſ.* [*accointance*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. *Dryden. Atterb.*
2. Familiar knowledge. *Scott.*
3. A ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip. *Swift.*
4. The perſon with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendſhip. *Fairy Queen.*

ACQUA INTED. *a.* Familiar, well known. *Shakeſp.*

ACQUE'ST. *ſ.* [*acqueſt*, Fr.] Acquiſition; the thing gained. *Woodward.*

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer*, Fr. *quieſcere*, Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied. *South.*

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *acquieſce.*]
1. A ſilent appearance of content. *Clarend.*
2. Satisfaction, reſt, content. *Addiſon.*
3. Submiſſion. *South.*

ACQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *acquire.*] Attainable *Bentley.*

To ACQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*acquerir*, Fr. *acquiro*, Lat.] To gain by one's labour or power. *Shakeſp.*

ACQUI'RED. *particip. a.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf. *Locke.*

An ACQUI'RER. *ſ.* [from *acquire.*] The perſon that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQUI'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. *Heywood.*

ACQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*acquiſitio*, Lat.]
1. The act of acquiring. *South.*
2. The thing gained; acquirement. *Denham.*

ACQUI'SITIVE. *a.* [*acquiſitivus*, Lat.] That which is acquired. *Wotton.*

ACQUI'ST. *ſ.* [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment. *Milton.*

To ACQUI'T. *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr.]
1. To ſet free. *Spenſer.*
2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve. *Dryden.*
3. To clear from any obligation. *Dryden.*
4. The man *hath acquitted* himſelf well, he diſcharged his duty.

ACQUI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *acquit.*] The ſtate of being acquitted; or act of acquitting. *South.*

ACQUI'TTAL. *ſ.* Is a deliverance from offence.

CQUITTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an quittance; to acquit. *Shakesp.*
QUITTANCE. *ſ.* [from *acquit.*]
. The act of diſcharging from a debt. *Milton.*
. A writing teſtifying the receipt of a ebt. *Shakeſp.*
RE. *ſ.* [Æcpe, Sax.] A quantity of nd containing in length forty perches, nd four in breadth, or four thouſand eight undred and forty ſquare yards. *Dict.*
RID. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Having a hot biting aſte. *Arbuthnot.*
RIMO'NIOUS. *a.* Abounding with acriony; ſharp; corroſive. *Harvey.*
RIMONY. *ſ.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]
. Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs. *Bacon.*
. Sharpneſs of temper, ſeverity. *South.*
RITUDE. *ſ.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid aſte; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*
ROAMATICAL. *a.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr.] f or pertaining to deep learning. *Dict.*
RONYCAL. *a.* [from ἄκρος, *ſummus*, nd νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of ight.] A term applied to the ſtars, of hich the riſing and ſetting is called *acroal*, when they either appear above, or nk below the horizon at ſun-ſet.
RO'NYCALLY. *ad.* [from *acronycal*] the acronycal time. *Dryden.*
ROSPIRE. *ſ.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, r.] A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of eds. *Mortimer.*
ROSPIRED. *part. a.* Having ſprouts. *Mortimer.*
ROSS. *ad.* Athwart, laid over ſomething ſo as to croſs it. *Bacon.*
ACRO'STICK. *ſ.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the firſt tter of every line being taken, makes up e name of the perſon or thing on which e poem is written.
ROTERS, or *ACROTE'RIA*. *ſ.* [In architecture; from ὄκρον, Gr.] Little peſtals without baſes, placed at the middle nd the two extremes of pediments. *Dict.*
ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]
. To be in action, not to reſt. *Pope.*
. To perform the proper functions. *South.*
. To practiſe the arts or duties of life, to onduct one's ſelf. *Dryden.*
ACT. *v. a.*
. To bear a borrowed character, as a age-player. *Pope.*
. To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryden.*
. To produce effects in ſome paſſive ſubct. *Arbuthnot.*
. To actuate; to put in motion; to reulate the movements. *South.*
T. *ſ.* [*actum*, Lat.]
. Something done; a deed; an exploit, either good or ill. *Shakeſp.*
2. Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Shakeſp.*
3. Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryden.*
4. The doing of ſome particular thing; a ſtep taken; a meaſure executed. *Shak.*
5. A ſtate of action. *Hooker.*
6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Roſ.*
7. A decree of a court of juſtice. *Shakeſp.*
8. Record of things juridically done.

A'CTION. *ſ.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]
1. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to reſt. *Shakeſp.*
2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shak.*
3. Agency, operation. *Bentley.*
4. The ſeries of events repreſented in a fable. *Addiſon.*
5. Geſticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words ſpoken. *Addiſon.*
6. [*In law.*] Action perſonal belongs to a man againſt another. Action real is given to any man againſt another, that poſſeſſes the thing required or ſued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well againſt or for the thing which we ſeek, as againſt the perſon that hath it. *Cowell.*
7. In France, the ſame as *ſtocks* in England.

A'CTIONABLE. *a.* [from *action.*] That which admits an action in law; puniſhable. *Howell.*
A'CTION-TAKING. *a.* Litigious *Shak.*
A'CTIVE. *a.* [*activus*, Lat.]
1. That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton.*
2. That which acts, oppoſed to *paſſive.* *Donne.*
3. Buſy, engaged in action; oppoſed to *idle* or *ſedentary.* *Denham.*
4. Practical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker.*
5. Nimble; agile; quick. *Dryden.*
6. In grammar, a verb *active* is that which ſignifies action; as, *I teach. Clarke.*

A'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *active.*] Buſily; nimbly.
A'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *active.*] Quickneſs; nimbleneſs. *Wilkins.*
ACTI'VITY. *ſ.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active. *Bacon.*
A'CTOR. *ſ.* [*actor*, Lat.]
1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bacon.*
2. He that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'CTRESS. *ſ.* [*actrice*, Fr.]
1. She that performs any thing. *Addiſon.*
2. A woman that plays on the ſtage. *Dryd.*

A'CTUAL. *a.* [*actuel*, Fr.]
1. That which compriſes action. *Shak.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in ſpeculation. *Dryd.*

ACTUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *actual.*] The ſtate of being actual. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really. *South.*

A'CTUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *actual.*] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *ſ.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The regiſter, or officer, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court. *Ayliffe.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action. *Addiſon.*

A'CTUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Put into action; brought into effect. *South.*

ACTUO'SE. *a.* [from *act.*] That which hath ſtrong powers. *Dict.*

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To ſharpen.

ACU'LEATE. *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] Prickly; that which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACU'MEN. ſ. [Lat.] A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects. *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED. *particip. a.* Ending in a point; ſharp pointed. *Wiſeman.*

ACU'TE. *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, oppoſed to *blunt.* *Locke.*

2. Ingenious, oppoſed to *ſtupid.* *Locke.*

3. Vigorous; powerful in operation. *Locke.*

4. Acute diſeaſe; any diſeaſe which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy.*

5. Acute accent; that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY. *ad.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; ſharply. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *acute.*]

1. Sharpneſs.

2. Force of intellects. *Locke.*

3. Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady. *Brown.*

4. Sharpneſs of ſound. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED. *part. a.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force. *Dict.*

A'DAGE. *ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim; a proverb. *Glanville.*

ADA'GIO. ſ. [Ital. ſignifying *at leiſure.*] A term uſed by muſicians to mark a ſlow time.

A'DAMANT. *ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat.]

1. A ſtone of impenetrable hardneſs. *Shak.*

2. The diamond. *Ray.*

3. The loadſtone. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN. *a.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE. *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility. *Davies.*

A'DAM's-APPLE. *ſ.* [In anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADA'PT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit; to ſuit; to proportion. *Swift.*

ADAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitneſs of one thing to another. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. *ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting. *Cheyne.*

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join ſomething to that which was before.

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or aſcertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To eſteem; to account. *Daniel.*

A'DDER. *ſ.* [Ættep, Sax. poiſon.] A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile. *Taylor.*

A'DDER's GRASS. *ſ.* A plant.

A'DDER's TONGUE. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

A'DDER's WORT. *ſ.* An herb.

A'DDIBLE. *a.* [from *add.*] Poſſible to be added. *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *addible.*] The poſſibility of being added. *Locke.*

A'DDICE. [corruptly *adz*; abepe, Sax.] A kind of ax. *Mortimer.*

To ADDI'CT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate. *Cowley.*

2. It is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *he addicted himſelf to vice.*

A'DDICTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *addicted.*] The ſtate of being addicted. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting.

2. The ſtate of being devoted. *Shakeſp.*

An A'DDITAMENT. *ſ.* Addition; thing added. *Hale.*

ADDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *add.*]

1. The act of adding one thing to another. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added. *Hale.*

3. [In arithmetick.] *Addition* is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one ſum or total. *Cocker.*

4. [In law.] A title given to a man over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname. *Cowell. Shakeſp. Clarendon.*

ADDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *addition.*] That which is added. *Addiſon.*

A'DDITORY. *a.* [from *add.*] That which has the power of adding. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE. *a.* [from adel, a diſeaſe, Sax.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Burnet.*

To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make addle; to make barren. *Brown.*

A'DDLE-PATED. *a.* Having barren brains. *Dryden.*

To ADDRE'SS *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr.]

1. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon action. *Shakeſp.*

2.

2. To get ready.
3. To apply to another by words.

ADDRE'SS. *ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]
1. Verbal application to any one. *Prior.*
2. Courtſhip. *Addiſon.*
3. Manner of accoſting another; as, *a man of a pleaſing addreſs.*
4. Skill, dexterity. *Swift.*
5. Manner of directing a letter.

ADDRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon that addreſſes.

ADDU'CENT. *a.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to thoſe muſcles that draw together the parts of the body. *Quincy.*

ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten. *Dict.*

ADENOGRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἀδήν and γράφω, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

ADE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*ademptum*, Lat.] Privation.

ADE'PT. *ſ.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] He that is completely ſkilled in the ſecrets of his art. *Pope.*

ADE'PT. *a.* Skilful; thoroughly verſed. *Boyle.*

ADEQUATE. *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*

ADEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *adequate.*] In an adequate manner; with exactneſs of proportion. *South.*

ADEQUATENESS. *ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; exactneſs of proportion.

ADHE'RE. *v. a.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]
1. To ſtick to.
2. To be conſiſtent; to hold together. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, or opinion. *Shakeſp. Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*]
1. The quality of adhering; tenacity.
2. Fixedneſs of mind; attachment; ſteadineſs. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY. *ſ.* [The ſame with *adherence.*] *Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT. *a.* [from *adhere.*]
1. Sticking to. *Pope.*
2. United with. *Watts.*

ADHE'RENT. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*] A follower; a partiſan. *Raleigh.*

ADHE'RER. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION. *ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Boyle.*

ADHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomſon.*

ADHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of.

ADHI'BITION. *ſ.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. *Brown.*

ADJA'CENT *a.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying cloſe; bordering upon ſomething. *Bacon.*

ADJA'CENT. *ſ.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *a.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *ſ.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJECT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to.

ADJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in.

A'DJECTIVE. *ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good, bad.* *Clarke.*

A'DJECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective.

A'DIEU. *ad.* [from *à Dieu.*] Farewel. *Prior.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryden.*

To ADJO'URN. *v. a.* [*ajourner*, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time. *Bacon.*

ADJO'URNMENT. *ſ.* [*ajournement*, Fr.] A putting off till another day. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *a.* *adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT. *ſ.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage under ground for miners. *Ray.*

ADI'TION. *ſ.* [*aditum*, Lat.] The act of going from one place to another. *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]
1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties. *Locke.*
2. To ſentence to a puniſhment. *Shakeſp.*
3. Simply, to judge; to decree. *Knolles.*

ADJUDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of granting ſomething to a litigant.

To ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugio*, Lat.] To yoke to. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT. *ſ.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help.

A'DJUNCT. *ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift.*

A'DJUNCT. *a.* Immediately conſequent. *Shakeſpeare.*

ADJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjoining.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *ſ.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of propoſing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath propoſed to another. *Addiſon.*

To ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form. *Milton.*

To ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*ajuster*, Fr.]
1. To regulate; to put in order. *Swift.*
2. To make accurate. *Locke.*
3. To make conformable. *Addison.*

ADJU'STMENT. *s.* [*ajustement*, Fr.]
1. Regulation; the act of putting in method. *Woodward.*
2. The state of being put in method. *Watts.*

A'DJUTANT. *s.* A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and overseeing punishment.

To ADJU'TE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur. *Jonson.*

ADJU'TOR. *s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

A'DJUTORY. *a.* That which helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT. *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further. *Dict.*

ADME'ASUREMENT. *s.* [See MEASURE.] The act or practice of measuring according to rule. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act of measuring to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE. *s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR. *a.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That which gives help. *Dict.*

To ADMI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]
1. To give; to afford; to supply. *Philips.*
2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office. *Pope.*
3. To administer or distribute justice.
4. To administer or dispense the sacraments. *Hooker.*
5. To administer or tender an oath. *Shakesp.*
6. To administer physick.
7. To contribute; to bring supplies. *Spect.*
8. To perform the office of an administrator.

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro* Lat.] To give as physick. *Woodward.*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *s.* [*administratio*, Lat.
1. The act of administering or conducting any employment. *Shakespeare.*
2. The active or executive part of government. *Swift.*
3. Those to whom the care of public affairs is committed.
4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. *Hooker.*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *a.* [from *administrate.*] That which administers.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]
1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same. *Cowel, Bacon.*
2. He that officiates in divine rites. *Wo*
3. He that conducts the government. *Swi*

ADMINISTRA'TRIX. *s.* [Lat.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *administrator.*] The office of administrator.

A'DMIRABLE. *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder. *Sidney.*

A'DMIRABLENESS. } *s.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.
ADMIRABI'LITY. } The quality or state of being admirable.

A'DMIRABLY. *ad.* [from *admirable.*] In an admirable manner. *Addison.*

A'DMIRAL. *s.* [*amiral*, Fr.]
1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Cowel.*
2. The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*
3. The ship which carries the admiral. *Knolles.*

A'DMIRALSHIP. *s.* [from *admiral.*] The office of admiral.

A'DMIRALTY. *s.* [*amiralté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION. *s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. *Milton.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. a.* [*admirer*, Lat.]
1. To regard with wonder.
2. To regard with love.

To ADMI'RE. *v. n.* To wonder.

An ADMI'RER. *s.* [from *admire.*]
1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.
2. A lover.

ADMI'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *admire.*] With admiration. *Shakespeare.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. *a* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat. To which may be admitted.

ADMI'SSION. *s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of admitting.
2. The state of being admitted. *Dryden.*
3. Admittance; the power of entering. *Woodward.*
4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMI'T. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]
1. To suffer to enter. *Pope.*
2. To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarendon.*
3. To allow an argument or position. *Fairfax.*
4. To allow, or grant in general.

ADMI'TTABLE. *a.* [from *admit.*] Which may be admitted. *Ayliffe.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *s.* [from *admit.*]
1. The act of admitting; permission to enter.
2. The power or right of entering.
3. Custom.
4. Co

. Conceſſion of a poſition. *Brown.*
ADMI'X. *v. a.* [*admiſceo*, Lat.] To ingle with ſomething elſe.
MI'XTION. *ſ.* [from *admix.*] The union f one body with another. *Bacon.*
MI'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *admix.*] The body ingled with another. *Woodward.*
ADMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To arn of a fault; to reprove gently.
Decay of Piety. Dryden.
MO'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] The erſon that puts another in mind of his ults or duty. *Dryden.*
MO'NISHMENT *ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] dmonition; notice of faults or duties.
MONI'TION. *ſ* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The int of a fault or duty; counſel; gentle eproof. *Hooker.*
MONI'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *admonition.*] general adviſer. A ludicrous term.
Hooker.
MO'NITORY. *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admoniſhes *Hooker.*
MURMURA'TION. *ſ.* [*admurmuro*, at.] The act of murmuring to another.
MO'VE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To ring one thing to another. *Brown*
'O. *ſ.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before , as the French.]
. Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney.*
. Buſtle; tumult; buſineſs. *Locke.*
. More tumult and ſhow of buſineſs than e affair is worth. *L'Eſtrange.*
OLE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.]
OLE'SCENCY. } The age ſucceeding hildhood, and ſucceeded by puberty.
Brown. Bentley.
ADO'PT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]
. To take a ſon by choice; to make him ſon, who was not by birth.
. To place any perſon or thing in a nearer lation to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*
O'PTEDLY. *ad.* [from *adopted.*] After e manner of ſomething adopted. *Shakeſp.*
O'PTER *ſ.* [from *adopt.*] He that gives me one by choice the right of a ſon.
O'PTION. *ſ.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]
. The act of adopting. *Shakeſp.*
. The ſtate of being adopted. *Rogers.*
O'PTIVE. *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]
. He that is adopted by another. *Bacon.*
. He that adopts another. *Ayliffe.*
O'RABLE. *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ght to be adored. *Cheyne.*
O'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *adorable.*] orthineſs of divine honours.
O'RABLY. *ad.* [from *adorable.*] In a anner worthy of adoration.
ORA'TION. *ſ* [*adoratio*, Lat.]
. The external homage paid to the Divi-y. *Hooker.*
. Homage paid to perſons in high place or eem. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ADO'RE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worſhip with external homage. *Dryden.*
ADO'RER. *ſ.* [from *adore.*] He that adores; a worſhipper. *Prior.*
To ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]
1. To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments. *Cowley.*
2. To ſet out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley.*
3. To embelliſh with oratory. *Sprat.*
ADO'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Raleigh.*
ADO'WN. *ad.* [from *a* and *down.*] Down; on the ground. *Fairy Queen.*
ADO'WN. *prep.* Down towards the ground. *Dryden.*
ADRE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *dread.*] In a ſtate of fear. *Sidney.*
ADRI'FT. *ad.* [from *a* and *drift.*] Floating at random.
ADRO'IT. a. [French.] Dexterous; active; ſkilful. *Fervas.*
ADRO'ITNESS. *ſ.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterity; readineſs; activity.
ADRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *dry.*] Athirſt; thirſty. *Spect.*
ADSCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*aſcitus*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete ſomething elſe.
ADSTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.
To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]
1. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize. *Eſther.*
3. To improve. *Tillotſon.*
4. To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to. *South.*
5. To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon.*
6. To propoſe; to offer to the publick. *Dryden.*

To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*
1. To come forward, to gain ground. *Parnel.*
2. To make improvement. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.*
2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover. *Walſh.*
3. Progreſſion; riſe from one point to another. *Atterbury.*
4. Improvement; progreſs towards perfection. *Hale.*

ADVA'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [*avancement*, Fr.]
1. The act of coming forward. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Improvement. *Brown.*

ADVA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *advance.*] A promoter; forwarder. *Bacon.*
ADVA'NTAGE. *ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.]
1. Superiority. *Sprat.*

2. Supe-

2. Superiority gained by ſtratagem. *Spenſer.*
3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakeſp.*
4. Favourable circumſtances. *Waller.*
5. Gain; profit. *Job.*
6. Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

To ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun]
1. To benefit. *Locke.*
2. To promote; to bring forward. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *a.* [from *the verb.*] Poſſeſſed of advantages. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *ſ.* Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [*avantageux*, Fr.] Profitable; uſeful; opportune. *Hammond.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *advantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arbuth.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *advantageous.*] Profitableneſs; uſefulneſs; convenience. *Boyle.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to ſomething; to be ſuperadded. *Ayliffe.*

ADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; ſuperadded. *Glanville.*

A'DVENT. *ſ.* [from *adventus*, Lat.] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVE'NTINE. *a.* [from *advenio*, *adventum*, Lat.] Adventitious; that which is extrinſically added. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; ſupervenient; extrinſically added. *Boyle. Dryden.*

ADVE'NTIVE. *ſ.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or perſon that comes from without. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the ſeaſon of advent. *Biſhop Saunderſon.*

ADVE'NTURE. *ſ.* [French.]
1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.*
2. An enterpriſe in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard. *Dryden.*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*aventurer*, Fr.]
1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shakeſp.*
2. In an active ſenſe, to put into the power of chance.

ADVE'NTURER. *ſ.* [*aventurier*, Fr.] He that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he that puts himſelf into the hands of chance. *Fairy Queen.*

ADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* [*aventureux*, Fr.]
1. He that is inclined to adventures; daring, courageous. *Dryden.*
2. Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *adventurous.*] Boldly; daringly *Shakeſp.*

ADVE'NTURESOME. *a* [from *adventurous.*] The ſame with *adventurous.*

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *adventureſome.*]. The quality of being adventureſome.

A'DVERB. *ſ.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification. *Clarke.*

ADVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That which has the quality or ſtature of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY. *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] In the manner of an adverb. *Addiſon.*

ADVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *adverſe.*] Contrary to. Not in uſe.

ADVERSA'RIA. ſ. [Lat. A common-place

A'DVERSARY. *ſ.* [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagoniſt; enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

ADVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [*adverſativus*, Lat.] A word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety.

A'DVERSE. *a.* [*adverſus*, Lat.]
1. Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. Oppoſed to *proſperous.* *Roſcommon.*
3. Perſonally opponent. *Sidney.*

ADVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*adverſité*, Fr.]
1. Affliction; calamity.
2. The cauſe of our ſorrow; misfortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery.

A'DVERSELY. *a.* [from *adverſe.*] Oppoſitely; unfortunately. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve.

ADVE'RTENCE. *ſ.* [from *advert.*] Attention to; regard to. *Decay of Piety.*

ADVE'RTENCY. *ſ.* [from *advert.*] The ſame with *advertence.*

To ADVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*avertir*, Fr.]
1. To inform another; to give intelligence.
2. To give notice of any thing in the public prints.

ADVERTI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*avertiſſement*, Fr.]
1. Inſtruction; admonition.
2. Intelligence; information.
3. Notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTI'SER. *ſ.* [*avertiſeur*, Fr.]
1. He that gives intelligence or information.
2. That paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVERTI'SING. *a.* [from *advertiſe*] Active in giving intelligence; monitory.

To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*adveſperare*, Lat.]

Lat.] To draw towards evening.

ADVI'CE. *ſ.* [*avis, advis*, Fr.]
1. Counſel; inſtruction.
2. Reflection; prudent conſideration.
3. Conſultation; deliberation.
4. Intelligence.

ADVI'CE-BOAT. *ſ.* A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE. *a.* [from *adviſe.*] Prudent; fit to be adviſed. *South.*

ADVI'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *adviſable.*] The quality of being adviſable; fitneſs; propriety.

ADVI'SE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, Fr.]
1. To counſel. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To inform; to make acquainted.

ADVI'SE. *v. n.*
1. To conſult; as, *he adviſed with his companions.*
2. To conſider; to deliberate. *Milton.*

ADVI'SED. *particip. a.* [from *adviſe.*]
1. Acting with deliberation and deſign; prudent; wiſe. *Bacon.*
2. Performed with deliberation; acted with deſign. *Hooker.*

ADVI'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *adviſed.*] Deliberately; purpoſely; by deſign; prudently. *Suckling.*

ADVI'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *adviſed.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderſon.*

ADVI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*aviſement*, Fr.]
1. Counſel; information. *Spenſer.*
2. Prudence; circumſpection.

ADVI'SER. *ſ.* [from *advi.e.*] The perſon that adviſes; a counſellor. *Waller.*

ADULA'TION. *ſ.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment. *Claren.*

ADULA'TOR. *ſ.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer.

ADULATORY. *a.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering.

ADU'LT. *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; paſt the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*

ADU'LT. *ſ.* A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength. *Sharp.*

ADU'LTNESS. *ſ.* [from *adult.*] The ſtate of being adult.

ADU'LTER. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.] To commit adultery with another. *Jonſon.*

ADU'LTERANT. *ſ.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The perſon or thing which adulterates.

ADU'LTERATE. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr.]
1. To commit adultery. *Shakeſp.*
2. To corrupt by ſome foreign admixture. *Boyle.*

ADU'LTERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Sh.*
2. Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture. *Swift.*

ADU'LTERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or ſtate of being adulterate.

ADULTERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *adulterate.*]
1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being contaminated. *Felton.*

ADU'LTERER. *ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*

ADU'LTERESS. *ſ.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

ADU'LTERINE. *ſ.* [*adulterine*, Fr.] A child born of an adultereſs.

ADU'LTEROUS. *a.* [*adulterinus*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*

ADU'LTERY. *ſ.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon. *Dryden.*

ADU'MBRANT. *a.* [from *adumbrate.*] That which gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To ſhadow out; to give a ſlight likeneſs; to exhibit a faint reſemblance. *Decay of Piety.*

ADU'MBRATION. *ſ.* [from *adumbrate.*]
1. The act of giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation, *Bacon.*
2. A faint ſketch.

ADUNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being united; union. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY. *ſ.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; hookedneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

ADU'NQUE. *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

A'DVOCACY. *ſ.* [from *advocate.*] Vindication; defence; apology. *Brown.*

A'DVOCATE. *ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]
1. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature. *Ayl. Dryd.*
2. He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. In the ſacred ſenſe, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*

ADVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shakeſp.*

ADVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*advolo, advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to ſomething.

ADVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVOUTRY. *ſ.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery. *Bacon.*

ADVOWE'. *ſ.* He that has the right of advowſon.

ADVO'WSON. A right to preſent to a benefice. *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up. *Bacon.*

ADU'ST. *a.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.]
1. Burned up; ſcorched. *Bacon.*
2. It is generally now applied to the humours of the body. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *a.* [See ADUST.] Burnt; dried with fire. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

ADU'STIBLE. *a.* [from *aduſt.*] That which may be aduſted, or burnt up.

ADU'STION. *ſ.* [from *aduſt.*] The act of burning up, or drying. *Harvey.*

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of the Latin language, which ſeems not properly to have any place in the Engliſh; therefore for *Cæſar*, we write *Ceſar*.

Æ'GILOPS. *ſ.* [αἰγίλωψ, Gr.] A tumour or ſwelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the noſe. *Quincy.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *ſ.* An ointment conſiſting of honey, verdigreaſe, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL. In compound names, *all*, or *altogether*: So, *Aldred*, *altogether reverend*: *Alfred*, *altogether peaceful*. *Gib.*

ÆLF. Implies aſſiſtance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious*. *Gibſon.*

AE'RIAL. *a.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it. *Prior. Newton.*
2. Produced by the air. *Dryden.*
3. Inhabiting the air. *Milton.*
4. Placed in the air. *Pope.*
5. High; elevated in ſituation. *Philips.*

A'ERIE. *ſ.* [*aire*, Fr.] A neſt of hawks and other birds of prey. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μαντὶς, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.

A'EROMETRY. *ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μετρέω, Gr.] The art of meaſuring the air.

AERO'SCOPY. [ἀὴρ and σκοπέω, Gr.] The obſervation of the air.

Æ'THIOPS MINERAL. *ſ.* A medicine ſo called, from its dark colour, made of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *ſ.* [ἀετὸς, an eagle.] Eagle-ſtone. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.]

1. At a great diſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To a great diſtance. *Dryden.*
3. *From afar*; from a diſtant place. *Addiſon.*
4. AFAR OFF; remotely diſtant. *Haywood.*

AFE'ARD. *participial a.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.] Frightened; terrified; afraid. *Fairy Queen. Ben Jonſon.*

A'FER. *ſ.* [Lat.] The ſouthweſt wind. *Milt.*

AFFABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] Eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility, condeſcenſion. *Clarend.*

A'FFABLE. *a.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. *Bacon.*
2. Applied to the external appearance; benign; mild.

A'FFABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *affable.*] Courteſy; affability.

A'FFABLY. *ad.* [from *affable.*] Courteouſly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS. *a.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete. Not in uſe.

AFFAI'R. *ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. *Pope.*

To AFFE'AR. *vv. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Shakſp.*

AFFE'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb *affect.*]

1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation. *Bacon.*
2. Quality; circumſtance. *Wilkins.*

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effect in any other thing. *Milton.*
2. To move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*
3. To aim at; to aſpire to. *Dryden.*
4. To tend to; to endeavour after. *Newton.*
5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love. *Hooker.*
6. To ſtudy the appearance of any thing with ſome degree of hypocriſy. *Prior.*
7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner. *Ben Jonſon.*

AFFECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance. *Spectator.*

AFFE'CTED. *participial a.* [from *affect.*]

1. Moved; touched with affectation. *Clarend.*
2. Studied with over much care. *Shakſp.*
3. In a perſonal ſenſe; full of affectation: as, *an affected lady*.

AFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *affected.*] In affected manner; hypocritically. *Brown.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *affected.*] The ſtate of being affected.

AFFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being affected by any cauſe or agent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Paſſion of any kind. *Sidney.*
3. Love; kindneſs; good-will to ſome perſon. *Pope.*
4. Zeal. *Bacon.*
5. State of the mind, in general. *Shakſp.*
6. Quality; property. *Holder.*
7. State of the body. *Wiſeman.*
8. Lively repreſentation in painting. *Wotton.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *a.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection.*]

1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Spenſer.*
2. Fond; tender. *Sidney.*
3. Benevolent. *Raym.*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *ad.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *ſ.* [from *affectionate.*] Fondneſs; tenderneſs; good will.

AFFE'CTIONED. *a.* [from *affection.*]

1. Affected; conceited. *Shakſp.*
2. Inclined; mentally diſpoſed.

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *affect.*] In affecting manner.

AFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *affect.*] That which affects; which ſtrongly touches. *Ray.*

AFFECTUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *affectuous.*] Paſſionateneſs.

FFE'CTUOUS. *a.* [from *affect.*] Full of passion.

FFI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]
1. A marriage-contract. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Truſt in general; confidence. *Shakeſp.*
3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection. *Comm. Prayer.*

AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance.*]
1. To betroth; to bind any one by promiſe to marriage. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To give confidence. *Pope.*

FFI'ANCER. *ſ.* [from *affiance.*] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

FFIDA'TION. } *ſ.* [from *affido*, Lat. See
FFIDA'TURE. } AFFIED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

FFIDA'VIT. *ſ.* [*affidavit* ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath.

FFI'ED. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido.*] Joined by contract; affianced. *Shakeſpeare.*

FFILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption. *Chambers.*

FFINAGE. *ſ.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*

FFI'NED. *a.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakeſp.*

FFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Latin.]
1. Relation by marriage.
2. Relation to; connexion with; in chymiſtry, the tendency of the body to unite itſelf to another.

AFFI'RM. *v. a.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: oppoſed to the word *deny.*

FFI'RM. *v. a.* To ratify or approve a former law or judgment.

FFI'RMABLE. *a.* [from *affirm.*] That which may be affirmed.

FFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.* *Bacon.*

FFI'RMANT. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms.

FFIRMA'TION. *ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to *negation.* *Shakeſp.*
2. The poſition affirmed. *Hammond.*
3. Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal.* *Hook.*

FFI'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *affirm.*]
1. That which affirms, oppoſed to *negative.*
2. That which can or may be affirmed. *Newton.*
3. Poſitive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*

FFI'RMATIVELY. *ad.* [from *affirmative.*] On the oppoſite ſide; not negatively. *Brown.*

FFI'RMER. *ſ.* [from *affirm.*] The perſon that affirms. *Watts.*

To AFFI'X. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.] To unite to the end; to ſubjoin. *Rogers.*

AFFI'X. *ſ.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A particle united to the end of a word. *Clarke.*

AFFI'XION. *ſ.* [from *affix.*]
1. The act of affixing.
2. The ſtate of being affixed.

AFFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*affio*, *afflatum*, Lat.] Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLA'TUS. ſ. [Lat.] Communication of ſome ſupernatural power.

To AFFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *afflicted.*] Sorrowfulneſs; grief.

AFFLI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *afflict.*] The perſon that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *ſ.* [*affliction*, Lat.]
1. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*
2. The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery. *Addiſon.*

AFFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *afflict.*] Painful; tormenting. *South.*

A'FFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. *Wotton.*
2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*

A'FFLUENCY. *ſ.* The ſame with *affluence.*

A'FFLUENT. *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.]
1. Flowing to any part.
2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent.

A'FFLUX. *ſ.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to ſome place; afluence.
2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*

AFFLU XION. *ſ.* [*effluxio*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourrer*, *affourrager*, Fr.]
1. To yield or produce.
2. To grant, or confer any thing. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To be able to ſell. *Addiſon.*
4. To be able to bear expences. *Swift.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt. *Davies.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] To fright; to terrify.

AFFRA'Y. *ſ.* A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others.

AFFRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

To AFFRI'GHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*

AFFRI'GHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Terrour; fear. *Dryden.*
2. The cauſe of fear; a terrible object. *Ben Jonſon.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL. *a.* Full of affright or terrour; terrible. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT. *ſ.* [from *affright.*]
1. The impreſſion of fear; terrour. *Locke.*
2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs. *Hammond.*

To AFFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.]
1. To meet face to face; to encounter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To meet in an hoſtile manner, front to front. *Milton.*
3. To provoke by an open inſult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*

AFFRO'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Open oppoſition; encounter. *Milton.*
2. Inſult offered to the face. *Dryden.*
3. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*
4. Diſgrace; ſhame. *Arbuthnot.*

AFFRO'NTER. *ſ.* [from *affront.*] The perſon that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *part. a.* [from *affront*] That which has the quality of affronting. *Watts.*

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of affuſing. *Grew.*

To AFFY'. *v a* [*affier*, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To AFFY'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFI'ELD. *ad.* [from *a* and *field*] To the field. *Gay.*

AFLA'T. *ad.* [from *a* and *flat.*] Level with the ground *Bacon.*

AFLO'AT. *ad.* [from *a* and *float.*] Floating. *Addiſon.*

AFO'OT. *ad.* [from *a* and *foot.*]
1. On foot; not on horſeback. *Shakeſp.*
2. In action; as, *a deſign is on foot* *Shakeſp.*
3. In motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFO'RE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*]
1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.
2. Sooner in time. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFO'RE. *ad*
1. In time foregone or paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Firſt in the way. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. In front; in the fore-part. *Spenſer.*

AFO'REGOING. *part. a.* [from *afore* and *going.*] Going before.

AFO'REHAND *ad* [from *afore* and *hand.*]
1. By a previous proviſion. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. In a ſtate; provided; prepared; previouſly fitted. *Bacon.*

AFOREMENTIONED *a* [from *afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before. *Addiſon.*

AFO'RENAMED *a.* [from *afore* and *named.*] Named before. *Peacham.*

AFO'RESAID. *a.* [from *afore* and *ſaid.*] Said before. *Bacon.*

AFO RETIME. *ad.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time paſt. *Suſanna.*

AFRAI'D. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affray.*] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Pſalms. Dryden.*

AFRE'SH. *ad.* [from *a* and *freſh.*] Anew; again. *Wotton.*

AFRO'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *front.*] In front; in direct oppoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'FTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]
1. Following in place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In purſuit of. *Samuel.*
3. Behind. *Newton.*
4. Poſteriour in time. *Dryden.*
5. According to, *Bacon.*
6. In imitation of. *Addiſon.*

A'FTER. *ad.*
1. In ſucceeding time. *Bacon.*
2. Following another. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'FTER is compounded with many words.

A'FTERAGES. *ſ.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Succeſſive times; poſterity. *Raleigh.*

A'FTERALL. *ad.* At laſt; in fine; in concluſion. *Atterbury.*

A'FTERBIRTH. *ſ.* [from *after* and *birth.*] The ſecundine. *Wiſeman.*

A'FTERCLAP. *ſ.* [from *after* and *clap.*] Unexpected event happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end. *Spenſer.*

A'FTERCOST. *ſ.* The expence incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mortimer.*

A'FTERCROP. *ſ.* Second harveſt. *Mortimer.*

To A'FTEREYE. *v. a.* To follow in view. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'FTERGAME. *ſ.* Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs. *Watts.*

A'FTERMATH. *ſ.* [*after* and *math*, from *mow.*] Second crop of graſs mown in autumn.

A'FTERNOON. *ſ.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*

A'FTERPAINS. *ſ.* Pains after birth.

A'FTERTASTE. *ſ.* Taſte remaining upon the tongue after draught.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *ſ.* Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. *Dryden.*

A'FTERTIMES. *ſ.* Succeeding times. *Dryden.*

A'FTERWARD. *ad.* In ſucceeding time. *Hooker.*

A'FTERWIT. *ſ.* Contrivance of expedients after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

AGA'IN. *ad.* [ageꝑn, Saxon.]
1. A ſecond time; once again. *Bacon.*
2. On the other hand. *Bacon.*
3. On another part. *Dryden.*
4. In return.
5. Back; in reſtitution; he gave it, and aſked it *again.* *Shakeſpeare.*
6. In recompence; he payeth *again.* *Prior.*
7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion. *Bacon.*
8. Beſides; In any other time or place; there is not any ſuch ſeminary *again.* *Bacon.*
9. Two

6. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated; as much wit *again*. *Pope.*
7. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition. *Locke.*
11. In opposition; thou answerest *again*. *Romans.*
12. Back. *Deut.*

A'GAINST. *prep.* [ongean, Saxon.]
1. In opposition to any person; all are *against* him. *Genesis.*
2. Contrarily to; in opposition to; it is *against* his will. *Dryden.*
3. In contradiction to any opinion; tracts *against* popery. *Swift.*
4. With contrary motion or tendency: used of material action; *against* the stream. *Shakespeare.*
5. Contrary to rule; *against* law. *Milton.*
6. Opposite to, in place; *against* the river's mouth. *Dryden.*
7. To the hurt of another; the accident is *against* me.
8. In expectation of; provide *against* the time. *Dryden.*

GA'PE. *ad.* [*a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness. *Spectator.*

GARICK. *s.* [*agaricum*, Latin.] A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

GA'ST. *a.* [from *agaze*.] Struck with terrour; staring with amazement. *Milton.*

GATE. *s.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class. *Woodw.*

GATY. *a.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of agate. *Woodward.*

AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*.] To strike with amazement. *Fairy Queen.*

GE. *s.* [*age*, Fr.]
1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration. *Shakespeare.*
2. A succession or generation of men. *Ros.*
3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived; as, the *age* of heroes.
4. The space of an hundred years.
5. The latter part of life; old age. *Prior.*
6. Maturity; ripeness, full strength of life. *Dryden.*
7. [In law.] In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowell.*

GED. *a.* [from *age*.]
1. Old; stricken in years. *Prior.*
2. Old; applied to inanimate things. *Still.*

GEDLY. *ad.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged person.

GE'N. *ad.* [agen, Sax.] Again, in return; in recompence. *Dryden.*

GENCY. *s.* [from *agent*.]
1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action. *Woodward.*
2. Business performed by an agent. *Swift.*

A'GENT. *a.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts. *Bacon.*

A'GENT. *s.*
1. A substitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dryd.*
2. That which has the power of operating. *Temple.*

AGGENERA'TION. *s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing to another body. *Brown.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *aggero*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLU'TINANTS. *s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harvey.*

AGGLUTINA'TION. *s.* [from *agglutinate*] Union; cohesion. *Wiseman.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *agglutinate*.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wiseman.*

To A'GGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiser*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT *s.* [*aggrandissement*, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized.

A'GGRANDIZER. *s.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person that makes great another.

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]
1. To make heavy, in a metaphorical sense; as, to *aggravate* an accusation. *Milton.*
2. To make any thing worse. *Bacon.*

AGGRAVA'TION. *s.* [from *aggravate*.]
1. The act of aggravating.
2. The extrinsical circumstances, which increase guilt, or calamity. *Hammond.*

A'GGREGATE. *a.* [*aggregatus*, Latin.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass. *Ray.*

A'GGREGATE. *s.* The result of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to heap many particulars into one mass. *Milton.*

AGGREGA'TION. *s.* [from *aggregate*.]
1. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*
2. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars.
3. State of being collected. *Brown.*

To AGGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*aggredior*, *aggressum*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SSION. *s.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity. *L' Estrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *s.* [from *aggress*.] The assaulter or invader; opposed to the *defendant*. *Pope.*

AGGRI'EVANCE. *s.* Injury; wrong.

To AGGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.]
1. To give sorrow; to vex. *Spenser.*
2. To

2. To hurt in one's right. *Granville.*

To AGGROU'P. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Italian.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryd.*

AGHA'ST. *a.* [from *a* and ȝarꝛ, a ghoſt.] Struck with horror, as at the ſight of a ſpectre. *Addiſon.*

A'GILE. *a.* [*agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *ſ.* [from *agile.*] Nimbleneſs; quickneſs; activity.

AGI'LITY. *ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] Nimbleneſs; quickneſs; activity. *Watts.*

AGIO. ſ. [Italian.] A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [*giſte*, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money; law term. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT. *ſ.* A *modus*, compoſition, or mean rate.

A'GITABLE. *ſ.* [*agitabilis*, Latin.] That which may be put in motion.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Latin.]

1. To put in motion.
2. To actuate; to move. *Blackmore.*
3. To affect with perturbation.
4. To bandy; to diſcuſs; to controvert. *Boyle.*

AGITA'TION. *ſ.* [*agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being moved.
3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts. *Tatler.*
5. Deliberation; the ſtate of being conſulted upon. *Swift.*

AGITA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *agitate.*] He who manages affairs.

A'GLET. *ſ.* [*aiguelette*, French.]

1. A tag of a point carved into ſome repreſentation of an animal. *Hayw. Shakeſp.*
2. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers.

A'GMINAL. *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL. *ſ.* [from anȝe, grieved, and nagle, a nail.] A whitlow.

AGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in a direct male line.

AGNI'TION. *ſ.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *agnoſco*, Latin.] To acknowledge; to own. *Shakeſpeare.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Alluſion of one word to another. *Camden.*

A'GNUS CASTUS. ſ. [Latin.] The *chaſte tree.* *Dryden.*

AGO'. *ad.* [aȝan, Sax.] Paſt; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has paſt ſince. *Addiſon.*

AGO'G. *ad.* In a ſtate of deſire. *South.*

AGO'ING. *ad.* [*a* and *going.*] In action. *Ta.*

AGO'NE. *ad.* [aȝan, Saxon.] Ago; paſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'GONISM. *ſ.* [ἀγωνισμὸς, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES. *ſ.* [ἀγωνίςης, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a pubick ſolemnity for a prize. *Milton.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [*agoniſer*, Fr.] To be in exceſſive pain. *Pope.*

A'GONY. *ſ.* [ἀγὼν, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any violent pain of body or mind. *Mil.*
3. It is particularly uſed in devotion for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.*

AGO'OD. *ad.* [*a* and *good.*] In earneſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

AGO'UTY. *ſ.* An animal of the Antilles of the bigneſs of a rabbit: when chaſed he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace.*] To grant favours to. *Fairy Queen.*

AGRA'RIAN. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *greaſe.*] To daub; to greaſe. *Fairy Queen.*

To AGREE. *v. n.* [*agréer*, Fr.]

1. To be in concord. *Pope.*
2. To yield to. *Burnet.*
3. To ſettle terms by ſtipulation. *Matth.*
4. To ſettle a price between buyer and ſeller. *Matthew.*
5. To be of the ſame mind or opinion. *Clarendon.*
6. To be conſiſtent. *Mark.*
7. To ſuit with. *Locke.*
8. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body. *Arbuthnot.*

To AGRE'E. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenſer.*
2. To reconcile. *Roſcommon.*

AGRE'EABLE. *a.* [*agréable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with. *Temple.*
2. Pleaſing. *Addiſon.*

AGRE'EABLENESS *ſ.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to. *Locke.*
2. The quality of pleaſing. *Collier.*
3. Reſemblance; likeneſs. *Grew.*

AGRE'EABLY. *ad.* [from *agreeable.*] Conſiſtently with; in a manner ſuitable to. *Swift.*

AGRE'ED. *particip. a.* Settled by conſent. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *agree.*] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

AGRE'EMENT. *ſ.* [*agrément*, French.]

1. Concord *Eccl.*
2. Reſemblance of one thing to another. *Locke.*
2. Compact; bargain. *Arbuthnot.*

A'GRICULTURE. *ſ.* [*agricultura*, Latin.] Tillage; huſbandry. *Pope.*

AGRIMONY. *ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

AGROUND. *ad.* [from *a* and *ground.*]
1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from paſſing farther. *Raleigh.*
2. Hindered in the progreſs of affairs.

AGUE. *ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot. *Den.*

AGUED. *a.* [from *ague.*] Struck with an ague; ſhivering. *Shakeſpeare.*

AGUE-FIT. *ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit.*] The paroxyſm of the ague. *Shakeſpeare.*

AGUE-TREE. *ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree*] Saſſafras. *Dict.*

AGUISH. *a.* [from *ague.*] Having the qualities of an ague. *Granville.*

AGUISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *aguiſh.*] The quality of reſembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*
1. A word noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure *Iſaiah.*
2. Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Pſ.*
3. Moſt frequently compaſſion and complaint. *Prior.*

AHA! AHA! *interject.* A word intimating triumph and contempt. *Pſalms.*

AHEAD. *ad.* [from *a* and *head.*]
1. Further onward than another. *Dryden.*
2. Headlong; precipitant.

AHEIGHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high. *Shakeſpeare.*

AHOUAI. *ſ.* The name of a plant. *Miller.*

AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour. *Waller.*

AID. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Help; ſupport. *Pope.*
2. The perſon that gives help; a helper. *Tobit.*
3. In law. A ſubſidy; money granted *Cowell.*

AIDANCE. *ſ.* [from *aid.*] Help; ſupport, *Shakeſpeare.*

AIDANT. *a.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful. *Shakeſpeare.*

AIDER. *ſ.* [from *aid.*] A helper; an ally, *Bacon.*

AIDLESS. *a.* [from *aid.*] Helpleſs; unſupported. *Milton.*

AIGULET. *ſ.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags. *Fairy Queen.*

AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Saxon.]
1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Geneſis.*
2. To affect in any manner. *Dryden.*

AIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe. *Pope.*

AILMENT. *ſ.* [from *ail.*] Pain; diſeaſe. *Granville.*

AILING. *particip. a.* Sickly.

AIM. *v. a.* [*eſmer*, Fr.]
1. To direct a miſſive weapon, as to a mark. *Pope.*
2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps, towards any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotſon.*

To AIM. *v. n.* To gueſs.

AIM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The direction of a miſſive weapon. *Dryd.*
2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An intention; a deſign. *Pope.*
4. The object of a deſign. *Locke.*
5. Conjecture; gueſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

AIR. *ſ* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]
1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe. *Watts.*
2. The ſtate of the air with regard to health. *Bacon.*
3. A ſmall gentle wind. *Milton.*
4. Any thing light or uncertain. *Shakeſp.*
5. The open weather. *Dryden.*
6. Vent; emiſſion into the air. *Dryden.*
7. Publication; expoſure to the publick. *Pope.*
8. Poetry; a ſong. *Milton.*
9. Muſick, whether light or ſerious. *Pope.*
10. The mien, or manner of the perſon. *Addiſon.*
11. An affected or laboured manner or geſture; affectation. *Swift.*
12. Appearance. *Pope.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe or open to the air. *Dryden.*
2. To give enjoyment of the air. *Addiſon.*

AIRBLADDER. *ſ.* [from *air* and *bladder.*]
1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The bladder in fiſhes, by the contraction and dilatation of which they riſe or fall. *Cudworth.*

AIRBUILT. *a.* [from *air* and *built.*] Built in the air. *Pope.*

AIR-DRAWN. *a.* Painted in air. *Shakeſp.*

AIRER. *ſ.* [from *To air.*] He that expoſes to the air.

AIRHOLE. *ſ.* [from *air* and *hole.*] A hole to admit air.

AIRINESS. *ſ.* [from *airy.*]
1. Expoſure to the air.
2. Lightneſs; gaiety; levity. *Felton.*

AIRING. *ſ.* [from *air.*] A ſhort journey; to take the air. *Addiſon.*

AIRLESS. *a* [from *air.*] Without communication with the free air. *Shakeſpeare.*

AIRLING. *ſ.* [from *air.*] A young gay perſon. *Ben Jonſon.*

AIRPUMP. *ſ.* [from *air* and *pump.*] A machine by means of which the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels. *Chambers.*

AIRSHAFT. [from *air* and *ſhaft.*] A paſſage for the air into mines. *Ray.*

AIRY. *a.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]
1. Compoſed of air. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to air. *Boyle.*
3. High in air. *Addiſon.*
4. Light as air; unſubſtantial. *Shakeſp.*
5. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple.*
6. Fluttering; looſe; full of levity. *Dryd.*
7. Gay;

7. Gay; ſprightly; full of mirth; lively; light of heart. *Taylor.*

AISLE. *ſ.* The walk in a church. *Addiſon.*

AIT. *ſ.* A ſmall iſland in a river.

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἄχος, Gr.] To feel a laſting pain. *Locke.*

AKI'N. [from *a* and *kin.*]

1. Related to; allied to by blood. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'LABASTER. *ſ.* [αλαβαστρον.] A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds; the white is moſt common. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LABASTER. *a.* Made of alabaſter. *Add.*

ALA'CK! *interject.* Alas! an expreſſion of ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALA'CKADAY! *interject.* A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ALA'CRITY. *ſ.* [*alacritas* Lat.] Cheerfulneſs; ſprightlineſs; gaiety. *Dryden.*

ALAMO'DE. *ad.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the faſhion.

ALA'ND *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land.*] At land; landed. *Dryden.*

ALA'RM. *ſ.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms. *Pope.*

2. Notice of any danger approaching; ſudden terrour.

3. Any tumult or diſturbance. *Pope.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.*

1. To call to arms. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger. *Tickell.*

3. To diſturb. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL. *ſ.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; ſurpriſing.

ALA'RMPOST. *ſ.* [from *alarm* and *poſt.*] The poſt appointed to each body of men to appear at.

ALA'RUM. *ſ.* See ALARM. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* See ALARM. *Shakeſp.*

ALAS! *interject.* [*helas*, French.]

1. A word expreſſing lamentation. *Pope.*

2. A word of pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALA'TE. *ad.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately.

ALB. *ſ.* [*album*, Lat.] A ſurplice.

ALBE'IT. *ad.* Although; notwithſtanding. *South.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *a.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Reſembling an albugo.

ALBU'GO. ſ. [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs.

A'LCAHEST. *ſ.* An univerſal diſſolvent.

ALCA'ID. *ſ.*

1. The government of a caſtle. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA. ſ. An Egyptian plant uſed in dying. *Brown.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *a.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymiſt. *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST. *ſ.* [from *alchymy.*] One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY. *ſ.* [of *al*, Arab. and χυμα.]

1. The more ſublime chymiſtry, which propoſes the tranſmutation of metals. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons. *Bacon. Milton.*

A'LCOHOL. *ſ.* A high rectified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION *ſ.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*] To rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

A'LCORAN. *ſ.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and creeds. *Saunderſon.*

A'LCOVE. *ſ.* [*alcova*, Span.] A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an eſtrade in which is placed a bed of ſtate. *Trevoux.*

A'LDER. *ſ.* [*alnus*, Latin.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel. The wood will endure long under ground, or water. *Pope.*

ALDERLI'VEST. *a.* Moſt beloved. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LDERMAN. *ſ.* [from *ald*, old, and *man.*] The ſame as ſenator; a governor or magiſtrate. *Pope.*

A'LDERMANLY. *ad.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman. *Swift.*

A'LDERN. *a.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder. *Mortimer.*

ALE. *ſ.* [eale, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A merry meeting uſed in country places. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'LEBERRY. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread.

A'LEBREWER. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that profeſſes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*

A'LECONNER. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *con.*] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes.

A'LECOST. *ſ.* The name of an herb. *Dict.*

A'LEGAR. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *aigre*, Fr, ſour.] Sour ale.

A'LEHOOF. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *hoof*, head.] Groundivy; once uſed for hops. *Tuſſer.*

A'LEHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *houſe.*] A tipling-houſe. *Swift.*

A'LEHOUSEKEEPER. *ſ.* [from *alehouſe*

and *keeper*.] He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

A'LEKNIGHT. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler. Obſolete. *Cam.*

A'LEMBICK. *ſ.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fume, comes out in drops. *Boyle.*

A'LENGTH. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length.

A'LERT. *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.]
1. Watchful; vigilant.
2. Briſk; pert; petulant. *Addiſon.*

A'LERTNESS. *ſ.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; pertneſs. *Addiſon.*

A'LEWASHED. *a.* [from *ale* and *waſh*.] Soaked in ale. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *ſ.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouſe. *Swift.*

A'LEXANDERS. *ſ.* [*Smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

A'LEXANDER's FOOT. *ſ.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE. *ſ.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander*. This verſe conſiſts of twelve ſyllables. *Pope.*

ALEXIPHA'RMICK. *a.* [from ἀλεξέω and φάρμακον] That which drives away poiſon; antidotal. *Brown.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *a.* That which drives away poiſon.

A'LGATES. *ad.* [*all* and *gate*.] On any terms. Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *ſ.* [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known.

ALGEBRA'ICAL. } *a.* Relating to alge-
ALGEBRA'ICK. } bra.

ALGEBRA'IST. *ſ.* [from *algebra*.] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra. *Graunt.*

A'LGID. *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGI'DITY. *ſ.* Chilneſs; cold. *Dict.*

ALGI'FIC. *a.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR. *ſ.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs. *Dict.*

A'LGORISM. } *ſ.* Arabick words, uſed
A'GORITHM. } to imply the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

A'LIAS. ad. A Latin word, ſignifying otherwiſe; as, Mallet, *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwiſe* Malloch.

A'LIBLE. *a.* [*alibilis*, Latin.] Nutritive; nouriſhing. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land. *Dryden.*
2. Eſtranged from; not allied to. *Rogers.*

A'LIEN. *ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. A foreigner; not a deniſon; a ſtranger. *Davies. Addiſon.*
2. [In law.] One born in a ſtrange country, and never franchiſed. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1. To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.*
2. To eſtrange; to turn away the mind of affection. *Clarendon.*

A'LIENABLE. *a.* [from *To alienate*.] That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Latin.]
1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Bacon.*
2. To withdraw the heart or affections. *Tillotſon.*

A'LIENATE. *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to. *Swift.*

ALIENA'TION. *ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of transferring property. *Atterb.*
2. The ſtate of being alienated.
3. Change of affection. *Bacon.*
4. Diſorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*

To ALI'GHT. *v. a.* [alihtan, Saxon.]
1. To come down. *Dryden.*
2. To fall down. *Dryden.*

ALI'KE. *ad.* [from *a* and *like*.] With reſemblance; in the ſame manner. *Pope.*

A'LIMENT. *ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; nutriment; food. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nouriſhes. *Brown.*

ALIME'NTARINESS. [*ſ.* from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary. *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY. *a.* [from *aliment*.]
1. That which belongs to aliment. *Arbuth.*
2. That which has the power of nouriſhing. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aliment*.] The quality of nouriſhing. *Bacon.*

ALIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *alimony*.] That which nouriſhes. *Harvey.*

A'LIMONY. *ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] Legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate, which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court,

it allowed to the wife, upon the account of ſeparation. *Hudibras.*

A'LIQUANT. *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT. *a.* [*aliquot*, Latin.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, ſuch as will exactly meaſure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an *aliquot* part of 12.

A'LISH. *a.* [from *ale.*] Reſembling ale. *Mortimer.*

ALI'VE. *a.* [from *a* and *live.*]

1. In the ſtate of life; not dead. *Dryden.*
2. Unextinguiſhed; undeſtroyed; active. *Hooker.*
3. Cheerful; ſprightly. *Clariſſa.*
4. It is uſed to add an emphaſis; as, the beſt man *alive.* *Clarendon.*

A'LKAHEST. *ſ.* An univerſal diſſolvent; a liquor.

ALKALE'SCENT. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKALI. *ſ.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glaſswort.] Any ſubſtance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

A'LKALINE. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make alkaline.

ALKALI'ZATE. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating.

A'LKANET. *ſ.* [*anchuſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI. ſ. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the ſame denomination; popularly alſo called *winter cherry.* *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES. ſ. A confection, whereof the *kermes* berries are the baſis. *Chambers.*

ALL. *a* [Æll, Saxon.]

1. The whole number; every one. *Tillot.*
2. The whole quantity; every part. *Locke.*

ALL. *ſ.*

1. The whole. *Prior.*
2. Every thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL. *ad.* [See ALL. *a.*]

1. Quite; completely. *Locke.*
2. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.*

All is much uſed in compoſition.

ALL BEARING. *a.* [from *all* and *bear.*] Omniparous. *Pope.*

ALL-CHE'ERING. *a.* [from *all* and *cheer.*] That which gives gaiety to all. *Shakeſp.*

ALL-CO'NQUERING. *a.* That which ſubdues every thing. *Milton.*

ALL-DEVOU'RING. *a.* [from *all* and *devour.*] That which eats up every thing. *Pope.*

ALLFOURS. *ſ.* [from *all* and *four.*] A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HAIL. *ſ.* [from *all* and *hail*, from health.] All health. *Waſh.*

ALL-HALLOWN. *ſ.* [from *all* and *hallow.*] The time about All-ſaints day. *Stackhouſe.*

ALL-HALLOWTIDE. *ſ.* [See ALL-HALLOWN.] The term near All-ſaints, or the firſt of November. *Bacon.*

ALL-HEAL. [*panax*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *iron-wort.*

ALL-JUDGING. *a.* [from *all* and *judge.*] That which has the ſovereign right of judgment. *Rowe.*

ALL-KNOWING. *a.* [from *all* and *know.*] Omniſcient; all-wiſe. *Atterbury.*

ALL-SEE'ING. *a.* [from *all* and *ſee.*] That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *ſ.* The day on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome; the ſecond of November. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [from *all* and *ſufficient.*] Sufficient to every thing. *Hooker. Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *a.* [from *all* and *wiſe.*] Poſſeſt of infinite wiſdom. *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS. ſ. The tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'Y. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this ſenſe moſt authors write *alloy.* See ALLOY.
2. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its qualities. *South.*
3. To quiet; to pacify; to repreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLA'Y. *ſ.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs. *Hudibras.*
2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualites of that with which it is mingled. *Newton.*

ALLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *allay.*] The perſon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *allay.*] That which has the power of allaying. *Shak.*

ALLEGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *allege.*]

1. Affirmation; declaration.
2. The thing alleged or affirmed. *Shak.*
3. An excuſe; a plea. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Latin.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuſe, or argument. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *a.* [from *allege.*] That which may be alleged. *Brown.*

ALLE'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *allege.*] The ſame with *allegation.*

ALLE'

LLE'GER. *ſ.* [from *allege.*] He that alleges. *Boyle.*

LLE'GIANCE. *ſ.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government. *Clarendon.*

LLE'GIANT. *a.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance.* *Shakeſpeare.*

LLEGO'RICK. *a.* [from *allegory.*] Not real; not literal. *Milton.*

LLEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not literal. *Pope.*

LLEGO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner. *Pope.*

A'LLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory. *Locke.*

LLEGORY. *ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben Jonſon.*

LLE'GRO. *ſ.* A word denoting in muſick a ſprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

LLELU'JAH. *ſ.* A word of ſpiritual exultation; *Praiſe God.* *Gov. of Tongue.*

ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.] To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften, *Bentley.*

LLEVIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alleviate.*]
1. The act of making light. *South.*
2. That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

'LLEY. *ſ.* [*allée*, Fr.]
1. A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*
2. A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet. *Shakeſpeare.*

LLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of connexion with another by confederacy; a league.
2. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.*
3. Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.*
4. The perſons allied to each other.. *Addiſ.*
5. Similarity of qualities; natural tendency to conjunction or co-operation

LLI'CIENCY. *ſ.* [*allicio*, Latin.] The power of attracting. *Glanville.*

A'LLIGATE. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another.

LLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alligate.*]
1. The act of tying together.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

LLIGA'TOR. *ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America. *Garth.*

LLI'SION. *ſ.* [*allido*, *alliſum*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking one thing againſt another. *Woodward.*

LLOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*alloco*, Lat.]
1. The act of putting one thing to another.
2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

ALLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *a.* [from *allodium.*] Not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. ſ. A poſſeſſion held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. There are no allodial lands in England.

ALLO'NGE. *ſ.* [*allonge*, Fr.]
1. A paſs or thruſt with a rapier.
2. A long rein in which a horſe is exerciſed.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* To ſet on; to incite. *Philips.*

A'LLOQUY. *ſ.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of ſpeaking to another. *Diet.*

To ALLO'T. *v. a* [from *lot.*]
1. To diſtribute by lot.
2 To grant. *Dryden.*
3. To diſtribute; to give each his ſhare. *Tatler.*

ALLO'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *allot.*] The part; the ſhare. *Rogers.*

ALLO'TTERY. *ſ.* [from *allot.*] That which is granted to any in a diſtribution. *Shakeſp.*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr.]
1. To admit; not to contradict. *Locke.*
2. To grant; to yield. *Locke.*
3. To permit. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To authorize. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To give to; to pay to. *Waller.*
6. To make abatement, or proviſion. *Addiſon.*
7. To praiſe; to commend. Obſolete.

ALLO'WABLE *a.* [from *allow.*]
1. That which may be admitted without contradiction. *Brown.*
2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbury.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *allowable.*] Lawfulneſs; exemption from prohibition. *South.*

ALLO'WANCE. *ſ.* [from *allow.*]
1. Admiſſion without contradiction. *Locke.*
2. Sanction; licence. *Hooker.*
3. Permiſſion. *Locke.*
4. An appointment for any uſe. *Bacon.*
5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour. *Swift.*
6. Eſtabliſhed character. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLO'Y. *ſ.* [See ALLAY.]
1. Baſer metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.*
2. Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.*

To ALLU'DE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention. *Burnet.*

ALLU'MINOR. *ſ.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowel.*

To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr.] To entice to any thing. *Milton.*

ALLU'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Something ſet up to entice birds. *Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *allure.*] Enticement; temptation. *Dryden.*

ALLU'RER. *ſ.* [from *allure.*] Enticer; enveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *alluring.*] Enticement; temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLU'SION. *ſ.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] A hint; an implication. *Burnet.*

ALLU'SIVE. *a.* [*alludo*, *alluſum*, Latin.] Hinting at ſomething. *Rogers.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *alluſive.*] In an alluſive manner. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *alluſive.*] The quality of being alluſive.

ALLU'VION. *ſ.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carriage of any thing to ſomething elſe by water.

2. The thing carried by water.

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy. *Pope.*

2. To make a relation between two things. *Dryden.*

ALLY'. *ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion. *Temple.*

ALMACA'NTER. *ſ.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER's STAFF. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of it riſing and ſetting. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK. *ſ.* [from *al*, Arabick, and *μήν*, a *month.*] A calendar. *Dryden.*

A'LMANDINE. *ſ.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarſer and lighter than the oriental. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *almighty.*] Omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Taylor.*

ALMI'GHTY. *a.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Being of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Geneſis. Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMOND. *ſ.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of the almond-tree. *Locke.*

A'LMONDS *of the throat*, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces. *Wiſeman.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE. *ſ.* A peculiar kind of furnace uſed in refining. *Chambers.*

A'LMONER. *ſ.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer employed in the diſtribution of charity. *Dryden.*

A'LMONRY. *ſ.* [from *almoner.*] The place where alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST. *ad.* [from *alt* and *moſt.*] Nearly; well nigh. *Bentley.*

ALMS. *ſ.* [*eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given in relief of the poor. *Swift.*

A'LMSBASKET. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *baſket.*] The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'LMSDEED. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *deed.*] A charitable gift. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMSGIVER. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *giver.*] He that ſupports others by his charity. *Bacon.*

A'LMSHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *houſe.*] An hoſpital for the poor. *Pope.*

A'LMSMAN. *ſ.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A man who lives upon alms. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMUG-TREE. *ſ.* A tree mentioned in ſcripture.

A'LNAGAR. *ſ.* A meaſurer by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *ſ.* [from *aulnage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *ſ.* *Alnight* is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt. *Bacon.*

A'LOES. *ſ.* [אלחם]

1. A precious wood uſed in the Eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold. *Savary.*

2. A tree which grows in hot countries. *Miller.*

3. A medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them to the ſun.

ALOE'TICAL. *a.* [from *aloes.*] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes. *Wiſeman.*

ALO'FT. *ad.* [*loffter*, to lift up, Dan.] On high, in the air. *Suckling.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above. *Milton.*

A'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἄλογος.] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *Dict.*

ALO'NE. *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.]

1. Without another; ſingle. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; ſolitary. *Sidney.*

ALO'NG. *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length. *Dryden.*

2. Through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe. *Bacon.*

3. Forward; onward.

ALO'NGST. *ad.* Through the length. *Knolles.*

ALO'OF. *ad.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off.*] At a diſtance; remotely. *Dryden.*

ALO'UD. *ad.* [from *a* and *loud.*] Loudly; with a great noiſe. *Wallis.*

ALO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *low.*] In a low place; not aloft. *Dryden.*

A'LPHA. *ſ.* The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt. *Revelation.*

A'LPHABET. *ſ.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the two firſt letters of the Greeks.] The letters or elements of ſpeech. *Dryden.*

ALPHABE'TICAL. *a.* [from *alphabet.*] According to the ſeries of letters. *Swift.*

PHABE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *alphabetical.*] According to the order of the letters. *Holder.*

RE'ADY. *ad.* [from *all* and *ready.*] At this preſent time. *Pope.*

S. *ad.* [*als*, Dutch.] Alſo. *Spenſer.*

LSO. *ad.* [from *all* and *ſo.*] In the ſame manner; likewiſe. *Burnet.*

LTAR. *ſ.* [*altare*, Lat.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*

2. The table in Chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered. *Shakeſp.*

LTARAGE. *ſ.* [*altaragium*, Latin.] An emolument from oblations. *Ayliffe.*

LTAR-CLOTH. *ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacham.*

A'LTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, French.]

1. To change; to make otherwiſe than it is. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take off from a perſuaſion or ſect. *Dryden.*

A'LTER. *v. n.* To become otherwiſe than it was; to be changed; to ſuffer change.

LTERABLE. *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, French.] That which may be altered or changed. *Swift.*

LTERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable.

LTERABLY. *ad.* [from *alterable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

LTERANT. *a. alterant*, French.] That which has the power of producing changes. *Bacon.*

LTERATION. *ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, French.]

1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*

2. The change made. *Hooker.*

LTERATIVE. *a.* [from *alter.*] Medicines called *alterative*, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution. *Gov. of Tongue.*

LTERCA'TION. *ſ.* [*altercation*, French.] Debate; controverſy. *Hakewell.*

LTE'RN. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

LTE'RNACY. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

LTE'RNATE. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; reciprocal. *South.*

LTE'RNATE. *ſ.* [from *alternate*, *a.*] Viciſſitude. Not generally uſed. *Prior.*

ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alterno*, Latin.]

1. To perform by turns. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

LTE'RNATELY. *ad.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal ſucceſſion; by turns. *Newton.*

LTE'RNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate. *Dict.*

LTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things. *Brown.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken. *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *ad.* [from *alternative.*] By turns; reciprocally. *Ayliffe.*

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or ſtate of being alternative. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal ſucceſſion; viciſſitude. *Brown.*

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though.*] Notwithſtanding; however. *Swift.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*altus* and *loquer*, Lat.] Pompous language. *Dict.*

ALTI'METRY. *ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights.

ALTI'SONANT. *a.* [*altiſonus*, Lat.] High ſounding; pompous in ſound. *Dict.*

A'LTITUDE. *ſ.* [*altitudo*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; ſpace meaſured upward. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. *Brown.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence. *Swift.*

5. Higheſt point. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LTOGETHER. *ad.* [from *all* and *together.*] Completely; without reſtriction; without exception. *Swift.*

A'LUDEL. ſ. [from *a* and *lutum.*] *Aludels* are ſubliming pots uſed in chymiſtry, fitted into one another without luting. *Quincy.*

A'LUM. *ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency. *Boyle.*

ALUM-STONE. *ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery, made by burning alum. *Wiſeman.*

ALU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum. *Wiſeman.*

A'LWAYS. *ad.* [ealle pæga, Saxon.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time. *Pope.*

2. Conſtantly; without variation. *Dryden.*

A. M. *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts.

AM. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be.* See To Be. *Prior.*

AMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *amabilis*, Latin.] Loveline ſs. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO. ſ. A ſort of pear.

AMADO'T. ſ. A ſort of pear.

AMA'IN. *ad.* [from *main*, or *maigne*, old French.] With vehemence; with vigour. *Dryden.*

AMA'LGAM. } *ſ.* The mixture of metals
AMA'LGAMA. } procured by amalgamation. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. n.* [properly *to marry together.*] To unite metals with quickſilver.

AMALGAMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *amalgamate.*] The

The act, or practice of amalgamating metals. *Bacon.*

AMANDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *amando*, Latin.] The act of ſending on a meſſage.

AMANUE'NSIS. *ſ.* [Latin.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *ſ.* [*amaranthus*, Latin.]
1. The name of a plant.
2. In poetry, an imaginary flower unfading. *Milton.*

AMARA'NTHINE. *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of amaranths. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE. *ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs. *Harvey.*

AMA'SMENT. *ſ.* [from *amaſs.*] A heap; an accumulation. *Glanville.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amaſſer*, French.]
1. To collect together into one heap or maſs. *Atterbury.*
2. To add one thing to another. *Pope.*

To AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate.*] To terrify; to ſtrike with horror. Old word.

A'MATORY. *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love. Little uſed. *Bramhal.*

AMAURO'SIS. [ἀμαυρόω, Gr.] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]
1. To confuſe with terrour. *Ezekiel.*
2. To put into confuſion with wonder. *Smith.*
3. To put into perplexity. *Shakeſp.*

AMA'ZE. *ſ.* [from the verb *amaze*] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton. Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY, *ad.* [from *amazed.*] Confuſedly; with amazement. *Macbeth.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *amazed.*] The ſtate of being amazed; wonder; confuſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMA'ZEMENT. *ſ.* [from *amaze.*]
1. Confuſed apprehenſion; extreme fear; horrour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Extreme dejection. *Milton.*
3. Height of admiration. *Waller.*
4. Wonder at an unexpected event. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING. *participle a.* [from *amaze.*] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing. *Addiſon.*

AMA'ZINGLY. *ad.* [from *amazing.*] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment. *Watts.*

AMAZON. *ſ.* [*a* and μάζος, Gr.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts. A virago. *Shakeſp.*

AMBA'GES. *ſ.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke.*

AMBASSA'DE. *ſ.* Embaſſy. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

AMBA'SSADOUR. *ſ.* *ambaſſadeur*, French.] A perſon ſent in a publick manner from one ſovereign power to another. The perſon of an ambaſſador is inviolable. *Dry*

AMBA'SSADRESS. *ſ.* [*ambaſſadrice*, F
1. The lady of an ambaſſadour.
2. A woman ſent on a meſſage. *Ro*

A'MBASSAGE. *ſ.* [from *ambaſſadeur.*] embaſſy. *Ba*

A'MBER. *ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A low tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chie found in a Baltick ſea. *Addi*

A'MBER. *a.* Conſiſting of amber. *Shak*

AMBER-DRI'NK. *ſ.* Drink of the co of amber. *Ba*

A'MBERGRIS. *ſ.* [from *amber* and *gris*, *grey.*] A fragrant drug that melts al like wax, commonly of a greyiſh or aſh our, uſed both as a perfume and a cord It is found on the ſea coaſts of ſeveral countries, and on the weſtern coaſts of land. *Wal*

A'MBER-SEED, reſembles millet. *Cham*

A'MBER-TREE. *ſ.* A ſhrub, whoſe be is in its ſmall ever-green leaves. *Mil*

AMBIDE'XTER. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A man who has equally the uſe of b his hands. *Bro*
2. A man who is equally ready to act either ſide, in party diſputes.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *ambidext*
1. The quality of being able equally to both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *a.* [from *ambidex* Latin.]
1. Having, with equal facility, the u either hand. *Vulgar Erro*
2. Double dealing; practiſing on b ſides. *L'Eſtra*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *dextrous.*] The quality of being dextrous.

A'MBIENT. *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrou ing; encompaſſing. *Newt*

A'MBIGU. *ſ.* [French.] An entertainm conſiſting of a medley of diſhes. *Ky*

AMBIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *ambiguous.*] Do fulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſig fication. *Sou*

AMBI'GUOUS. *a.* [*ambiguus*, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarend*
2. Uſing doubtful expreſſions. *Dry*

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambiguo* In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambiguo* Uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of nification.

AMBI'LOGY. *ſ.* [*ambo*, Lat. and λόγος, G Talk of ambiguous ſignification. *D*

AMBI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [from *ambo* and *lo* Latin.] Uſing ambiguous expreſſions. *D*

A'MBIT. *ſ.* [*ambitus*, Latin.] The com of circuit of any thing. *Gre*

AMBI'TIO

BI'TION. *ſ.* [*ambitio*, Latin.]
. The deſire of preferment or honour. *Sidney.*
. The deſire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*
BI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ambitioſus*, Lat.] Seized r touched with ambition; deſirous of advancement; aſpiring. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
BI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambitious.*] With eagerneſs of advancement or preference. *Dryden.*
BI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being ambitious.
BITU'DE. *ſ.* [*ambio*, Latin.] Compaſs; ircuit.
A'MBLE *v. n.* [*ambler*, French, *ambulo*, atin.]
. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryd.*
. To move eaſily. *Shakeſpeare.*
. To move with ſubmiſſion. *Rowe.*
. To walk daintily. *Shakeſpeare.*
IBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A pace or ovement in which the horſe moves both s legs on one ſide; an eaſy pace.
IBLER. *ſ.* [from *to amble.*] A pacer.
IBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ambling.*] With ambling movement.
BRO'SIA. *ſ.* [ἀμβροσία.]
. The imaginary food of the gods.
. The name of a plant.
BRO'SIAL. *a.* [from *ambroſia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; delicious. *Pope.*
BRY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *almonry.*]
. The place where alms are diſtributed.
. The place where plate, and utenſils for houſe-keeping are kept.
BS-ACE. *ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace.*] double ace. *Bramb.*
BULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The t of walking. *Brown.*
BULATORY. *a.* [*ambulo*, Latin.]
. That which has the power or faculty of alking. *Wilkins.*
. That which happens during a paſſage or alk. *Wotton.*
. Moveable; ſhifting place.
BURY. *ſ.* A bloody wart on a horſe's dy.
BUSCA'DE. *ſ.* [*embuſcada*, Fr.] A priate ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe hers. *Addiſon.*
BUSCA'DO. *ſ.* [*emboſcada*, Span.] A priate poſt in order to ſurpriſe. *Shakeſp.*
BUSH. *ſ.* [*embuſche*, Fr.]
. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are aced, in order to fall unexpectedly upon enemy. *Dryden.*
. The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying wait. *Milton.*
. The ſtate of lying in wait. *Hayward.*
. The perſons placed in private ſtations. *Shakeſpeare.*
BUSHED. *a.* [from *ambuſh.*] Placed in ambuſh. *Dryden.*
A'MBUSHMENT. *ſ.* [from *ambuſh.*] Ambuſh; ſurpriſe. *Spenſer.*
AMBU'STION. *ſ.* [*ambuſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a ſcald.
A'MEL. *ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled.* *Boyle.*
AME'N. a. [Hebrew.] A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*; at the end of a creed, *ſo it is.* *Shakeſpeare.*
AME'NABLE. *a.* [*ameſnable*, French.] Reſponſible; ſubject ſo as to be liable to account. *Davies.*
A'MENANCE. *ſ.* [from *amener*, French.] Conduct; behaviour. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
To AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, French.]
1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong.
2. To reform the life. *Jeremiah.*
3. To reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved.
To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. *Sidney.*
AME'NDE. ſ. [French.] A fine, by which recompence is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault.
AME'NDMENT. *ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.]
1. A change from bad for the better. *Ray.*
2. Reformation of life. *Hooker.*
3. Recovery of health. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [In law.] The correction of an errour committed in proceſs.
AME'NDER. *ſ.* [from *amend.*] The perſon that amends any thing.
AME'NDS. *ſ.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompence; compenſation. *Raleigh.*
AME'NITY. *ſ.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Agreeableneſs of ſituation. *Brown.*
To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To puniſh with a fine or penalty. *Milton.*
AME'RCER. *ſ.* [from *amerce.*] He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanour.
AME'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *amerce.*] The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender. *Spenſer.*
AMES-ACE. *ſ.* [*ambs ace.*] Two aces on two dice. *Dryden.*
AMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [from *a* and *method.*] Out of method; irregular.
A'METHYST. *ſ.* [ἀμέθυστος, Gr.] A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. Supposed to hinder drunkenneſs. The oriental *amethyſt* is the moſt valuable. *Savary.*
A'METHYSTINE. *a.* [from *amethyſt.*] Reſembling an amethyſt.
A'MIABLE. *a.* [*aimable*, French.]
1. Lovely; pleaſingly; worthy to be loved. *Hooker.*
2. Pretending love; ſhewing love. *Shakeſpeare.*
A'MIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *amiable.*] Lovelineſs; power of raiſing love. *Addiſon.*
A'MIABLY. *ad.* [from *amiable.*] In ſuch a manner as to excite love.

A'MI-

A'MICABLE. *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *amicable.*] Friendlineſs; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. *ad.* [from *amicable.*] In a friendly way. *Prior.*

A'MICE. *ſ.* [*amict*, Fr.] The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Paradiſe Reg.*

AMI'D. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid.*]
AMI'DST. }

1. In the midſt; middle. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Mingled with; ſurrounded by. *Dryden.*
3. Amongſt. *Addiſon.*

AM'ISS. *ad.* [*a* and *miſs.*]

1. Faultily; criminally. *Addiſon.*
2. In an ill ſenſe. *Fairfax.*
3. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing. *Dryden.*
4. Impaired in health.

AMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*amiſſio*, Latin.] Loſs.

To AMIT. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To loſe. *Brown.*

A'MITY. *ſ.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friendſhip. *Denh.*

AMMONIA'C. *a.*

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and is ſuppoſed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile ſalt of two kinds. The ancient was a native ſalt, generated in inns where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, uſed to lodge; who travelling upon camels, urining in the ſtables, out of this urine, aroſe a kind of ſalt, denominated *Ammoniac.* The modern *ſal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt, with ſoot, a little ſea ſalt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymiſts imitate the Egyptian *ſal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common ſalt to five of urine: with which ſome mix that quantity of ſoot.

AMMONI'ACAL. *a.* [from *ammoniac.*] Having the properties of ammoniac gum or ſalt.

AMMUNI'TION. *ſ.* [*munition*, Fr.] Military ſtores. *Clarendon.*

AMMUNI'TION BREAD. *ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies.

A'MNESTY. *ſ.* [ἀμνηςία.] An act of oblivion. *Swift.*

A'MNION. } [Lat.] The innermoſt mem-
A'MNIOS. } brane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMO'MUM. *ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

AMO'NG. } *prep.* [amang, Saxon.]
AMO'NGST. }

1. Mingled with. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number. *Addiſon.*

A'MORIST. *ſ.* [from *amour.*] An inamorato; a gallant. *Boyle.*

A'MOROUS. *a.*

1. Enamoured. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Naturally inclined to love; fond.
3. Belonging to love.

A'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *amorous.*] Fondly; lovingly.

A'MOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *amorous.*] Fondneſs; lovingneſs.

AMO'RT. *a.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMORTIZA'TION. } *ſ.* [*amortiſſement*,
AMO'RTIZEMENT. } Fr.] The right act of transferring lands to mortmain.

To AMO'RTISE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, French.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation.

To AMO'VE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Latin.]

1. To remove from a poſt or ſtation.
2. To remove; to move; to alter.

To AMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.] To riſe in the accumulative quantity.

AMO'UNT. *ſ.* The ſum total.

AMO'UR. *ſ.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue.

AMPHI'BIOUS. *a.* [ἀμφι and βιόω.] That which can live in two elements. *Arbuthnot.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully.

AMPHIBO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀμφιβολόγια.] Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning.

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *a.* [ἀμφι and βάλλω.] Toſſed from one to another.

AMPHISBÆ'NA. *ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφισβαίνα, Gr.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads.

AMPHI'SCII. *ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *ſ.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, Gr.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats, one above another.

A'MPLE. *a.* [*amplus*, Latin.]

1. Large; wide; extended.
2. Great in bulk.
3. Unlimited; without reſtriction.
4. Liberal; large; without parſimony.
5. Large; ſplendid.
6. Diffuſive; not contracted.

A'MPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ample.*] Largeneſs; ſplendour.

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* To enlarge; extend.

AMPLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration.
2. D

2. Diffuſeneſs. *Holder.*

AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.

MPLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*amplification*, Fr.]
1. Enlargement; extenſion.
2. Exaggerated repreſentation. *Pope.*

'MPLIFIER. [from *To amplify.*] One that exaggerates. *Sidney.*

A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]
1. To enlarge. *Bacon.*
2. To exaggerate any thing. *Davies.*
3. To improve by new additions. *Watts.*

A'MPLIFY. *v. n.*
1. To lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion. *Watts.*
2. To form pompous repreſentations. *Pope.*

'MPLITUDE. *ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr.]
1. Extent. *Glanville.*
2. Largeneſs; greatneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Capacity. *Paradiſe Regained.*
4. Splendour; grandeur. *Bacon.*
5. Copiouſneſs; abundance. *Watts.*
6. *Amplitude*, in aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt and weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting.

'MPLY. *ad.* [*amplè*, Fr.]
1. Largely; liberally. *Atterbury.*
2. At large; without reſerve. *Par. Loſt.*
3. Copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail. *Dryd.*

A'MPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Latin.] To cut off a limb. *Wiſeman.*

MPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Brown.*

'MULET. *ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended remedy; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing. *Brown.*

AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]
1. To entertain with tranquillity. *Walſh.*
2. To draw on from time to time.

MU'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment. *Rogers.*

MU'SER. *ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes.

MU'SIVE. *a.* [from *amuſe.*] That which has the power of amuſing. *Thomſon.*

MY'GDALATE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Latin.] Made of almonds.

MY'GDALINE. *a.* [*amygdalis*, Lat.] Reſembling almonds.

N. *article.* [ane, Saxon.]
1. One, but with leſs emphaſis; as *an* ox. *Locke.*
2. Any, or ſome. *Locke.*

NA. *ſ.* [ἀνά.] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley.*

'NA. *ſ.* Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllable of their titles; as, *Scaligerana.*

NACA'MPTICK. *a.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected.

NACA'MPTICKS. *ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *ſ.* Any medicine that works upwards.

ANA'CHORETE. } [ἀναχωρήτης.] A monk,
ANA'CHORITE. } who leaves the convent for a more ſolitary life.

ANA'CHRONISM. *ſ.* [from ἀνά and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time. *Dryden.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *ſ.* ἀνὰ and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted ligh; dioptricks.

ANADIPLO'SIS. ſ. [ἀναδιπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *a.* [ἀναγωγη.] That which contributes or relates to ſpiritual elevation. *Dict.*

A'NAGRAM. *ſ.* [ἀνὰ and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed, as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a m, N, o, y*, attorney general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.* *Howel.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀναληπτικος.] Comforting; corroborating. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *a.* [from *analogy.*] Uſed by way of analogy. *Watts.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *a.* [ἀνὰ and λόγος.] Having analogy; having ſomething parallel. *Arbuthnot.*

ANA'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀναλόγια.]
1. Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects. *South.*
2. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, *love, loved, hate, hated.*

ANA'LYSIS. *ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.]
1. A ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A conſideration of any thing in parts. *Newton.*
3. A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICAL. *a.* [from *analyſis.*]
1. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles. *Boyle.*
2. That which proceeds by analyſis. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *analytical.*] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compounds into

into ſimples. The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts. *Hudibras.*

To A'NALYZE. *v. a.* [ἀναλυω.] To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. *Boyle.*

A'NALYZER. *ſ.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS. ſ. [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; perſpective projection, ſo that at one point of view, it ſhall appear deformed, in another, an exact repreſentation.

ANA'NAS. ſ. The pine apple. *Thomſon.*

ANA'PHORA. ſ. [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word.

A'NARCH. *ſ.* An author of confuſion. *Milton.*

ANA'RCHIAL. *a.* [from *anarchy.*] Confuſed; without rule. *Cheyne.*

A'NARCHY. *ſ.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a ſtate without magiſtracy. *Swift.*

ANASA'RSA. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and σὰρξ.] A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

ANASTOMO'SIS. ſ. [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] The inoſculation of veſſels.

ANA'STROPHE. [ἀναστροφὴ.] A figure whereby words which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANA'THEMA. ſ. [ἀνάθεμα.] A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority. *South.*

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority. *Hammond.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANA'TOCISM. *ſ.* [*anatociſmus*, Latin, ἀνατοκισμὸς.] The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt.

ANATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *anatomy.*]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

ANA'TOMIST. *ſ.* [ἀνατομὸς.] He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection. *Prior.*

To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]

1. To diſſect an animal. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANA'TOMY. *ſ.* [ἀνατομία.].

1. The art of diſſecting the body. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body. *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.*

4. A ſkeleton. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A thin meagre perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCESTOR. *ſ.* [*anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends. *Dryden.*

A'NCESTREL. *a.* [from *anceſtor.*] Claimed from anceſtors. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY. *ſ.* [from *anceſtor.*]

1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors. *Pope.*

2. The honour of deſcent; birth. *Addiſon.*

A'NCHENTRY. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity of a family: properly *ancientry.* *Shak.*

A'NCHOR. *ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing which confers ſtability. *Hebrews.*

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.*

2. To ſtop at; to reſt on. *Shakeſp.*

A'NCHOR. *Ancboret*, an abſtemious recluſe. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHOR HOLD. *ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold.*]

1. The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor. *Watts.*

2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHORED. *particip. a.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET. } *ſ.* [contracted from *anA'NCHORITE.* } *chores*, ἀναχωρήτης.] A recluſe; a hermit. *Spenſer.*

ANCHO'VY. *ſ.* [from *anchova.*] A little ſea fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT. *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.]

1. Old; not modern.

2. Old; that has been of long duration. *Raleigh.*

3. Paſt; former. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCIENT. *ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip.

A'NCIENT. *ſ.* The bearer of a flag, an enſign. *Ancient Piſtol*; now *Enſign.* *Shakeſp.*

A'NCIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ancient.*] In former times. *Sidney.*

A'NCIENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY. *ſ.* [from *ancient*] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCIENTS. *ſ.* Thoſe that lived in former times, oppoſed to the moderns.

A'NCONY. *ſ.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.* The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined.

A'NDIRON. *ſ.* Irons at the end of a fire grate, in which the ſpit turns. *Bacon.*

NDRO'GYNAL. *a.* [from ἀνὴρ and γύνη.] Hermaphroditical.

NDRO'GYNALLY. *ad.* [from *androgynal.*] With two ſexes.

NDRO'GYNUS. *ſ.* [See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite.

'NECDOTE. *ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτον.] Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory. *Prior.*

NEMO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

NEMO'METER. *ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the wind.

NE'MONE. *ſ.* [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower. *Miller.*

'NEMOSCOPE. *ſ.* [ἄνεμος and σκόπος.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*

NE'NT. *prep.* [Scotch.]

1. Concerning; about.
2. Over againſt; oppoſite to. *Dict.*

NES. *ſ.* The ſpires or beards of corn. *Dict.*

'NEURISM. *ſ.* [ἀνευρύνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which they become exceſſively dilated. *Sharp.*

NE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *new.*]

1. Over again; another time. *Prior.*
2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*

NFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

'NGEL *ſ.* [Ἄγγελος.]

1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.*
2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *Angels of darkneſs.* *Revelations.*
3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God.*
4. In the ſtyle of love, a beautiful perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, rated at ten ſhillings. *Bacon.*

'NGEL. *a.* Reſembling angels. *Pope.*

NGE'LICA. *ſ.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

NGE'LICAL. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Reſembling angels. *Raleigh.*
2. Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*
3. Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*

NGE'LICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *angelical.*] Excellence more than human.

NGE'LICK. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Angelical; above human. *Pope.*

'NGELOT. *ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Dict.*

'NGELSHOT. *ſ.* [from *angel* and *ſhot.*] Chain ſhot. *Dict.*

'NGER. *ſ.* [anger, Saxon.]

1. *Anger* is uneaſineſs upon receipt of any injury. *Locke.*
2. Smart of a ſore. *Temple.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*

A'NGERLY. *ad* In any angry manner. *Shak.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A deſcription of veſſels in the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from ἀγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed-pod.

A'NGLE. *ſ.* [*angle*, Fr.] The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting each other. *Stone.*

A'NGLE. *ſ.* [*angel*, German.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fiſh with a rod and hook. *Waller.*
2. To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NGLE ROD. *ſ.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The ſtick to which the fiſher's line and hook are hung. *Addiſon.*

A'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *angle.*] He that fiſhes with an angle. *Dryden.*

A'NGLICISM. *ſ.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] An Engliſh idiom.

A'NGOBER. *ſ.* A kind of pear.

A'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NGRY. *a.* [from *anger.*]

1. Touched with anger. *Geneſis.*
2. Having the appearance of anger. *Prov.*
3. Painful; inflamed. *Wiſeman.*

A'NGUISH. *ſ.* [from *angoiſſe*, Fr.] Exceſſive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*

A'NGUISHED. *a.* [from *anguiſh.*] Exceſſively pained. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *a.* [from *angle.*] Having angles or corners. *Newton.*

ANGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *angular.*] With angles. *Boyle.*

AN'GULARNESS *ſ.* [from *angular*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *a.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity. *Dict.*

AN'GULOUS. *a.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST. *a.* [*anguſtus*, Latin.] Narrow; ſtrait. *Dict.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *anguſtus*, Lat.] The act of making narrow; the ſtate of being narrowed. *Wiſeman.*

ANHELA'TION. *ſ.* [*anhelo*, Latin.] The act of panting.

ANHELO'SE. *a.* [*anhelus*, Latin.] Out of breath. *Dict.*

A'NIENTED. *a.* [*anneantir*, Fr.] Fruſtrated. Not in uſe.

ANI'GHTS. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*.] In the night time. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NIL. *ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS. } *ſ* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The old
ANI'LITY. } age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *a.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into life. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*animadverſio*, Lat.]
1. Reproof; ſevere cenſure. *Clarendon.*
2. Puniſhment. *Swift.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *animadvert*.] That has the power of judging. *Glanville.*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Latin.]
1. To paſs cenſures upon. *Dryden.*
2. To inflict puniſhments. *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *animadvert*.] He that paſſes cenſures, or inflicts puniſhments. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *a.* [*animal*, Latin.]
1. A living creature corporeal. *Ray.*
2. By way of contempt, we ſay a ſtupid man is a *ſtupid animal*.

A'NIMAL. *a.* [*animalis*, Latin.]
1. That which belongs or relates to animals. *Watts.*
2. *Animal* is uſed in oppoſition to *ſpiritual*.

ANIMA'LCULE. *ſ.* [*animalculum*, Latin.] A ſmall animal. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *animal*.] The ſtate of animal exiſtence. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Latin.]
1. To quicken; to make alive.
2. To give powers to. *Dryden.*
3. To encourage; to incite. *Knolles.*

A'NIMATE. *a.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; poſſeſſing animal life. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED. *partic. p. a.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous. *Pope.*

A'NIMATION. *ſ* [from *animate*.]
1. The act of animating or enlivening. *Bacon.*
2. That which animates. *Brooks.*
3. The ſtate of being enlivened.

A'NIMATIVE. *a.* [from *animate*.] That has the power of giving life.

ANIMA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life *Brown.*

ANIMO'SE. *a.* [*animoſus*, Latin.] Full of ſpirit; hot. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY. *a.* [*animoſitas*, Latin.] Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity. *Swift.*

A'NISE. *ſ.* [*aniſum*, Latin.] A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet ſcented ſeeds. *Miller.*

A'NKER. *ſ.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid meaſure, the fourth part of the awm, and contains two ſtekans; each ſtekan conſiſts of ſixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE. *ſ.* [ancleop, Saxon.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. *Prior.*

A'NKLE BONE. *ſ.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle. *Peacham.*

A'NNALIST. *ſ.* [from *annals*.] A writer of annals. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS. *ſ.* [*annales*, Latin.] Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time. *Rogers.*

A'NNATS. *ſ.* [*annates*, Lat.] Firſt fruits. *Cowel.*

To ANNE'AL. *v. n.* [ælan, Saxon.]
1. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may be fixed. *Dryden.*
2. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat.]
1. To unite to at the end.
2. To unite a ſmaller thing to a greater. *Raleigh.*

ANNE'X. *ſ.* [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed. *Brown.*

ANNEXA'TION. *ſ.* [from *annex*.]
1. Conjunction; addition. *Hammond.*
2. Union; coalition; conjunction. *Ayliffe.*

ANNE'XION. *ſ.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT. *ſ.* [from *annex*.]
1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE. *a.* [from *annihilate*.] That which may be put out of exiſtence.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Latin.]
1. To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.*
2. To deſtroy. *Raleigh.*
3. To annul. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing; the ſtate of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *ſ.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.]
1. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The act of celebration of the anniverſary. *Dryden.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *a.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual. *Ray.*

ANNO DO'MINI, [Latin.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the ſeventeen hundred and fifty-firſt year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOLIS. ſ. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explication; note. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A writer of notes; a commentator. *Felton.*

To ANNO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr.]
1. To publiſh; to proclaim. *Milton.*
2. To declare by a judicial ſentence. *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex. *Sidney.*

ANNO'Y

NO'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Injury; mo-
eſtation. *Dryden.*
NO'YANCE. *ſ.* [from *annoy.*]
. That which annoys. *Shakeſpeare.*
. The act of annoying. *South.*
NO'YER. *ſ.* [from *To annoy.*] The per-
on that annoys.
NNUAL. *a.* [*annuel*, French.]
. That which comes yearly. *Pope.*
. That which is reckoned by the year.
Shakeſpeare.
. That which laſts only a year. *Ray.*
NNUALLY. *ad.* [from *annual.*] Yearly;
very year. *Brown.*
NNU'ITANT. *ſ.* [from *annuity.*] He that
poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.
NNU'ITY. *ſ.* [*annuité*, French.]
. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life
r years. *Cowel.*
. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*
ANNU'L. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.]
. To make void; to nullify. *Rogers.*
. To reduce to nothing. *Milton.*
NNULAR. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Hav-
ng the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*
NNULARY. *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] Hav-
ng the form of rings. *Ray.*
NNULET. *ſ.* [from *annulus*, Latin.]
. A little ring.
. [In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare
embers, in the Dorick capital, under the
uarter round, are called *annulets.*
ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.]
To add to a former number.
NUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.]
Addition to a former number.
ANNU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.]
To bring tidings.
NUNCIA'TION-DAY. *ſ.* [from *annun-
iate.*] The day celebrated by the church,
n memory of the angel's ſalutation of the
leſſed virgin; ſolemnized on the twenty-
fth of March. *Taylor.*
NOYDNE. *a.* [from *a* and ὀδύνη, Greek.]
That which has the power of mitigating
ain. *Dryden.*
ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*, part.
int, *enoint*, French.]
. To rub over with unctuous matter.
Shakeſpeare.
. To be rubbed upon. *Dryden.*
. To conſecrate by unction. *Shakeſp.*
O'INTER. *ſ.* [from *anoint.*] The perſon
hat anoints.
O'MALISM. *ſ.* [from *anomaly.*] Ano-
naly; irregularity. *Dict.*
OMALI'STICAL. *ad.* [from *anomaly.*]
rregular; term of aſtronomy.
O'MALOUS. *a.* [*a priv.* and ὁμαλὸς.]
rregular; deviating from the general me-
hod or analogy of things. *Locke.*
O'MALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anomalous.*]
rregularly.

ANO'MALY. *ſ.* [*anomalie*, Fr.] Irregularity;
deviation from rule. *South.*
A'NOMY. *ſ.* [*a priv.* and νόμος.] Breach
of law. *Bramhall.*
ANO'N. *ad.*
1. Quickly; ſoon. *Waller.*
2. Now and then. *Milton.*
ANO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*a priv.* and ὄνυμα.]
Wanting a name. *Ray.*
ANO'NYMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anonymous.*]
Without a name. *Swift.*
ANORE'XY. *ſ.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency.
Quincy.
ANO'THER. *a.* [from *an* and *other.*]
1. Not the ſame. *Locke.*
2. One more. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any other. *Samuel.*
4. Not one's ſelf. *South.*
5. Widely different. *South.*
ANO'THER-GAINES. *a.* Of another kind.
Obſolete. *Sidney.*
ANO'THER-GUESS. *a.* Of another kind.
A low word. *Arbuthnot.*
A'NSATED. *a.* [*anſatus*, Latin.] Having
handles.
To A'NSWER. *v. n.* [anꝺꝛꝑaꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion. *Dryd.*
2. To ſpeak in oppoſition. *Matthew. Boyle.*
3. To be accountable for. *Brown.*
4. To vindicate; to give a juſtificatory ac-
count of. *Swift.*
5. To give an account. *Temple.*
6. To correſpond to; to ſuit with. *Prov.*
7. To be equivalent to. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
8. To ſatisfy any claim or petition. *Raleigh.*
9. To act reciprocally upon. *Dryden.*
10. To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to
ſomething elſe. *Taylor.*
11. To bear proportion to. *Swift.*
12. To perform what is endeavoured or
intended by the agent. *Atterbury.*
13. To comply with. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. To ſucceed; to produce the wiſhed
event. *Bacon.*
15. To appear to any call, or authoritative
ſummons. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To be over-againſt any thing. *Shakeſp.*
A'NSWER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is ſaid in return to a que-
tion, or poſition. *Atterbury.*
2. Confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe.*
A'NSWER-JOBBER. *ſ.* He that makes a
trade of writing anſwers. *Swift.*
A'NSWERABLE. *a.* [from *anſwer.*]
1. That to which a reply may be made.
2. Obliged to give an account. *Swift.*
3. Correſpondent. *Sidney.*
4. Proportionate. *Milton.*
5. Suitable; ſuited. *Milton.*
6. Equal. *Raleigh.*
7. Relative; correlative. *Hooker.*
A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *anſwerable.*]
In due proportion; with proper corre-
ſpondence;

ſpondence; ſuitably. *Brerewood.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *anſwerable.*] The quality of being anſwerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER. *ſ.* [from *anſwer.*]

1. He that anſwers.

2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt. *Swift.*

ANT. *ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An emmet; a piſmire. *Pope.*

A'NTBEAR. *ſ.* [from *ant* and *bear.*] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*

A'NTHILL. *ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill.*] The ſmall protuberance of earth in which ants make their neſts. *Addiſon.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or *and if it.*

ANTA'GONIST. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton.*

2. Contrary. *Addiſon.*

3. [In anatomy.] The *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome others. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which ſoftens pain.

ANTANACLA'SIS. ſ. [from ἀνταναάκλασις.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary ſignification.

2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis. *Smith.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀφροδίτη.] Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀποπλήξις.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTAR'CTICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἄρκτος.] Relating to the ſouthern pole. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἀρθρῖτις.] Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἄσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.

A'NTE. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *ante* in compoſition ſignifies *before*, as *antediluvian*; *anti* ſignifies *againſt*, as *antifebrile*, good againſt fevers.

A'NTEACT. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *act.*] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulo*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENCE. *ſ.* [from *antecede.*] The act or ſtate of going before. *Hale.*

ANTECE'DENT. *a.* [*antecedens*, Latin.] Going before; preceding. *South.*

ANTECE'DENT. *ſ.* [*antecedens*, Latin.]

1. That which goes before. *South.*

2. [In grammar.] The noun to which the relative is ſubjoined.

3. [In logick.] The firſt propoſition of enthymeme.

ANTECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *antecedent.*] Previouſly.

ANTECE'SSOR. ſ. [Latin.] One who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHA'MBER. *ſ.* [from *ante*, before, and *chamber.*] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

To A'NTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *datum*, Latin.]

1. To date earlier than the real time.

2. To date ſomething before the proper time.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Exiſting before the deluge.

2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

A'NTELOPE. *ſ.* A goat with curled wreathed horns.

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *a.* [*ante* and *meridies*.] Being before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἐμέω.] That has the power of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *a.* [*ante* and *mundus*, Lat.] That which was before the world.

A'NTEPAST. *ſ.* [*ante* and *paſtum*, Lat.] A foretaſte. *Decay of P.*

A'NTEPENULT. *ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Latin.] The laſt ſyllable but two.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπιλήπτικος.] A medicine againſt convulſions.

To A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Latin.] To prefer.

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Latin.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *anterior.*] Priority; the ſtate of being before.

ANTE'RIOUR. *a.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before.

A'NTES. ſ. [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *ſ.* [from *ante* and *ſtomach.*] A cavity that leads into the ſtomach.

ANTHELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ἕλμινθος.] That which kills worms. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NTHEM. *ſ.* [ἀντίφωνον.] A holy ſong. *Addiſon.*

ANTHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀνθολογία.]

1. A collection of flowers.

2. A collection of devotions.

3. A collection of poems.

A'NTHONY's FIRE. *ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

A'NTHRAX. ſ. [ἄνθραξ.] A ſcab or blotch which burns the ſkin; a carbuncle.

THROPO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἀνθρωπος and λόγω.] The doctrine of the ſtructure or nature of men.

THROPO'PHAGI. *ſ.* [ἀνθρωπος and φάγω.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shakeſp.*

TROPOPHAGI'NIAN. *ſ.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakeſpeare* from *anthropophagi*. *Shakeſpeare.*

THROPO'PHAGY. *ſ.* [ἀνθρωπος and φάγω.] The quality of eating human fleſh. *Brown.*

THROPO'SOPHY. *ſ.* [ἀνθρωπος and σοφία.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

THYPNO'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and ὕπνος.] That which has the power of preventing ſleep.

VI. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek; it ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

TIA'CID. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and *acidus*, ſour.] *Arbuthnot.*

TICHA'MBER. *ſ.* Corruptly written for *antechamber*.

TICHRI'STIAN. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and χριστιανος.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity. *South.*

TICHRI'STIANISM. *ſ.* [from *antichriſtian*.] Oppoſition or contrariety to chriſtianity. *Decay of Piety.*

TICHRISTIA'NITY. *ſ.* [from *antichriſtian*.] Contrariety to chriſtianity.

ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Latin.]

. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him. *Hammond.*

. To take up before the time. *Dryden.*

. To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething which is not yet, as if it really was. *Denham.*

. To preclude. *Shakeſpeare.*

TICIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *anticipate*.]

. The act of taking up ſomething before a time. *Holder.*

. Foretaſte. *L'Eſtrange.*

. Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known. *Derham.*

NTICK. *a.* [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculouſly wild. *Dryden.*

NTICK. *ſ.*

. He that plays anticks, or uſes odd geſticulation; a buffoon. *Shakeſpeare.*

. Odd appearance. *Spenſer.*

A'NTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make anticks. *Shakeſpeare.*

NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *antick*.] With odd geſtures. *Shakeſpeare.*

TICLI'MAX. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and κλίμαξ.] A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt. *Addiſon.*

TICONVU'LSIVE. *a.* [from ἀντὶ and *convulſus*.] Good againſt convulſions. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and *cor*.] A preternatural ſwelling in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICO'URTIER. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and *courtier*.] One who oppoſes the court.

ANTIDO'TAL. *a.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of counteracting poiſon. *Brown.*

A'NTIDOTE. *ſ.* [ἀντίδοτος.] A medicine given to expel poiſon. *Dryden.*

ANTIFE'BRILE. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *febris*.] Good againſt fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTILO'GARITHM. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant, or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and μοναρχία.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon. *Addiſon.*

ANTIMO'NIAL. *a.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony. *Blackmore.*

A'NTIMONY. *ſ.* *Antimony* is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature. Mines of metals afford it. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glaſs. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRI'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and νεφρίτικος.] Good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALY'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and παράλυσις.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howel.*

ANTI'PATHY. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and πάθος; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; oppoſed to *ſympathy*. *Locke.*

ANTIPERI'STASIS. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and περίστασις.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *peſtilential*.] Efficacious againſt the plague. *Harvey.*

ANTIPHRA'SIS. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and φράσις.] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTI'PODAL. *a.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*

ANTI'PODES. *ſ.* [ἀντὶ and πόδες.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours. *Waller.*

ANTI'POPE. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and *pope*.] He that uſurps the popedom. *Addiſon.*

ANTI-

ANTIPTO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἀντίπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY. *ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Latin.] A man ſtudious of antiquity. *Pope.*

A'NTIQUARY. *a.* Old; antique. *Shakeſp.*

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Latin.] To make obſolete. *Addiſon.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *antiquated.*] The ſtate of being obſolete.

ANTI'QUE. *a.* [*antique*, French.]
1. Ancient; not modern. *Shakeſp.*
2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.*
3. Of old faſhion. *Smith.*
4. Odd; wild; antick. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE. *ſ.* [from *antique*, *a.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *ſ.* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique. *Addiſon.*

ANTI'QUITY. *ſ.* [*antiquitas*, Latin.]
1. Old times. *Addiſon.*
2. The ancients. *Raleigh.*
3. Remains of old times. *Bacon.*
4. Old age. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTI'SCII. *ſ.* [ἀντίσκια.] The people who have their ſhadows projected oppoſite ways. The people of the north are *Antiſcii* to thoſe of the ſouth; one projecting ſhadows at noon toward the north, the other toward the ſouth. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *ſcorbutum.*] Good againſt the ſcurvy. *Arbuth.*

ANTI'SPASIS. *ſ.* [ἀντισπάω.] The revulſion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *a.* [ἀντίσπασμος.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *a.* [ἀντισπάστικος.] Medicines which cauſe a revulſion.

ANTISPLE'NETICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *ſplenetick.*] Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI'STROPHY. *ſ.* [ἀντιστροφή.] In an ode ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *ſtruma.*] Good againſt the king's evil. *Wiſeman.*

ANTITHE'SIS. *ſ.* In the plural *antitheſes.* [ἀντίθεσις.] Oppoſition; contraſt. *Pope.*

A'NTITYPE. *ſ.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type. A term of theology. *Burnet.*

ANTITY'PICAL. *a.* [from *antitype.*] That which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *a.* [ἀντὶ and *venereal.*] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe. *Wiſeman.*

A'NTLER. *ſ.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Branch of a ſtag's horns. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECI. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and οἰκέω.] Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the ſouth. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'TIA. *ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and a name.] A form of ſpeech, in which for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity. We ſay the Orator for Cicero.

A'NTRE. [*antre*, Fr.] A cavern; a den. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NVIL. *ſ.* [ænꝑille, Saxon.]
1. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing on which blows are laid. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANXI'ETY. *ſ.* [*anxietas*, Latin.]
1. Trouble of mind about ſome future event; ſolicitude. *Tillotſon.*
2. Depreſſion; lowneſs of ſpirits. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NXIOUS. *a.* [*anxius*, Latin.]
1. Diſturbed about ſome certain event. *Pope.*
2. Careful; full of inquietude. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSLY. *a.* [from *anxious.*] Solicitouſly; unquietly. *Sanderſon.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *anxious.*] The quality of being anxious.

A'NY. *a.* [anig, enig, Saxon.]
1. Every; whoever; whatever. *Pope.*
2. It is uſed in oppoſition to *none.* *Dryden.*

A'ORIST. *ſ.* [ἀόριστος.] Indefinite.

AO'RTA. *ſ.* [ἀορτὴ.] The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

APA'CE. *ad.* [from *a* and *pace.*]
1. Quick; ſpeedily. *Tillotſon.*
2. Haſtily. *Atterbury.*

APAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from ἀπαγωγὴ.] Such as does not prove the thing directly; but ſhews the abſurdity which ariſes from denying it. *Chambers.*

APA'RT. *ad.* [*apart*, French.]
1. Separately from the reſt in place. *Clarendon.*
2. In a ſtate of diſtinction. *Dryden.*
3. At a diſtance; retired from the company. *Shakeſpeare.*

APA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*apartement*, French.] A room; a ſet of rooms. *Addiſon.*

A'PATHY. *ſ.* [*a* and πάθος.] Exemption from paſſion. *Swift.*

APE. *ſ.* [*ape*, Icelandiſh.]
1. A kind of monkey. *Glanville.*
2. An imitator. *Shakeſpeare.*

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape.*] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. *Addiſon.*

APE'AK. *ad.* [*à pique*, Fr.] In a poſture to pierce pointedly.

A'PEPSY. *ſ.* [ἀπεψία.] A loſs of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

APE'RIENT. *a.* [*aperio*, Latin.] Gently purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

APE'RITIVE. *a.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] That which has the quality of opening. *Harvey.*

APE'RT. *a.* [*apertus*, Latin.] Open.

APE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *apertus*, Latin.]
1. An opening; a paſſage; a gap. *Woodward.*
2.

2. The act of opening. *Wiſeman.*

A'PERTLY. *ad.* [*apertè*, Latin.] Openly.

A'PERTNESS. *ſ.* [from *apert.*] Openneſs. *Holder.*

APERTURE. *ſ.* [from *apertus*, open.]
1. The act of opening. *Holder.*
2. An open place. *Glanville.*

APE'TALOUS. *a.* [of α and πεταλον, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.

A'PEX. *ſ.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point. *Woodward.*

APHÆ'RESIS. *ſ.* [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. *ſ.* *aphelia*, plur. [ἀπὸ ἥλιος.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun. *Cheyne.*

PHILA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [ἀφιλανθρωπία.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHORISM. *ſ.* [ἀφορισμὸς.] A maxim; an unconnected poſition. *Rogers.*

APHORI'STICAL. *a.* [from *aphoriſm.*] Written in ſeparate unconnected ſentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *aphoriſtical.*] In the form of an aphoriſm. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI'ACAL. } *a.* [ἀφροδίτη.] Re-
APHRODISI'ACK. } lating to the venereal diſeaſe.

A'PIARY. *ſ.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

A'PIECE. *ad.* [*a* and *piece.*] To the part or ſhare of each. *Hooker. Swift.*

A'PISH. *a.* [from *ape.*]
1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Foppiſh; affected. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Silly; affecting. *Glanville.*
4. Wanton; playful. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *apiſh.*] In an apiſh manner.

A'PISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *apiſh.*] Mimickry; foppery.

A'PITPAT. *ad.* [a word formed from the action.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*

APLU'STRE. *ſ.* [Latin.] The enſign in ſea-veſſels. *Addiſon.*

APO'CALYPSE. *ſ.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; a word uſed only of the ſacred writings. *Milton.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *a.* [from *apocalypſe.*] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*

APO'COPE. *ſ.* [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure, when the laſt letter or ſyllable is taken away.

APOCRU'STICK. *a.* [ἀποκρούσικα.] Repelling and aſtringent. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *ſ.* [from ἀποκρύπτω.] Books appended to the ſacred writings; of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *a.* [from *apocryſha.*]
1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker.*
2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addiſon.*

APO'CRYPHALLY. *ad.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *ſ.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainty.

APODI'CTICAL. *a.* [from ἀποδείξις.] Demonſtrative. *Brown.*

APODI'XIS. *ſ.* [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtration. *Dict.*

APOGÆ'ON. } *ſ.* [ἀπόγη.] A point in
A'POGEE. } the heavens, in which the
APOGE'UM. } ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *a.* That which is ſaid
APOLOGE'TICK. } in defence of any thing. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*] To plead in favour. *Pope.*

A'POLOGUE. *ſ.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory contrived to teach ſome moral truth. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.] Defence; excuſe. *Tillotſon.*

APOMECO'METRY. *ſ.* [from ἀπὸ μῆκος, and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance.

APONEURO'SIS. *ſ.* [from ἀπὸ and νεῦρον.] An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*

APO'PHASIS. *ſ.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις.] A figure by which the orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate. *Smith.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *a.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *ſ.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable ſaying. *Prior.*

APO'PHYGE. *ſ.* [ἀπὸ φυγὴ, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; the ſpring of a column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. *ſ.* [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame as proceſs. *Wiſeman.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *apoplexy.*]
APOPLE'CTICK. } Relating to an apoplexy, *Derham. Wiſeman.*

A'POPLEXY. *ſ.* [ἀπόπληξις.] A ſudden deprivation of all ſenſation by a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

APO'RIA. *ſ.* [ἀπορία.] A figure by which the ſpeaker doubts where to begin. *Smith.*

APORRHO'EA. *ſ.* [ἀπορροὴ.] Effluvium; emanation. *Granville.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. *ſ.* [ἀποσιώπησις.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection or vehemency, breaks off

his ſpeech. *Smith.*

APO'STASY. *ſ.* [ἀποστασις.] Departure from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion. *Sprat.*

APO'STATE. *ſ.* [*apoſtata*, Lat. ἀποστατης.] One that has forſaken his religion. *Rogers.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [from *apoſtate*] After the manner of an apoſtate. *Sandys.*

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apoſtate.*] To forſake one's religion. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *apoſteme.*] To ſwell and corrupt into matter. *Wiſeman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *apoſtemate.*] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME. } *ſ.* [ἀποστημα.] A hollow
A'POSTUME. } ſwelling; an abſceſs. *Wiſeman.*

APO'STLE. *ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀποστολος.] A perſon ſent with mandates; particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel. *Locke.*

APO'STLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or dignity of an apoſtle. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *a.* [from *apoſtolick.*] Delivered by the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICK. *a.* [from *apoſtle.*] Taught by the apoſtles. *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE. ſ. [ἀποστροφή.]

1. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require. *Smith.*

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the uſe of a *comma*; as, *tho'*, for *though.* *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *ſ.* A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. *Harvey.*

APO'THECARY. *ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale. *South.*

A'POTHEGM. *ſ.* [properly *apophthegm.*] A remarkable ſaying. *Watts.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *ſ.* [from ἀπὸ and θεὸς] Deification. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *ſ.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *ſ.* [ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω, to boil.] A decoction. *Wiſeman.*

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr.] to fright; to depreſs. *Clarendon.*

APPA'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *appal*] Depreſſion; impreſſion of fear. *Bacon.*

A'PPANAGE. *ſ.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands ſet apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; ſhow. *Pope.*

APPA'REL. *ſ.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dreſs; veſture. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. External habiliments. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL. *v. n.* [from *appareil*, the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to cloath. *Sandys.*

2. To cover or deck. *Bentley.*

APPA'RENT. *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.]

1. Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; not real. *Hooker.*

3. Viſible. *Atterbury.*

4. Open; diſcoverable. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Certain; not preſumptive. *Shakeſp.*

APPA'RENTLY. *ad.* [from *apparent*] Evidently; openly. *Tillotſon.*

APPARI'TION. *ſ.* [from *appareo*, Latin.]

1. Appearance; viſibility. *Milton.*

2. A viſible object. *Tatler.*

3. A ſpectre; a walking ſpirit. *Locke.*

4. Something only apparent, not real. *Dryden.*

5. The viſibility of ſome luminary. *Brown.*

APPA'RITOR. *ſ.* [from *appareo*, Latin.] The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court; a ſummoner. *Ayliffe.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr.] To ſatisfy: *well appayed*, is pleaſed; *ill appayed*, is uneaſy. *Milton.*

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuſe. *Bacon.*

2. To cenſure; to reproach. *Dryden.*

APPE'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *appeach.*] Charge exhibited againſt any man. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Latin.]

1. To transfer a cauſe from one to another. *Stephens.*

2. To call another as witneſs. *Locke.*

3. To charge with a crime. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPE'AL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A provocation from an inferiour to a ſuperiour judge. *Dryden.*

2. In the common law an accuſation. *Cowel.*

3. A ſummons to anſwer a charge. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon any as witneſs. *Bacon.*

APPE'ALANT. *ſ.* [from *appeal.*] He that appeals. *Shakeſpeare.*

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Latin.]

1. To be in ſight; to be viſible. *Prior.*

2. To become viſible as a ſpirit. *Addiſon.*

3. To ſtand in the preſence of ſome ſuperiour. *Pſalms.*

4. To be the object of obſervation. *Pſalms.*

5. To exhibit one's ſelf before a court. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To be made clear by evidence. *Spectator.*

7. To ſeem; in oppoſition to reality. *Sidney.*

8. To be plain beyond diſpute. *Arbuthnot.*

APPE'ARANCE. *ſ.* [from *To appear.*]

1. The act of coming into ſight.

2. The thing ſeen.

3. Phænomenon; any thing viſible. *Glanville.*

4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden.*

5. Outſide; ſhow. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company. *Addiſon.*

7. App-

7. Apparition; ſupernatural viſibility. *Addiſon.*
8. Exhibition of the perſon to a court. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Open circumſtances of a caſe. *Swift.*
10. Preſence; mien. *Addiſon.*
11. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon.*

PPE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *To appear.*] The perſon that appears. *Brown.*

PPE'ASABLE. *a.* [from *appeaſe.*] Reconcileable.

PPE'ASABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *appeaſe.*] Reconcileableneſs.

APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiſer*, Fr.]
1. To quiet; to put in a ſtate of peace. *Davies.*
2. To pacify; to reconcile. *Milton.*

PPE'ASEMENT. *ſ.* [from *appeaſe.*] A ſtate of peace. *Hayward.*

PPE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *appeaſe.*] He that pacifies; he that quiets diſturbances.

PPE'LLANT. *ſ.* [*appello*, Latin, to call.]
1. A challenger. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*

PPE'LLATE. *ſ.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The perſon appealed againſt. *Ayliffe.*

PPELLA'TION. *ſ.* [*appellatio*, Latin.] Name. *Brown.*

PPE'LLATIVE. *ſ.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] Names for a whole rank of beings, are called *appellatives.* *Watts.*

PPE'LLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative.

PPE'LLATORY. *a.* [from *appeal.*] That which contains an appeal.

PPE'LLEE. *ſ.* One who is accuſed. *Dict.*

APPE'ND. *v. n.* [*appendo*, Lat.]
1. To hang any thing upon another.
2. To add to ſomething as an acceſſory.

PPE'NDAGE. *ſ.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence. *Taylor.*

PPE'NDANT. *a.* [French.]
1. Hanging to ſomething elſe.
2. Annexed; concomitant. *Rogers.*
3. In law, any thing belonging to another, as *acceſſorium principali.* *Cowel.*

PPE'NDANT. *ſ.* An accidental or adventitious part. *Grew.*

APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing. *Hale.*

PPENDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *appendicate.*] Annexion. *Hale.*

PPE'NDIX. *ſ. appendices*, plur. [Lat.]
1. Something appended or added. *Stilling fl.*
2. An adjunct or concomitant. *Watts.*

APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]
1. To belong to as of right. *Raleigh.*
2. To belong to by nature. *Bacon.*

APPERTAI'NMENT. *ſ.* [from *appertain.*] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPE'RTENANCE *ſ.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*

APPE'RTINENT. *a.* [from *To appertain.*] Belonging; relating. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'PPETENCE. } *ſ.* [*ap etentia*, Lat.] Car-
A'PPETENCY. } nal deſire. *Milton.*

APPETIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *appetible.*] The quality of being deſirable. *Bramhal.*

A'PPETIBLE. *a* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Deſirable. *Bramhal.*

A'PPETITE. *ſ.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]
1. The natural deſire of good. *Hooker.*
2. The deſire of ſenſual pleaſure. *Dryden.*
3. Violent longing. *Clarendon.*
4. Keenneſs of ſtomach; hunger. *Ba on.*

APPETI'TION. *ſ.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Deſire. *Hammond.*

A'PPETITIVE. *a.* That which deſires. *Hale.*

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]
1. To praiſe by clapping the hands.
2. To praiſe in general. *Pope.*

APPLA'UDER. *ſ.* [from *applaud.*] He that praiſes or commends. *Glanville.*

APPLA'USE. *ſ.* [*applauſus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expreſſed. *Dryden.*

A'PPLE. *ſ.* [æppel, Saxon.]
1. The fruit of the apple-tree. *Pope.*
2. The pupil of the eye. *Deut.*

A'PPLEWOMAN. *ſ.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells apples. *Arbuth.*

APPLI'ABLE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied. *Shakeſp.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLE *a.* [from *apply.*] That which may be applied. *Dryden.*

A'PPLICABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *applicable.*] Fitneſs to be applied. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *applicable.*] In ſuch manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE. *ſ.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter. *Chambers.*

APPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *apply.*]
1. The act of applying any thing to another.
2. The thing applied.
3. The act of applying to any perſon as a petitioner. *Swift.*
4. The employment of any means for a certain end. *Locke.*
5. Intenſeneſs of thought; cloſe ſtudy. *Locke.*
6. Atten-

6. Attention to ſome particular affair. *Addiſon.*

A'PPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *apply.*] That which applies. *Brambal.*

A'PPLICATORY. *a.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

To APPLY'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]
1. To put one thing to another. *Dryden.*
2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Add.*
3. To make uſe of, as relative or ſuitable. *Dryden.*
4. To put to a certain uſe. *Clarendon.*
5. To uſe as means to an end. *Rogers.*
6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy. *Watts.*
7. To have recourſe to, as a petitioner. *Swift.*
8. To endeavour to work upon. *Rogers.*
9. To ply; to keep at work. *Sianey.*

To APPO'INT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]
1. To fix any thing. *Galatians.*
2. To ſettle any thing by compact. *Judges.*
3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*
4. To furniſh in all points; to equip. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER. *ſ.* [from *appoint.*] He that ſettles or fixes.

APPO'INTMENT. *ſ.* [*appointement*, Fr.]
1. Stipulation. *Job.*
2. Decree; eſtabliſhment. *Hooker.*
3. Direction; order. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Equipment; furniture. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. An allowance paid to any man.

To APPO'RTION. *v. n.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions. *Collier.*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *ſ.* [from *apportion.*] A dividing into portions.

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put queſtions to. *Bacon.*

A'PPOSITE. *a.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Wotton. Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *appoſite.*] Properly; fitly; ſuitably. *South.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *ſ.* [from *appoſite.*] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs. *Hale.*

APPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.]
1. The addition of new matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. In grammer, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing.

APPRA'ISER. *ſ.* [from *appraiſe.*] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To lay hold on. *Taylor.*
2. To ſeize, in order for trial or puniſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. To conceive by the mind. *Stilling fleet.*
4. To think on with terrour; to fear. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker. *Glanville.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. *Brown.*

APPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*apprehenſio*, Lat.]
1. The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.*
2. Opinion; ſentiment; conception. *Sandys.*
3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. *Milton.*
4. Fear. *Addiſon.*
5. Suſpicion of ſomething. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Seizure. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
1. Quick to underſtand. *Scott.*
2. Fearful. *Tillotſon.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *apprehenſive.*] In an apprehenſive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *apprehenſive.*] The quality of being apprehenſive. *Hale.*

APPRE'NTICE. *ſ.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to ſerve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradeſman ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art. *Dryden.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice. *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter. *Dryden.*

To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform. *Chaucer.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]
1. To draw near locally. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To draw near, as time. *Cowley.*
3. To make a progreſs towards, mentally. *Locke.*
4. To have a natural affinity; to be allied in natural qualities.

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.*
1. To bring near to. *Dryden.*
2. To come near to.

APPRO'ACH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing near. *Denham.*
2. Acceſs. *Bacon.*
3. Hoſtile advance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Means of advancing. *Dryden.*

APPRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *approach.*] The perſon that approaches. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near. *Brown.*

APPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of approving or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The liking of any thing. *Scott.*
3. Atteſtation; ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPRO'OF. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Commendation. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

To APPROPI'NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw near to. Not in uſe. *Hudibras.*

RO'PRIABLE. *a.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated. *Brown.*

APPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, French.]

1. To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon. *Roſcommon.*
2. To claim or exerciſe an excluſive right. *Milton.*
3. To make peculiar; to annex. *Locke.*
4. [In law.] To alienate a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRO'PRIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; conſigned to ſome particular. *Stillingfleet.*

PROPRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *appropriate.*]

1. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe. *Locke.*
2. The claim of any thing as peculiar. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word. *Locke.*
4. [In law.] A ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean and chapter, biſhoprick or college. *Cowel.*

PROPRIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice *Ayliffe.*

PRO'VABLE. *a.* That which merits approbation. *Brown.*

PRO'VAL. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation. *Temple.*

PRO'VANCE. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation. Not in uſe. *Thomſon.*

APPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, French.]

1. To like; to be pleaſed with. *Hooker. Davies.*
2. To expreſs liking. *Locke.*
3. To prove; to ſhow. *Tillotſon.*
4. To experience. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To make or ſhew to be worthy of approbation. *Rogers.*

PRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking. *Hayward.*

PRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *approve.*]

1. He that approves.
2. He that makes trial. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [In law.] One that confeſſing felony of himſelf, accuſeth another. *Cowel.*

PRO'XIMATE *a.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Latin.] Near to. *Brown.*

PROXIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *approximate.*]

1. Approach to any thing. *Brown.*
2. Continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer to the quantity ſought.

PU'LSE. *ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing. *Holder.*

PRICOT, or APRICOCK. A kind of wall fruit.

PRIL. *ſ.* [*Apilus*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt. *Peacham.*

PRON. *ſ.*

1. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean. *Addiſon.*
2. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON MAN. *ſ.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A workman; an artificer. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'PRONED. *a.* [from *apron.*] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

A'PSIS. ſ apſides, plural. [ἁψις.] The higher *apſis* is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT. *a.* [*aptus*, Latin.]

1. Fit. *Hooker.*
2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*
3. Inclined; led to. *Bentley.*
4. Ready; quick; as, an *apt* wit. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Qualified for. 2 *Kings.*

To APT. *v. a.* [*apto*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to adapt. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To fit; to qualify. *Denham.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Latin.] To make fit.

A'PTITUDE. *ſ.* [French.]

1. Fitneſs. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Diſpoſition. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *ad.* [from *apt.*]

1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*
2. Juſtly; pertinently. *Addiſon.*
3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly.*

A'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *apt.*]

1. Fitneſs; ſuitableneſs. *Norris.*
2. Diſpoſition to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion. *Bacon.*
4. Tendency. *Addiſon.*

A'PTOTE. *ſ.* [of *a* and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with caſes.

A'QUA. ſ. [Latin.] Water.

AQUA FORTIS. ſ. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat: the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre or *aqua fortis.*

AQUA MARINA. This ſtone ſeems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA VITÆ. [Latin.] Brandy.

AQUA'TICK. *a.* [*aquaticus*, Latin.]

1. That which inhabits the water. *Ray.*
2. That which grows in the water. *Mortimer.*

A'QUATILE. *a.* [*aquatilis*, Latin.] That which inhabits the water.

A'QUEDUCT. *ſ.* [*aquæductus*, Latin.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addiſon.*

A'QUEOUS. *a.* [from *aqua*, water, Latin.] Watery. *Ray.*

A'QUEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [*aqueſitas*, Lat.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'QUILINE. *a.* [*aquilinus*, Latin.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked. *Dryden.*

AQUO'SE. *a.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery.
AQUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *aquoſe.*] Waterineſs.
A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign.
A'RABLE. *a.* [from *aro*, Latin.] Fit for tillage. *Dryden.*
ARACHNOI'DES. ſ. [from ἀράχνη, a ſpider, and εἶδος, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARA'IGNEE. ſ. A term in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
ARA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb. *Derham.*
ARA'TION. *ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing. *Cowley.*
A'RATORY. *a.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] That which contributes to tillage.
A'RBALIST. *ſ.* [*arcus* and *baliſta.*] A croſs-bow. *Camden.*
A'RBITER. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit. *Bacon.*
2. A judge. *Temple.*
A'RBITRABLE. *a.* [from *arbitror*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*
ARBI'TRAMENT. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*
A'RBITRARILY. *ad.* [from *arbitrary.*] With no other rule than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely. *Dryden.*
ARBITRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *arbitrarius*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*
ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *arbitrarious.*] According to mere will and pleaſure. *Glanville.*
A'RBITRARY. *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Latin.]
1. Deſpotick; abſolute. *Prior.*
2. Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*
To A'RBITRATE. *v. a.* [*arbitrator*, Latin.]
1. To decide; to determine. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To judge of. *Milton.*
To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgment. *South.*
A'RBITRARINESS. *ſ.* [from *arbitrary.*] Deſpoticalneſs. *Temple.*
ARBITRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.
ARBITRA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *arbitrate.*]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent. *Cowel.*
2. A governour; a preſident. *Par. Loſt.*
3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice. *Addiſon.*
4. The determiner. *Shakeſpeare.*
ARBI'TREMENT. *ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]
1. Deciſion; determination. *Hayward.*
2. Compromiſe.
A'RBORARY. *a.* Of or belonging to a tree.
ARBO'REOUS. *a.* [*arboreus*, Lat.] Belonging to trees.
A'RBORET. *ſ.* [*arbor*, Latin, a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub.
A'RBORIST. *ſ* [*arboriſte*, Fr.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy.
A'RBOROUS. *a.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.
A'RBOUR. *ſ.* [from *arbor*, Lat. A tree.] A bower.
A'RBUSCLE. *a.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] A little ſhrub.
A'RBUTE. *ſ.* [*arbutus*, Latin.] Strawberry tree.
ARC. *ſ.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
1. A ſegment; a part of a circle.
2. An arch.
ARCA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] A continued vault.
ARCA'NUM. ſ. in the plural arcana. [Latin.] A ſecret.
ARCH. *ſ.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.
2. A building in form of a ſegment of a circle, uſed for bridges.
3. Vault of heaven.
4. A chief.
To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
1. To build arches.
2. To cover with arches.
ARCH. *a.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief.]
1. Chief; of the firſt claſs.
2. Waggiſh; mirthful.
ARCH, in compoſition, chief, of the firſt claſs.
ARCHA'NGEL. *ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels.
ARCHA'NGEL. *ſ.* A plant.
ARCHANGE'LICK. *a.* [from *archangel.*] Belonging to archangels.
ARCHBE'ACON. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon.*] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignals.
ARCHBI'SHOP. *ſ.* [*arch* and *biſhop*] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.
ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *ſ.* [from *archbiſhop.*] The ſtate, province, or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.
ARCHCHA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter.*] The chief chanter.
ARCHDE'ACON. *ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place in his office.
ARCHDE'ACONRY. *ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.
ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

CHDU'KE. *ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to princes of Auſtria and Tuſcany. *Carew.*

CHDU'CHESS. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *duchess.*] The ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria.

CHPHILO'SOPHER. *ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher.*] Chief philoſopher. *Hooker.*

CHPRE'LATE. *ſ.* [*arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate. *Hooker.*

CHPRE'SBYTER. *ſ.* [*arch* and *preſbyter.*] Chief preſbyter. *Ayliffe.*

CHAIO'LOGY. [ἀρχαῖος and λόγος.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

CHAIOLO'GICK. *a.* [from *archaiology.*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

CHAISM. *ſ.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phraſe. *Watts.*

CHED. *particip. a.* [*To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHER. *ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow. *Prior.*

CHERY. *ſ.* [from *archer.*]
1. The uſe of the bow. *Camden.*
2. The act of ſhooting with the bow. *Shak.*
3. The art of an archer. *Craſhaw.*

CHES COURT. *ſ.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating ſpiritual cauſes, ſo called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whoſe top is raiſed on one pillars, built archwiſe. *Cowel.*

RCHETYPE. *ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original of which any reſemblance is made. *Watts.*

RCHETYPAL. *a.* [*archetypus*, Latin.] Original. *Norris.*

RCHEUS. *ſ.* [from ἄρχος.] A power that preſides over the animal œconomy.

RCHIDIA'CONAL. *ad.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archdeacon.

RCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat.] Belonging to an archbiſhop.

RCHITECT. *ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.]
1. A profeſſor of the art of building. *Wotton.*
2. A builder. *Milton.*
3. The contriver of any thing. *Shakeſp.*

RCHITE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *architect.*] That performs the work of architecture. *Dr. ham.*

RCHITECTO'NICK. *a.* [from ἄρχος, chief, and τέκτων.] That which has the power and ſkill of an architect. *Boyle.*

RCHITECTURE. *ſ.* [*architectura*, Lat.]
1. The art or ſcience of building. *Blackm.*
2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building. *Burnet.*

RCHITRAVE. *ſ.* [from ἀρχὴ, chief, and *trabs*, Lat.] That part of a column which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. *Wot.*

A'RCHIVES. *ſ. without a ſingular*, [*archiva*, Lat.] The places where records of ancient writings are kept. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. [*arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*

ARCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arcto*, Lat.] Confinement.

A'RCTICK. *ſ.* [from ἄρκτος.] Northern *Philips.*

A'RCUATE. *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Bacon.*

ARCUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arcuate.*]
1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, bending down to the ground the branches, which ſpring from the offsets.

ARCUBA'LISTER. *ſ.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *baliſta.*] A croſsbow man. *Camden.*

ARD. Signifies natural diſpoſition; as, *Goddard* is a divine. *Gibſon on Camden.*

A'RDENCY. *ſ.* [from *ardent.*] Ardour; eagerneſs, *Boyle.*

A'RDENT. *a.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]
1. Hot; burning; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Fierce; vehement. *Dryden.*
3. Paſſionate; affectionate. *Prior.*

A'RDENTLY. *ad.* [from *ardent.*] Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprat.*

A'RDOUR. *ſ.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]
1. Heat.
2. Heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage. *South.*
3. The perſon ardent or bright. *Milton.*

ARDU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS. *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.]
1. Lofty; hard to climb. *Pope.*
2. Difficult. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be.*

A'REA. *ſ.* [Lat.]
1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries. *Watts.*
2. Any open ſurface. *Wotton.*

To ARE'AD. *v. a.* To adviſe; to direct. Little uſed. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

AREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying. *Bacon.*

To A'REFY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry. *Bacon.*

ARENA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand.] Sandy. *Woodward.*

ARENO'SE. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat.] Sandy.

ARE'NULOUS. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly.

AREO-

AREO'TICK. *a.* [ἀραιότικα.] Such medicines as open the pores.

A'RGENT. *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver]
1. Having the white colour used in the coats of gentlemen.
2. Silver; bright like silver.

A'RGIL. *ſ.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; conſiſting of argil, or potters clay.

ARGI'LLOUS. *a.* [from *argil.*] Conſiſting of clay; clayiſh. *Brown.*

A'RGOSY. *ſ.* [from *Argo*, the name of Jaſon's ſhip.] A large veſſel for merchandiſe; a carrack. *Shakeſpeare.*

To A'RGUE. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]
1. To reaſon; to offer reaſons. *Locke.*
2. To perſuade by argument. *Congreve.*
3. To diſpute. *Locke.*

To A'RGUE. *v. a.*
1. To prove any thing by argument. *Donne.*
2. To debate any queſtion.
3. To prove as an argument. *Par. Loſt. Newton.*
4. To charge with, as a crime. *Dryden.*

A'RGUER. *ſ.* [from *argue*] A reaſoner; a diſputer. *Decay of Piety.*

A'RGUMENT. *ſ.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]
1. A reaſon alleged for or againſt any thing. *Locke.*
2. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing. *Milton. Sprat.*
3. The contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract. *Dryden.*
4. Controverſy. *Locke.*

ARGUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *argument.*] Reaſoning; the act of reaſoning.

ARGUME'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *argument.*] Conſiſting of argument; containing argument. *Atterbury.*

A'RGUTE. *a.* [*argutus*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]
1. Subtile; witty; ſharp.
2. Shrill.

A'RID. *a.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up. *Arbuthnot.*

ARI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *arid.*]
1. Dryneſs; ſiccity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A kind of inſenſibility in devotion. *Norris.*

A'RIES. *ſ.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Thomſon.*

To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.] To butt like a ram. To ſtrike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arietate*]
1. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon.*
3. The act of ſtriking or conflicting in general. *Glanville.*

ARIE'TTA. *ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] A air, ſong, or tune.

ARI'GHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *right.*]
1. Rightly; without errour. *D*
2. Rightly; without crime. *P*
3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned. *Dry*

ARIOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*bariolus*, Lat.] *Sh* ſaying. *Bro*

To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip. *a*
1. To mount upwards as the ſun. *D*
2. To get up as from ſleep, or from *Prior.*
3. To come into view, as from obſcu *Matt.*
4. To revive from death. *Ij*
5. To proceed, or have its original. *Dry*
6. To enter upon a new ſtation. *Co*
7. To commence hoſtility. *1 Sa*

ARISTO'CRACY. *ſ.* [ἄριστος and κρ That form of government which place ſupreme power in the nobles. *Sp*

ARISTOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *ariſtocr* Relating to ariſtocracy. *Ad*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *a cratical.*] An ariſtocratical ſtate.

ARI'THMANCY. *ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς and μα A foretelling future events by number

ARITHME'TICAL. *a.* [from *arithm* According to the rules or method of a metick. *Ne*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *a.* [from *ari tical.*] In an arithmetical manner.

ARI'THMETICIAN. *ſ.* [from *arithm* A maſter of the art of numbers. *Ad*

ARI'THMETICK. *ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς and μ The ſcience of numbers; the art of putation. *To*

ARK. *ſ.* [*arca*, Lat. a cheſt.]
1. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, ally applied to that in which Noah wa ſerved from the univerſal deluge. *Ma*
2. The repoſitory of the covenant of with the Jews.

ARM. *ſ.* [earm, eorm, Saxon.]
1. The limb which reaches from the to the ſhoulder. *Dry*
2. The large bough of a tree. *Sha*
3. An inlet of water from the ſea. *No*
4. Power; might; as, the ſecular arm *Shakeſp*

ARM'S END. A due diſtance. A g taken from boxing. *Sha*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]
1. To furniſh with armour of defence weapons of offence. *P*
2. To plate with any thing that ma ſtrength. *Shakeſp*
3. To furniſh; to fit up. *Wo*

To ARM. *v. n.*
1. To take arms. *Shakeſp*
2. To provide againſt. *Sp*

RMA'DA. *ſ.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea. *Fairfax.*

RMADI'LLO. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A four-footed animal of Braſil, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales like armour.

'RMAMENT. *ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A naval force.

'RMATURE. *ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour. *Ray.*

'RMED *Chair. ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair.

RME'NIAN *Bole. ſ.* A fat medicinal kind of earth.

RME'NIAN *Stone. ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black and yellow.

RME'NTAL. } Belonging to a drove or
RME'NTINE. } herd of cattle.

'RMGAUNT. *a.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm; or rather ſlender with want. *Shakeſpeare.*

RM-HOLE. *ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder. *Bacon.*

RMI'GEROUS. *a.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] Bearing arms.

'RMILLARY *a* [from *armilla*, Lat.] Surrounded with rings.

'RMILLATED. *a.* [*armillatus*, Latin.] Wearing bracelets. *Diſt.*

'RMINGS. *ſ.* [in a ſhip.] The ſame with waſteclothes.

RMI'POTENCE. *ſ.* [*arma-potentia*, Lat.] Power in war.

RMI'POTENT. *a.* [*armipotens*, Latin.] Mighty in war. *Dryden.*

'RMISTICE. *ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce.

'RMLET. *ſ.* [from *arm.*]
1. A little arm.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm. *Donne.*

RMONI'ACK. *ſ.* [erroneouſly ſo written for *ammoniac.*] The name of a ſalt generated by the urine of camels that brought viſitants to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, now counterfeited by the chymiſts.

'RMORER. *ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.]
1. He that makes armour, or weapons. *Pope.*
2. He that dreſſes another in armour. *Shak.*

RMO'RIAL. *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family.

'RMORY. *ſ.* [from *armour.*]
1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe. *South.*
2. Armour; arms of defence. *Par. Loſt.*
3. Enſigns armorial. *Fairy Queen.*

'RMOUR. *ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive arms. *South.*

'RMOUR BEARER. *ſ.* [from *armour* and *bear.*] He that carries the armour of another. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT. *ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit.*] The hollow place under the ſhoulder. *Swift.*

ARMS. *ſ. without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Latin.]
1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence. *Pope.*
2. A ſtate of hoſtility. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. War in general. *Dryden.*
4. Action; the act of taking arms. *Milton.*
5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY. *ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.]
1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*
2. A great number. *Shakeſpeare.*

AROMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aroma*, Lat.
AROMA'TICK. } ſpice.]
1. Spicy. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; ſtrong-ſcented. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *ſ.* Spices. *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aromatize.*] The act of ſcenting with ſpices.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]
1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate with ſpices. *Bacon.*
2. To ſcent; to perfume. *Brown.*

ARO'SE The preterite of the verb *ariſe.*

ARO'UND *ad.* [from *a* and *round.*]
1. In a circle. *Dryden.*
2. On every ſide.

ARO'UND. *prep.* About; ſo as to encircle. *Dryden.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouſe.*]
1. To wake from ſleep.
2. To raiſe up; to excite. *Thomſon.*

ARO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *row*] In a row. *Sidney. Dryden.*

ARO'YNT. *ad.* Be gone; away. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'RQUEBUSE. *ſ.* A hand gun. *Bacon.*

A'RQUEBUSIER. *ſ.* [from *arquebuſe.*] A ſoldier armed with an arquebuſe. *Knolles.*

ARRA'CK. *ſ.* A ſpirit procured by diſtillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa-nut tree.

ARRA'CK. *ſ.* One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed. *Mortimer.*

To ARRA'IGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order.]
1. To ſet a thing in order, in its place. A priſoner is ſaid to be *arraigned*, when he is brought forth to his trial. *Cowel.*
2. To accuſe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy, or in ſatire. *South.*

ARRA'IGNMENT. *ſ.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden.*

To ARRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *arrange*] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in order. *Cheyne.*

A'RRANT. *a.* [from *errant.*] Bad in a high degree. *Dryden.*

A'RRANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; ſhamefully. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'RRAS. *ſ.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapeſtry. *Denham.*

ARRA'UGHT. *a.* Seized by violence. Out of uſe. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRA'Y. *ſ.* [*arroy*, Fr.]
1. Dreſs. *Dryden.*
2. Order of battle.
3. [In law.] The ranking or ſetting. *Cowel.*

To ARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]
1. To put in order.
2. To deck; to dreſs. *Dryden.*

ARRA'YERS. *ſ.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARRE'AR. *ſ.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] That which remains behind unpaid, though due. *Locke.*

ARRE'ARAGE. *ſ.* The remainder of an account. *Howel.*

ARRENTA'TION, *ſ.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] The licenſing an owner of lands in the foreſt, to incloſe.

ARREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]
1. Snatched away.
2. [from *adrepo*, Lat.] Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *ſ.* [from *arreſter*, French, to ſtop.]
1. [In law.] A ſtop or ſtay. An *arreſt* is a reſtraint of a man's perſon. *Cowel.*
2. Any caption. *Taylor.*

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arreſter*, Fr.]
1. To ſeize by a mandate from a court. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſeize any thing by law. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſeize; to lay hands on. *South.*
4. To with-hold; to hinder. *Davies.*
5. To ſtop motion. *Boyle.*

ARRE'ST. *ſ.* A mangey humour between the ham and the paſtern of the hinder legs of a horſe. *Dict.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Latin.]
1. To laugh at.
2. To ſmile; to look pleaſantly upon one. Not uſed.

ARRIE'RE. ſ. [French.] The laſt body of an army; the rear. *Hayward.*

ARRI'SION. *ſ.* [from *arriſio*, Lat.] A ſmiling upon. Not uſed.

ARRI'VAL. *ſ.* [from *arrive.*] The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpoſe. *Waller.*

ARRI'VANCE. *ſ.* [from *arrive*] Company coming. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.]
1. To come to any place by water.
2. To reach any place by travelling. *Sidney.*
3. To reach any point. *Locke.*
4. To gain any thing. *Addiſon.*
5. To happen. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Latin.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE. } *ſ.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.]
A'RROGANCY. } The act or quality of taking much upon one's ſelf. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANT. *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Haughty; proud. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrogant.*] In an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *arrogant.*] Arrogance.

To A'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims. *Raleigh.*

ARROGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud manner.

ARRO'SION. *ſ.* [from *aroſus*, Latin.] A gnawing.

A'RROW. *ſ.* [arpe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is ſhot from a bow. *Heyward.*

A'RROWHEAD. *ſ.* [from *arrow* and *head.*] A water plant.

A'RROWY. *a.* [from *arrow.*] Conſiſting of arrows. *Par. Loſt.*

ARSE. *ſ.* [eapre, Sax.] The buttocks.

To hang an ARSE: To be tardy, ſluggiſh.

ARSE FOOT. *ſ.* A kind of water fowl.

ARSE SMART. *ſ.* A plant.

A'RSENAL. *ſ.* [*arſenal*, Ital.] A repoſitory of things requiſite to war; a magazine. *Addiſon.*

ARSE'NICAL. *a.* [from *arſenick.*] Containing arſenick. *Woodward.*

A'RSENICKS. *ſ.* [ἀρσενικον.] A ponderous mineral ſubſtance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives whiteneſs to metals in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon. *Woodward.*

ART. *ſ.* [*art*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]
1. The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct. *Pope.*
2. A ſcience; as, the liberal arts. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. A trade. *Boyle.*
4. Artfulneſs; ſkill; dexterity. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Cunning.
6. Speculation. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *artery.*] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery. *Blackmore.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *ſ.* [from ἀρτηρια, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery.

A'RTERY. *ſ.* [*arteria*, Latin.] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*

A'RTFUL. *a.* [from *art* and *full.*]
1. Performed with art. *Dryden.*
2. Artificial; not natural.
3. Cunning; ſkilful; dexterous. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *artful.*] With art; ſkilfully. *Rogers.*

A'RTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *artful.*]
1. Skill. *Chapman.*
2. Cunning.

RTHRI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *arthritis.*]
RTHRI'TICK. }
1. Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbuth.*
2. Relating to joints. *Brown.*
RTHRI'TIS. *ſ.* [ἀρθρίτις.] The gout.
RTICHOKE. *ſ.* [*artichault*, Fr.] This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree. *Miller.*
RTICK. *a.* [It ſhould be written *arctick.*] Northern. *Dryden.*
RTICLE. *ſ.* [*articulus*, Latin.]
1. A part of ſpeech, as *the*, *an*.
2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. *Tillotſon.*
3. Term; ſtipulation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon.*
A'RTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article.*] To ſtipulate; to make terms. *Donne.*
A'RTICLE. *v. a.* to draw up in particular articles. *Taylor.*
RTI'CULAR. *a.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints.
RTI'CULATE. *a.* [from *articulus*, Latin.]
1. Diſtinct. *Milton.*
2. Branched out into articles. *Bacon.*
ARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *article.*]
1. To form words; to ſpeak as a man. *Glanville.*
2. To draw up in articles. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make terms. *Shakeſpeare.*
RTI'CULATELY. *ad.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*
RTI'CULATENESS. *ſ.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.
RTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *articulate.*]
1. The juncture, or joint of bones. *Ray.*
2. The act of forming words. *Holder.*
3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.
RTIFICE. *ſ.* [*artificium*, Latin.]
1. Trick; fraud; ſtratagem. *South.*
2. Art; trade.
RTI'FICER. *ſ.* [*artifex*, Latin.]
1. An artiſt; a manufacturer. *Sidney.*
2. A forger; a contriver. *Par. Loſt.*
3. A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Jonſ.*
RTIFI'CIAL. *a.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]
1. Made by art; not natural. *Wilkins.*
2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Artful; contrived with ſkill. *Temple.*
RTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *artificial.*]
1. Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance. *Ray.*
2. By art; not naturally. *Addiſon.*
RTIFI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulneſs.
RTI'LLERY. *ſ. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]
1. Weapons of war. *Bible.*
2. Cannon; great ordnance. *Denham.*
RTISA'N. *ſ.* [French.]
1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art. *Wotton.*
2. Manufacturer; low tradeſman. *Addiſon.*
A'RTIST. *ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]
1. The profeſſor of an art. *Newton.*
2. A ſkilful man; not a novice. *Locke.*
A'RTLESLY. *ad.* [from *artleſs.*] In an artleſs manner; naturally; ſincerely. *Pope.*
A'RTLESS. *a.* [from *art* and *leſs.*]
1. Unſkilful. *Dryden.*
2. Clear from fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.
3. Contrived without ſkill; as an *artleſs* tale.
To A'RTUATE. *v. a.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb. *Dict.*
ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of, or like reeds.
ARUNDI'NEOUS. *a.* [*arundineus*, Latin.] Abounding with reeds.
AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]
1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In the manner that. *Dryden.*
3. That; in a conſequential ſenſe. *Wotton.*
4. In the ſtate of another. *A. Philips.*
5. Under a particular conſideration. *Gay.*
6. Like; of the ſame kind with. *Watts.*
7. In the ſame degree with. *Blackmore.*
8. As if; in the ſame manner. *Dryden.*
9. According to what. *1 Cor.*
10. As it were; in ſome ſort. *Bacon.*
11. While; at the ſame time that. *Addiſon.*
12. Becauſe. *Taylor.*
13. As being. *Bacon.*
14. Equally. *Dryden.*
15. How; in what manner. *Boyle.*
16. With; anſwering to *like* or ſame. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as*. *Bentley.*
18. Going before, *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as* being ſometimes underſtood. Bright *as* the ſun. *Glanville.*
19. Anſwering to *ſuch*. *Tillotſon.*
20 Having *ſo* to anſwer it; in the conditional ſenſe. *Locke.*
21. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally. *Dryden.*
22. In a ſenſe of compariſon, followed by *ſo*. *Pope.*
23. As FOR; with reſpect to. *Dryden.*
24. As TO; with reſpect to. *Swift.*
25. As WELL AS; equally with. *Locke.*
26. As THOUGH; as if. *Sharp.*
ASAFOETIDA. *ſ.* A gum or reſin brought from the Eaſt-Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell.
ASARABA'CCA. *ſ.* [*aſarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
ASBE'STINE. *a.* [from *aſbeſtos.*] Something incombuſtible.
ASBE'STOS. *ſ.* [ἄσβεστος.] A ſort of native foſſil ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to

ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCA'RIDES *ſ.* [ἀσκαρίδιας, from ἀσκαρίζω, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*aſcendo*, Latin.]
1. To mount upward. *Milton.*
2. To proceed from one degree of excellence to another. *Watts.*
3. To ſtand higher in genealogy. *Broome.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Delany.*

ASCE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from *aſcend.*]
1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to have great influence.
2. Height; elevation. *Temple.*
3. Superiority; influence. *Clarendon.*
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward. *Ayliffe.*

ASCE'NDANT. *a.*
1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering. *South.*
2. In an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon. *Brown.*

ASCE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *aſcend.*] Influence; power. *Watts.*

ASCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*aſcenſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of aſcending or riſing.
2. The viſible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. *Milton.*
3. The thing riſing or mounting. *Brown.*

ASCE'NSION DAY. The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thurſday; the Thurſday but one before Whitſuntide.

ASCE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *aſcend.*] In a ſtate of aſcent. *Brown.*

ASCE'NT. *ſ.* [*aſcenſus*, Latin.]
1. Riſe; the act of riſing. *Milton.*
2. The way by which one aſcends. *Bacon.*
3. An eminence, or high place. *Addiſon.*

To ASCERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*aſcertener*, Fr.]
1. To make certain; to fix; to eſtabliſh. *Locke.*
2. To make confident. *Hammond.*

ASCERTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] The perſon that proves or eſtabliſhes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] A ſettled rule. *Swift.*

ASCE'TICK. *a.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in exerciſes of devotion and mortification. *South.*

ASCE'TICK. *ſ.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris.*

ASCII. *ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [*a* and σκιὰ.] Thoſe people who, at certain times of the year, have no ſhadow at noon; ſuch are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCI'TES. *ſ.* [from ἀσκὸς, a bladder.] A particular ſpecies of dropſy; a ſwelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravaſation of water.

ASCI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aſcites.*] Dropſical;
ASCI'TICK. } cal; hydropical.

ASCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*aſcititius*, Latin.] Supplemental; additional.

ASCRI'BABLE. *a.* [from *aſcribe.*] That which may be aſcribed.

To ASCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*aſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To attribute to as a cauſe.
2. To attribute to as a poſſeſſor.

ASCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [*aſcriptio*, Latin.] The act of aſcribing.

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*aſcriptitius*, Latin.] That which is aſcribed.

ASH. *ſ.* [æſc, Saxon.] A tree.

ASH-COLOURED. *a.* [from *aſh* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and grey. *Woodward.*

ASHA'MED. *a.* [from *ſhame.*] Touched with ſhame.

A'SHEN. *a.* [from *aſh*] Made of aſh wood.

A'SHES. *ſ.* *wants the ſingular.* [æſce, Saxon.]
1. The remains of any thing burnt.
2. The remains of the body.

ASHWE'DNESDAY. *ſ.* The firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

A'SHLAR. *ſ.* [with maſons.] Free ſtone as they come out of the quarry.

A'SHLERING. *ſ.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets. *Builders Dict.*

ASHO'RE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſhore.*]
1. On ſhore; on the land.
2. To the ſhore; to the land.

A'SHWEED. *ſ.* [from *aſh* and *weed.*] An herb.

A'SHY. *a.* [from *aſh.*] Aſh-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitiſh grey. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſide.*]
1. To one ſide.
2. To another part.
3. From the company.

A'SINARY. *a.* [*aſinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

A'SININE. *a.* [from *aſinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

To ASK. *v. a.* [æſcian, Saxon.]
1. To petition; to beg.
2. To demand; to claim.
3. To enquire; to queſtion.
4. To require, as needful.

ASKA'NCE. } *ad.* Sideways; obliquely.
ASKA'UNCE. }

KA'UNT. *ad.* Obliquely; on one ſide. *Dryden.*

KER. *ſ.* [from *aſk.*]
. Petitioner. *South.*
. Enquirer. *Digby.*

KER. *ſ.* A water-newt.

KE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſkew.*] Aſide; with contempt; contemptuouſly. *Prior.*

ASLA'KE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *ſlake*, or *lack.*] To remit; to ſlacken. *Spenſer.*

LANT. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſlant.*] Obliquely on one ſide. *Dryden.*

LE'EP. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſleep.*]
. Sleeping; at reſt. *Dryden.*
. To ſleep. *Milton.*

LO'PE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſlope.*] With declivity; obliquely. *Hudibras.*

P, or ASPICK. *ſ.* A kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die by ſleep and lethargy, *Milton.*

P. *ſ.* A tree.

PALATHUS. ſ.
. A plant called the roſe of Jeruſalem.
. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, veſiculous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the taſte, and anciently in much repute as an aſtringent, but now little uſed.

PA'RAGUS *ſ.* The name of a plant.

PECT. *ſ.* [*aſpectus*, Latin.]
. Look; air; appearance. *Burnet.*
. Countenance; look. *Pope.*
. Glance; view; act of beholding. *Milton.*
. Direction toward any point; poſition. *Swift.*
. Diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe; relation. *Locke.*
. Diſpoſition of a planet to other planets. *Bentley.*

ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aſpicio*, Latin.] To behold. *Temple.*

PE'CTABLE. *a.* [*aſpectabilis*, Latin.] Viſible. *Ray.*

PE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *aſpect.*] Beholding; view. *Bacon.*

P'EN. *ſ.* [eppe, Saxon.] A tree; the leaves of which always tremble. *Spenſer.*

PEN. *a.* [from *aſp* or *aſpen*]
. Belonging to the aſp-tree. *Gay.*
. Made of aſpen wood

PER. *a.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aſpero*, Latin.] To make rough. *Boyle.*

PERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſperate.*] A making rough.

PERI-O'LI-US. *a.* [*aſper* and *folium*, Latin.] Plants ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

PE'RITY. *ſ.* [*aſperitas*, Latin.]
1. Unevenneſs; roughneſs of ſurface. *Boyle.*
2. Roughneſs of ſound.
3. Roughneſs, or ruggedneſs of temper. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſpernatio*, Latin.] Neglect; diſregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS. *a.* [*aſper*, Latin.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aſpergo*, Latin.] To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*aſperſio*, Latin.]
1. A ſprinkling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Calumny; cenſure. *Dryden.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *a.* [from *aſphaltos.*] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*

ASPHA'LTOS. ſ. [ἀσφαλτος, bitumen.] A ſolid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflamable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the *Lacus Aſphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPHA'LTUM. ſ. [Latin.] A butuminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon.

A'SPHODEL. *ſ.* [*aſphodelus*, Latin.] Daylily. *Pope.*

A'SPICK. *ſ.* [See ASP.] The name of a ſerpent. *Addiſon.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.] To pronounce with full breath; as, *horſe, hoz.*

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.] To be pronounced with full breath. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *a.* [*aſpiratus*, Latin.] Pronounced with full breath. *Holder.*

ASPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſpiratio*, Latin.]
1. A breathing after; an ardent wiſh. *Watts.*
2. The act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. *Holder.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant after ſomething higher. *Sidney. Davies.*
2. To riſe high. *Waller.*

ASPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſportatio*, Latin.] A carrying away. *Dict.*

ASQUI'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſquint.*] Obliquely; not in the ſtraight line of viſion. *Swift.*

ASS. *ſ.* [*aſinus*, Latin.]
1. An animal of burden. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*aſſailer*, French.]
1. To attack in a hoſtile manner; to aſſault; to fall upon. *Spenſer.*
2. To attack with argument, or cenſure. *Pope.*

ASSA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *aſſail.*] That which may be attacked. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSA'IL-

ASSAI'LANT. *ſ.* [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks. *Hayward.*

ASSA'ILANT. *a.* Attacking; invading. *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER. *ſ.* [from *aſſail.*] One who attacks another. *Sidney.*

ASSAPA'NICK. *ſ.* The flying ſquirrel.

ASSA'RT. *ſ.* [*eſſart*, French.] An offence committed in the foreſt, by plucking up woods by the roots. *Cowel.*

ASSA'SSIN. } *ſ.* [*aſſaſſin*, French.]
ASSA'SSINATE. } A murderer; one that kills by ſudden violence. *Pope.*

ASSA'SSINATE. *ſ.* [from *aſſaſſin.*] The crime of an aſſaſſin; murder. *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin.*]
1. To murder by violence. *Dryden.*
2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. *Milton.*

ASSASSINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] The act of aſſaſſinating. *Clarendon.*

ASSASSINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] Murderer; mankiller.

ASSA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſatus*, roaſted, Latin.] Roaſting. *Brown.*

ASSA'ULT. *ſ.* [*aſſault*, French.]
1. Storm; oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege*. *Bacon.*
2. Violence. *Spenſer.*
3. Invaſion; hoſtility; attack. *Clarendon.*
4. [In law.] A violent kind of injury offered to a man's perſon. *Cowel.*

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTER. *ſ.* [from *aſſault.*] One who violently aſſaults another. *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y. *ſ.* [*eſſayer*, French.]
1. Examination. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In law.] The examination of meaſures and weights uſed by the clerk of the market. *Cowel.*
3. The firſt entrance upon any thing. *Spenſer.*
4. Attack; trouble. *Spenſer.*

To ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, French.]
1. To make trial of. *Hayward.*
2. To apply to, as the touchſtone in *aſſaying* metals. *Milton.*
3. To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*

ASSA'YER. *ſ.* [from *aſſay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver. *Cowel. Woodward.*

ASSECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſectatio*, Latin.] Attendance.

ASSECU'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſequor*, *aſſecutum*, Lat. to obtain.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *ſ.* [*aſſemblage*, French.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*aſſembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shakeſp.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together. *Daniel.*

ASSE'MBLY. *ſ.* [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSE'NT. *ſ.* [*aſſenſus*, Latin.]
1. The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*
2. Conſent; agreement. *Hooker.*

To ASSENT. *v. n.* [*aſſentire*, Latin.] To concede; to yield to.

ASSENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*aſſentatio*, Latin.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery. *Dryden.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſſent.*] Conſent. *Brown.*

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſero*, Latin.]
1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*
2. To affirm.
3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *aſſert.*]
1. The act of aſſerting. *Brown.*
2. Poſition advanced.

ASSE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *aſſert.*] Poſitive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTOR. *ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Prior.*

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*aſſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve, help, or ſecond.

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *aſſeſſare*, Italian.] To charge with any certain ſum. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*aſſeſſio*, Latin.] A ſitting down by one.

ASSE'SSMENT *ſ.* [from *to aſſeſs.*]
1. The ſum levied on certain property.
2. The act of aſſeſſing. *Hooker.*

ASSE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*aſſeſſor*, Latin.]
1. The perſon that ſits by the judge. *Dryden.*
2. He that ſits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.*
3. [from *aſſeſs.*] He that lays taxes.

A'SSETS. *ſ. without the ſingular.* [*aſſez.* French.] Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden which is caſt upon the executor or heir. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* To affirm with
To ASSE'VERATE. } great ſolemnity, upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſeverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*

A'SSHEAD. *ſ.* [from *aſs* and *head.*] A blockhead. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSIDU'ITY. *ſ.* [*aſſiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rogers.*

ASSI'DUOUS. *a.* [*aſſiduus*, Lat.] Conſtant in application. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *aſſiduous.*] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*

ASSIE'NTO. ſ. [In Spaniſh, a contract, bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain, and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with ſlaves.

ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, French.]
. To mark out; to appoint. *Addison.*
. To fix with regard to quality or value. *Locke.*
. [In law.] To appoint a deputy, or make
er a right to another. *Cowel.*
I'GNABLE. *a.* [from *assign.*] That which
ay be marked out, fixed, or made over. *South.*
IGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*assignatio*, Latin.]
. An appointment to meet; uſed generally
f love appointments. *Swift.*
. A making over a thing to another.
IGNEE'. *ſ.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is
ppointed or deputed by another to do any
t, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any
mmodity. *Cowel.*
I'GNER. *ſ.* [from *assign.*] He that ap-
oints *Decay of Piety.*
I'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *assign.*] Appoint-
ent of one thing with regard to another
ing or perſon. *Locke.*
I'MILABLE. *a.* [from *assimilate.*] That
hich may be converted to the ſame nature
ith ſomething elſe. *Brown.*
ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.* [*assimilo*, Latin.]
. To convert to the ſame nature with an-
her thing. *Newton.*
. To bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.
Swift.
I'MILATENESS. *ſ.* [from *assimilate.*]
ikeneſs. *Dict.*
IMILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *assimilate.*]
. The act of converting any thing to the
ture or ſubſtance of another. *Bacon.*
. The ſtate of being aſſimilated. *Brown.*
. The act of growing like ſome other be-
g. *Decay of Piety.*
SSI'ST. *v. a.* [*aſſiſter*, Fr. *aſſiſto*, Lat.]
o help. *Romans.*
I'STANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſiſtance*, Fr.] Help;
therance. *Stilling fleet.*
I'STANT. *a.* [from *aſſiſt.*] Helping;
nding aid. *Hale.*
I'STANT. *ſ.* [from *aſſiſt.*] A perſon en-
ged in an affair not as principal, but as
xiliary or miniſterial. *Bacon.*
I'ZE. *ſ.* [*aſſiſe*, French, a ſitting.]
. An aſſembly of knights and other ſub-
ntial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, in
certain place, and at a certain time.
. A jury.
. An ordinance or ſtatute.
. The courts where the writs are taken.
Cowel.
. Any court of juſtice. *Dryden.*
Aſſize of bread, meaſure or quantity, in
oportion to the price.
. Meaſure; rate. *Spenſer.*
SSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
the rate of any thing.
I'ZER. *ſ.* [from *aſſize.*] An officer
t has the care of weights and meaſures.
Chambers.

ASSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, French.]
1. To unite with another as a confederate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dryden.*
3. To accompany. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSO'CIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Confederate. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A partner. *Sidney.*
2. A confederate. *Hooker.*
3. A companion. *Wotton.*

AS OCIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aſſociate.*]
1. Union; conjunction; ſociety. *Hooker.*
2. Confederacy. *Hooker.*
3. Partnerſhip. *Boyle.*
4. Connection. *Watts.*
5. Appoſition; union of matter. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſonance*, Fr.] Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *a.* [*aſſonant*, Fr.] Reſembling another ſound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſortir*, Fr.] To range in claſſes.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot*; *aſſoter*, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenſer.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [ꝑpæt, Saxon.]
1. To mitigate; to ſoften. *Addiſon.*
2. To appeaſe; to pacify. *Clarendon.*
3. To eaſe.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate. *Geneſis.*

ASSUA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] What mitigates or ſoftens. *Spenſer.*

ASSUA'GER. *ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] One who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *aſſuage.*] Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Lat.] To ſubject to. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*aſſuefacio*, Latin.] The ſtate of being accuſtomed. *Brown.*

ASSUE'TUDE. *ſ* [*aſſuetudo*, Latin.] Accuſtomance; cuſtom. *Bacon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v a.* [*aſſumo*, Latin.]
1. To take. *Pope.*
2. To take upon one's ſelf. *Dryden.*
3. To arrogate; to claim or ſeize unjuſtly. *Collier.*
4. To ſuppoſe ſomething without proof. *Boyle.*
5. To appropriate. *Clarendon.*

ASSU'MER. *ſ.* [from *aſſume.*] An arrogant man. *South.*

ASSU'MING. *participial a.* [from *aſſume.*] Arrogant; haughty. *Dryden.*

ASSU'MPSIT. ſ. [*aſſumo*, Latin.] A voluntary promiſe made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. *Cowel.*

ASSU'MPTION *ſ.* [*aſſumptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf. *Hammond.*
2. The ſuppoſition of any thing without farther proof. *Norris.*
3. The thing propoſed; a poſtulate. *Dryd.*
4. The taking up any perſon into heaven. *Stilling fleet.*

ASSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*aſſumptivus*, Latin.] That is aſſumed.

ASSU'RANCE. *ſ.* [*aſſurance*, French.]
1. Certain expectation. *Tillotſon.*
2. Secure confidence; truſt. *Spenſer.*
3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge. *South.*
4. Firmneſs; undoubting ſteadineſs. *Rogers.*
5. Confidence; want of modeſty. *Sidney.*
6. Ground of confidence; ſecurity given. *Davies.*
7. Spirit; intrepidity. *Dryden.*
8. Sanguinity; readineſs to hope. *Hamm.*
9. Teſtimony of credit. *Tillotſon.*
10. Conviction. *Tillotſon.*
11. Inſurance.

To ASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*aſſurer*, French.]
1. To give confidence by a firm promiſe. *Maccabees.*
2. To ſecure another. *Rogers.*
3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear. *Milton.*
4. To make ſecure. *Spenſer.*
5. To affiance; to betroth. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSU'RED. *participial a.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.*
2. Certain; not doubting. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Immodeſt; viciouſly confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *ad.* [from *aſſured.*] Certainly; indubitably. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS. *ſ.* [from *aſſured.*] The ſtate of being aſſured; certainty.

ASSU'RER. *ſ.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. He that gives aſſurance.
2. He that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

A'STERISK. *ſ.* A mark in printing; as *. *Grew.*

A'STERISM. *ſ.* [*aſteriſmus*, Latin.] A conſtellation. *Bentley.*

A'STHMA. *ſ.* [ἀσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough. *Floyer.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aſthma.*]
ASTHMA'TICK. } Troubled with an aſthma. *Floyer.*

ASTE'RN. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtern.*] In the hinder part of the ſhip; behind the ſhip. *Dryden.*

To ASTE'RT. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſtartle; to fright. *Spenſer.*

ASTO'NIED. *participial a.* A word uſed for *aſtoniſhed.* *Iſaiah.*

To ASTO'NISH. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] To confound with fear or wonder; to amaze.

ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *aſtoniſh.*] Quality to excite aſtoniſhment.

ASTO'NISHMENT. *ſ.* [*eſtonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind.

To ASTO'UND. *v. a.* [*eſtonner*, Fr.] aſtoniſh; to confound with fear or wonder.

ASTRA'DDLE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtride.*] With one's legs across any thing.

A'STRAGAL. *ſ.* [ἀστράγαλος.] A round member, in the form of a ring, the tops and bottoms of columns.

A'STRAL. *a.* [from *aſtrum*, Lat.] relating to the ſtars.

ASTRA'Y. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtray.*] the right way.

To ASTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] contract by applications.

ASTRIC'TION. *ſ.* [*aſtrictio*, Latin.] act or power of contracting the parts of body.

ASTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *aſtrict.*] binding.

ASTRI'CTORY. *a.* [*aſtrictorius*, Lat.] Aſtringent.

ASTRI'DE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtride.*] the legs open.

ASTRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*aſtrifer*, Lat.] ing, or having ſtars.

To ASTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To make a contraction; to make the draw together.

ASTRI'NGENCY. *ſ.* [from *aſtringent.*] power of contracting the parts of the

ASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*aſtringens*, Lat.] ing; contracting.

ASTRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἀστρον and φω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the

A'STROLABE. *ſ.* [ἀστρολαβιον, of ἀστρ ſtar, and λαμβανω to take.] An inſtru chiefly uſed for taking the altitude pole, the ſun or ſtars, at ſea.

ASTRO'LOGER. *ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat.] that, ſuppoſing the influence of the ſt have a cauſal power, profeſſes to fo diſcover events.

ASTROLO'GIAN. *ſ.* [from *aſtrology.*] loger.

ASTROLO'GICAL. } *a.* [from *aſtro*
ASTROLO'GICK. } Relating to a gy; profeſſing aſtrology.

ASTROLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *aſtro* In an aſtrological manner.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *aſtro* to practiſe aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] practice of fortelling things by the k ledge of the ſtars.

TRO'NOMER. *ſ.* [from ἄϛρον and νόμος.] He that ſtudies the celeſtial motions. *Locke.*

TRONO'MICAL. } *a.* [from *aſtronomy.*]
TRONO'MICK. } Belonging to aſtronomy. *Brown.*

TRONO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *aſtronomical.*] In an aſtronomical manner.

TRO'NOMY. *ſ.* [ἀϛρονομία.] A mixed mathematical ſcience teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. *Cowley.*

TRO-THEOLOGY. *ſ.* [*aſtrum* and *theologia*, Lat.] Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies. *Derham.*

U'NDER. *ad.* [aꝛunꝺꝛan, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together. *Davies.*

Y'LUM. *ſ.* [ἄσυλον.] A ſanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliffe.*

Y'MMETRY. *ſ.* [from ἀσυμμετρία.] Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion. *Grew.*

YMPTOTE. *ſ.* [from ἀσυμπίπτω.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which would never meet. *Grew.*

'NDETON. *ſ.* [ἀσύνδετον.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

prep. [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, denotes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe before he is *in* it. *Stillingfleet.*
2. *At* before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event; roſe *at* ten. *Swift.*
3. *At* before a cauſal word ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with*; he did it *at* a touch. *Dry.*
4. *At* before a ſuperlative adjective implies *the ſtate*; as, *at moſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, *&c.* *South.*
5. *At* ſignifies the particular condition of the perſon; as, *at* peace. *Swift.*
6. *At* ſometimes marks employment or attention; buſy *at* his taſk. *Pope.*
7. *At* ſometimes the ſame with *furniſhed with*, after the French *a*; as, a man *at* arms. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. *At* ſometimes notes the place where any thing is, he lives *at* Barnet. *Pope.*
9. *At* ſometimes ſignifies in conſequence of; he ſwooned *at* the ſight. *Hale.*
10. *At* marks ſometimes the effect proceeding from an act; he eats *at* his own coſt. *Dry.*
11. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*; noting ſituation. *Swift.*
12. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, time or cauſe; he comes *at* call. *Dryden.*
13. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify in the power of, or obedient to. *Dryden.*
14. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. *Collier.*
15. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action. *Dryden.*
16. *At* means ſometimes application to. *Pope.*
17. *At all.* In any manner. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors. *Dryden.*

ATARA'XIA. } *ſ.* Exemption from vexa-
A'TARAXY. } tion; tranquillity. *Glanville.*

ATE. The preterite of *eat*. *South.*

A'THANOR. ſ. A digeſting furnace to keep heat for a long time.

A'THEISM. *ſ.* [from *atheiſt.*] The diſbelief of a God. *Tillotſon.*

A'THEIST. *ſ.* [ἄθεος.] One that denies the exiſtence of God. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST, *a.* Atheiſtical; denying God. *Milton.*

ATHEI'STICAL. *a.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm; impious. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *atheiſtical.*] In an atheiſtical manner. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *atheiſtical.*] The quality of being atheiſtical. *Hammond.*

ATHEI'STICK. *a.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm. *Ray.*

A'THEOUS. *a.* [ἄθεος.] Atheiſtick; godleſs. *Milton.*

ATHERO'MA. ſ. [ἀθέρωμα.] A ſpecies of wen. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. *Wiſeman.*

ATHI'RST. *ad.* [from *a* and *thirſt.*] Thirſty; in want of drink. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *a.* [from *athleta*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to wreſtling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; luſty; robuſt. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing. *Bacon.*
2. Through. *Addiſon.*

ATHWA'RT. *ad.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATI'LT. *ad.* [from *a* and *tilt.*]

1. With the action of a man making a thruſt. *Hudibras.*
2. In the poſture of a barrel raiſed or tilted behind. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *ſ.*

1. A collection of maps.
2. A large ſquare folio.
3. Sometimes the ſupporter of a building.
4. A rich kind of ſilk.

A'TMOSPHERE. *ſ.* [ἀτμὸς and σφαῖρα.] The air that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides. *Locke.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL. *a.* [from *atmoſphere.*] Belonging to the atmoſphere. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *ſ.* [*atomus*, Latin.]
1. Such a ſmall particle as cannot be phyſically divided. *Ray.*
2. Any thing extremely ſmall. *Shakeſp.*

ATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *atom.*]
1. Conſiſting of atoms. *Brown.*
2. Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*

A'TOMIST. *ſ.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the *atomical* philoſophy. *Locke.*

A'TOMY. *ſ.* An atom. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [*to be at one.*]
1. To agree; to accord. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſtand as an equivalent for ſomething. *Locke.*

To ATO'NE. *v. a.* To expiate. *Pope.*

ATO'NEMENT. *ſ.* [from *atone.*]
1. Agreement; concord *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent. *Swift.*

ATO'P. *ad.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top; at the top. *Milton.*

ATRABILA'RIAN. *a.* [from *atra* and *bilis*, Lat.] Melancholy. *Arbuthnot.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS *a.* Melancholick.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *atrabilarious.*] The ſtate of being melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATRAME'NTOUS. *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink.] Inky; black. *Brown.*

ATRO'CIOUS. *a.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous. *Ayliffe.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *ſ.* [*atrocitas*, Latin.] Horrible wickedneſs.

A'TROPHY. *ſ.* [ἀτροφία.] Want of nouriſhment; a diſeaſe. *Milton.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]
1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend *Cowel.*
2. To ſeize. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To lay hold on. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To win; to gain over; to enamour. *Milton.*
5. To fix to one's intereſt. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.] Adherence; regard *Addiſon.*

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]
1. To aſſault an enemy. *Philips.*
2. To impugn in any manner.

ATTA'CK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An aſſault. *Pope.*

ATTA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *attack.*] The perſon that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, French.]
1. To gain; to procure. *Tillotſon.*
2. To overtake. *Bacon.*
3. To come to. *Milton.*
4. To reach; to equal. *Bacon.*

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*
1. To come to a certain ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing attained. Not uſed. *Glanville.*

ATTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *attain*] That which may be attained; procurable. *Tillotſon.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable. *Cheyne.*

ATTA'INDER. *ſ.* [from *to attaint.*]
1. The act of attainting in law. *Bacon.*
2. Taint; ſoil; diſgrace. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *attain.*]
1. That which is attained; acquiſition. *Grew.*
2. The act or power of attaining. *Hooker.*

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To *attaint* is particularly uſed for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by proceſs. *Spenſer.*
2. To attaint; to corrupt. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTA'INT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing injurious, as illneſs, wearineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Stain; ſpot; taint. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTA'INTURE. *ſ.* [from *attaint.*] Reproach; imputation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt. Not uſed.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]
1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of ſomething elſe. *Bacon.*
2. To regulate; to ſoften. *Bacon.*
3. To mix in juſt proportions. *Spenſer.*
4. To fix to ſomething elſe. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething. *Hammond.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.*
2. To try; to endeavour. *Maccabees.*

ATTE'MPT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. An attack. *Bacon.*
2. An eſſay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTE'MPTER. *ſ.* [from *attempt.*]
1. The perſon that attempts. *Milton.*
2. An endeavourer. *Glanville.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.]
1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wait on as a ſervant. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.*
4. To be preſent with, upon a ſummons. *Clarendon.*
5. To be appendant to. *Arbuthnot.*
6. To wait on, as on a charge. *Spenſer.*
7. To be conſequent to. *Clarendon.*
8. To remain to; to await. *Locke.*
9. To wait for inſidiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.*
11. To ſtay for. *Dryden.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To yield attention. *Taylor.*
2. T

2. To ſtay; to delay. *Davies.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *ſ.* [*attendance*, Fr.]
1. The act of waiting on another. *Shak.*
2. Service. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The perſons waiting; a train. *Milton.*
4. Attention; regard. *Timothy.*
5. Expectation. Not uſed. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT. *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as ſubordinate, or conſequential. *Milton.*

ATTE'NDANT. *ſ.*
1. One that attends. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that belongs to the train. *Dryden.*
3. One that waits as a ſuitor or agent. *Burnet.*
4. One that is preſent at any thing. *Swift.*
5. A concomitant; a conſequent. *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *attend.*] Companion; aſſociate. *Ben Jonſon.*

ATTE'NT. *a.* [*attentus*, Latin.] Intent; attentive. *Chronicles. Taylor.*

ATTE'NTATES. [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding. *Locke.*

ATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfulneſs; attention. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTE'NUANT. *a.* [*attenuans*, Latin.] What has the power of making thin, or ſlender. *Newton.*

ATTE'NUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or ſlender. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or ſlender. *Bacon.*

A'TTER. *ſ.* [ater, Sax.] Corrupt matter. *Skin.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Latin.]
1. To bear witneſs of; to witneſs. *Addiſ.*
2. To call to witneſs. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Teſtimony; atteſtation. *Milton.*

ATTESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *atteſt.*] Teſtimony; evidence. *Woodward.*

ATTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by.

To ATTI'NGE. *v. a.* [*attinger*, Fr.] To touch lightly. Not uſed.

To ATTI'RE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to habit; to array. *Spenſer.*

ATTI'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; dreſs. *Davies.*
2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or ſtag.
3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire.*

ATTI'RER. *ſ.* [from *attire.*] One that attires another; a dreſſer.

A'TTITUDE. *ſ* [*attitude*, Fr.] The poſture or action in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed. *Prior.*

ATTO'LLENT. *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which raiſes or lifts up. *Derham.*

ATTO'RNEY. *ſ.* [*attornatus*, low Lat.]
1. Such a perſon as by conſent, commandment, or requeſt, takes heed, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs in their abſence.
2. *Attorneys* in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. It was anciently uſed for thoſe who did any buſineſs for another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform by proxy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To employ as a proxy. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *ſ.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTO'URNMENT. *ſ.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord *Cowel.*

To ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attrabo*, *attractum*, Latin.]
1. To draw to ſomething. *Brown.*
2. To allure; to invite. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw. *Ray.*

ATTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *attract.*]
1. The power of drawing any thing. *Bacon. Newton.*
2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *attract.*]
1. Having the power to draw any thing. *Blackmore.*
2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *ſ.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts. *Brown.*

A'TTRAHENT. *ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws. *Glanville.*

ATTRACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*attractatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Diſt.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *a.* [*attribuo*, Latin.] That which may be aſcribed or attributed. *Hale.*

To ATTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Latin.]
1. To aſcribe as a quality. *Tillotſon.*
2. To impute, as to a cauſe. *Newton.*

A'TTRIBUTE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh.*
2. Quality adherent. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. *Addiſon.*

4. Reputation; honour. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [from *To attribute.*] Qualities aſcribed. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATTRI'TE. *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*

ATTRI'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *ſ.* [*attritio*, Latin.]

1. The act of wearing things by rubbing. *Woodward.*

2. Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]

1. To make any thing muſical. *Milton.*

2. To tune one thing to another.

ATWE'EN. *ad.* or *prep.* Betwixt; between. *Spenſer.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* In the middle of two things. *Spenſer.*

To AVA'IL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, French.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden.*

2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt. *Pope.*

AVA'IL. *ſ.* [from *To avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *avail.*]

1. Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; having force. *Atterbury.*

AVAI'LABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *avail.*] Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed. *Hale.*

AVA'ILABLY. *ad.* [from *available.*] Powerfully; profitably.

AVA'ILMENT. *ſ.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, Fr. to let ſink.] To let fall; to depreſs. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE. *v. n.* To ſink. *Spenſer.*

AVA'NT-GUARD. *ſ.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire. *Dryden.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *a.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous. *Broome.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Dunciad.*

A'UBURNE. *a.* [from *auboun*, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *ſ.* [*auctio*, Latin.]

1. A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another.

2. The things ſold by auction. *Pope.*

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *a.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*

A'UCTIONIER. *ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *a.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of increaſing quality. Not uſed.

AUCUPA'TION. *ſ.* [*aucupatio*, Latin.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*audacieux*, Fr.] Bold; impudent. *Dryden.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently. *Shakeſpeare.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs. *Tatler.*

A'UDIBLE. *a.* [*audibilis*, Latin.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing. *Grew.*

2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*

AU'DIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *audible.*] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *ad.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch manner as to be heard. *Milton.*

A'UDIENCE. *ſ.* [*audience*, French.]

1. The act of hearing. *Milton.*

2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; hearing. *Hooker.*

3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear. *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man who delivers a ſolemn meſſage. *Dryden.*

A'UDIENCE *Court.* A court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court.

A'UDIT. *ſ.* [from *audit*, he hears, Latin.] A final account. *Shakeſpeare.*

To A'UDIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take an account finally. *Arbuthnot.*

AUDI'TION. *ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR. *ſ.* [*auditor*, Latin.]

1. A hearer. *Sidney.*

2. A perſon employed to take an account ultimately. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A king's officer, who yearly examines the accounts of all under officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

A'UDITORY. *a.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing. *Newton.*

A'UDITORY. *ſ.* [*auditorium*, Latin.]

1. An audience; a collection of perſons aſſembled to hear. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS. *ſ.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears. *Milton.*

To AVE'L. *v. a.* [*avello*, Latin.] To pull away. *Brown.*

A'VE MARY. *ſ.* A form of worſhip repeated by the Romaniſts in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'VENAGE. *ſ.* [of *avena*, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.

To AVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*avenger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge. *Iſaiah.*

2. To puniſh. *Dryden.*

AVE'NG

E'NGEANCE. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Puniſhment. *Philips.*

E'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge.

E'NGER. *ſ.* [from *avenge.*]
1. Punisher. *Par. Loſt.*
2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*

VENS. *ſ.* Herb bennet.

E'NTURE. *ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance; cauſing a man's death, without felony. *Cowel.*

VENUE. *ſ.* [*avenue*, French.]
1. A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.*
2. An alley, or walk of trees before a houſe.

AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, French.] To declare poſitively. *Prior.*

VERAGE. *ſ.* [*averagium*, Latin.]
1. That duty or ſervice which the tenant is to pay to the king. *Chambers.*
2. A medium; a mean proportion.

E'RMENT. *ſ.* [from *aver.*] Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*

E'RNAT. *ſ.* A ſort of grape.

AVERRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Latin.] To root up. *Hudibras.*

ERSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *averſor*, Latin.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*

E'RSE. *a.* [*averſus*, Latin.]
1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.*
2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to. *Prior.*

E'RSELY. *ad.* [from *averſe.*]
1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly. *Brown.*

E'RSENESS. *ſ.* [from *averſe.*] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs. *Atterbury.*

E'RSION. *ſ.* [*averſion*, French.]
1. Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation; *Milton.*
2. The cauſe of averſion. *Pope.*

AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Latin.]
1. To turn aſide; to turn off. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
2. To put by. *Sprat.*

.ſ. [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow. See OAF.

GER. *ſ.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes. *Moxon.*

GHT. *pronoun.* [auht, apht, Saxon.] Any thing. *Addiſon.*

UGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, French.] To increaſe; to make bigger, or more. *Fairfax.*

AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To increaſe; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*

GMENT. *ſ.* [*augmentum*, Latin.]
1. Increaſe. *Walton.*
2. State of increaſe. *Wiſeman.*

MENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *augment.*] The act of increaſing or making bigger. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being made bigger. *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Hooker.*

A'UGUR. *ſ.* [*augur*, Latin.] One who pretends to predict future events by the flight of birds. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To gueſs; to conjecture by ſigns. *Dryden.*

To A'UGURATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Latin.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *augur.*] The practice of augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURER. *ſ.* [from *augur.*] The ſame with *augur.* *Shakeſpeare.*

AUGU'RIAL. *a.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury. *Brown.*

A'UGURY. *ſ.* [*augurium*, Latin.]
1. The act of prognoſticating by omens. *Swift.*
2. The rules obſerved by augurs. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*

AUGU'ST. *a.* [*auguſtus*, Latin.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*

A'UGUST. *ſ.* [*Auguſtus*, Latin.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive. *Peacham.*

AUGU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *auguſt.*] Elevation of look; dignity.

A'VIARY. *ſ.* [from *avis*, Latin.] A place incloſed to keep birds. *Evelyn.*

AVI'DITY. *ſ.* [*avidité*, Fr.] Greedineſs; eagerneſs.

AVI'TIOUS. *a.* [*avitus*, Latin.] Left by a man's anceſtors. Not uſed.

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, French.]
1. To counſel. *Spenſer.*
2. To bethink himſelf. *Spenſer.*
3. To conſider. *Spenſer.*

AULD. *a.* [ald, Saxon.] Old. *Shakeſp.*

AULE'TICK. *a.* [αὐλός, Gr.] Belonging to pipes.

AU'LICK. *a.* [*aulicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *ſ.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French meaſure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr.] To variegate. *Fairy Queen.*

AUNT. *ſ.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father or mother's ſiſter. *Pope.*

AVOCA'DO. ſ. A plant.

To A'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call away.

AVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *avocate.*]
1. The act of calling aſide. *Dryden.*
2. The buſineſs that calls. *Hale.*

To AVO'ID. *v. a.* [*vuider*, French.]
1. To ſhun; to eſcape. *Tillotſon.*
2. To endeavour to ſhun; to ſhift off. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon.*
4. To oppoſe; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*

To AVO'ID. *v. n.*
1. To retire. 1 *Sam.*
2. To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*

AVO'IDABLE. *a.* [from *avoid.*] That which may be avoided, or escaped. *Locke.*

AVO'IDANCE. *s.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The act of avoiding. *Watts.*
2. The course by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*

AVOI'DER. *s.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The person that shuns any thing.
2. The person that carries any thing away.
3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVO'IDLESS. *a.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable. *Dennis.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS. *s.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. *Arbuthnot.*

AVOLA'TION. *s.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] The flying away. *Brown.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, French.]
1. To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*
2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenser.*
3. To vindicate; to justify. *Shakespeare.*

AVO'UCH. *s.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence. *Shakespeare.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *a.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *s.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To justify; not to dissemble. *Swift.*

AVO'WABLE. *a.* [from *avow.*] That which may be openly declared.

AVO'WAL. *s.* [from *avow.*] Justificatory declaration.

AVO'WABLY. *ad.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner. *Clarendon.*

AVOWE'E. *s.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs.

AVO'WER. *s.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or justifies. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *s.* [from *avow.*] Where one takes a distress, the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his *avowry*.

AVO'WSAL. *s.* [from *avow.*] A confession.

AVO'WTRY. *s.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

AURATE. *s.* A sort of pear.

AURE'LIA. *s.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects; the chrysalis. *Ray.*

A'URICLE. [*auricula*, Latin.]
1. The external ear.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.

AU'RICULA. *s.* Bear's ear; a flower.

AURI'CULAR. *a.* [from *auricula*, La
1. Within the sense or reach of hear *Shak*
2. Secret; told in the ear.

AURI'CULARLY. *ad.* In a secret m *Decay of*

AURI'FEROUS. *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] which produces gold.

AURIGA'TION. *s.* [*auriga*, Latin.] act of driving carriages. Not used.

AURO'RA. *s.* [Latin.]
1. A species of crowfoot.
2. The goddess that opens the gates of poetically, the morning.

AURUM fulminans. [Latin.] A prepa made by dissolving gold in aqua regi precipitating it with salt of tartar; w it becomes capable of giving a repor that of a pistol.

AUSCULTA'TION. *s.* [from *auscult* A hearkening or listening to.

A'USPICE. *s.* [*auspicium*, Latin.]
1. The omens of any future under drawn from birds.
2. Protection; favour shewn.
3. Influence; good derived to other the piety of their patron.

AUSPI'CIAL. *a.* [from *auspice.*] R to prognosticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *auspice.*]
1. With omens of success.
2. Prosperous; fortunate.
3. Favourable; kind; propitious. *Shak*
4. Lucky; happily; applied to th *Re*

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *aus* Happily; prosperously.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *aus* Prosperity; happiness.

AUSTE'RE. *a.* [*austerus*, Latin.]
1. Severe; harsh; rigid.
2. Sour of taste; harsh; astringent. *Bla*

AUSTE'RELY. *ad.* [from *austere.*] Severely: rigidly. *Para*

AUSTE'RENESS. *s.* [from *austere.*]
1. Severity; strictness; rigour.
2. Roughness in taste; astringency.

AUSTE'RITY. *s.* [from *austere.*]
1. Severity; mortified life; strict *Bo*
2. Sourness of temper.
3. Cruelty; harsh discipline. *Ra*

A'USTRAL. *a.* [*australis*, Latin.] So

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from Lat.] To tend towards the south.

A'USTRINE. *a.* [from *australis*, L Southern.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *a.* Authentick.

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *ad.* [from *cal.*] With circumstances requisite cure authority.

AUT

HE'NTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *authen-*] The quality of being authentick; ineneſs. *Addiſon.*

ENTI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *authentick.*] thority; genuineneſs.

HE'NTICK. *a.* [*authenticus*, Latin.] t which has every thing requiſite to it authority. *Cowley.*

HE'N ICKLY. *ad.* [from *authentick.*] er an authentick manner.

E'NTICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *authentick.*] henticity.

HOR. *ſ.* [*auctor*, Latin.] The firſt beginner or mover of any g. *Hooker.*

The efficient; he that effects or pro- s any thing. *Dryden.*

The firſt writer of any thing. *Dryden.*

A writer in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'RITATIVE. *a.* [from *authority.*] Having due authority.

aving an air of authority; poſitive. *Swift.*

HO'RITATIVELY. *ad.* [from *autho- ive.*] n authoritative manner; with a ſhew thority.

With due authority. *Hale.*

HO'RITATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *autho- ive.*] Authoritative appearance.

HO'RITY. *ſ.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.] Legal power. *Shakeſpeare.*

Influence; credit. *Locke.*

Power; rule. 1 *Tim.*

Support; countenance. *Ben Jonſon.*

Teſtimony. *Sidney.*

Credibility. *Hooker.*

HORIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *authorize.*] bliſhment by authority. *Hale.*

U'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.] To give authority to any perſon. *Dryden.*

To make any thing legal. *Dryden.*

To eſtabliſh any thing by authority. *Hooker.*

To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right. *Locke.*

To give credit to any perſon or thing. *South.*

'CRASY. [*αὐτοκρατεία.*] Independent r.

OGRAPHY. *ſ.* [*αὐτογραφὸν.*] A parti- r perſon's own writing; the ori- l.

OGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *autography.*] ne's own writing.

MA'TICAL. *a.* [from *automaton.*] ng the power of moving itſelf.

'MATON. *ſ.* [*αὐτόματον.*] A ma- e that hath the power of motion n itſelf. *Wilkins.*

'MATOUS. *a.* [from *automaton.*] ng in itſelf the power of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

'NOMY. *ſ.* [*αὐτονομία.*] The living according to one's mind and preſcription. Not in uſe.

A'UTOPSY. *ſ.* [*αὐτοψία.*] Ocular demonſtration. *Ray.*

AUTO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *autopſy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AUTO'PTICALLY. *a.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AU'TUMN. *ſ.* [*autumnus*, Latin.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter. *Philips.*

AUT'UMNAL. *a.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn. *Donne.*

AVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*avulſio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*

AUXE'SIS. ſ. [Latin.] Exornation; amplification.

AUXI'LIAR. } *ſ.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Helper; aſſiſtant. *South.*

AUXI'LIAR. } *a.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXI'LIARY. } Aſſiſtant; helping. *Milton. Dryden.*

AUXI'LIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid.

To AWAIT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait.*]
1. To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax.*
2. To attend; to be in ſtore for. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ambuſh. *Spenſer.*

To AWA'KE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon.]
1. To rouſe out of ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep. *Dryden.*
3. To put into new action. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

AWA'KE. *a.* [from the verb.] Without ſleep; not ſleeping. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN. See AWAKE.

To AWA'RD. *v. a.* [peapꝺıȝ, Saxon.]
1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence. *Collier.*
2. To judge; to determine. *Pope.*

AWA'RD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination. *Addiſon.*

AWA'RE. *ad.* [ȝepapan, Sax.] Vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

AWA'Y. *ad.* [apeȝ, Saxon.]
1. Abſent. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. From any place or perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Let us go. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Begone. *Smith.*
5. Out of one's own hand. *Tillotſon.*

AWE. *ſ.* [eȝe, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with reverence. *Bacon.*

A'WEBAND. *ſ.* A check.

A'WFUL. *a.* [from *awe* and *full.*]
1. That

1. That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton.*
2. Worſhipful; inveſted with dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner. *South.*

A'WFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *awful.*]
1. The quality of ſtriking with awe; ſolemnity. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of being ſtruck with awe. *Taylor.*

To AWHA'PE. *v. a.* To ſtrike; to confound. *Hubberd's Tale.*

AWHI'LE. Some time. *Milton.*

AWK. *a.* [*awkward.*] Odd. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'WKWARD. *a.* [æpanb, Saxon.]
1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shakeſp.*
2. Unready; unhandy; clumſy. *Dryden.*
3. Perverſe; untoward. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *awkward.*] Clumſily; unreadily; inelegantly. *Sidney. Prior. Watts.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility. *Watts.*

AWL. *ſ.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes. *Mortimer.*

A'WLESS. *a.* [from *awe*, and the negative *leſs.*]
1. Wanting reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Wanting the power of cauſing reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'WME. A Dutch meaſure anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot.*

A'WNING. *ſ.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel to keep off the weather. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

AWO'KE. The preterite from *awake.*

AWO'RK. *ad.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; in a ſtate of labour.

AWO'RKING. *ad.* [from *awork.*] In the ſtate of working. *Hubberd's T*

AWRY' *ad.* [from *a* and *wry.*]
1. Not in a ſtraight direction; oblique. *M*
2. Aſquint; with oblique viſion. *D*
3. Not level; unevenly. *Brer*
4. Not equally between two points. *H*
5. Not in a right ſtate; perverſely. *Sh*

AXE. *ſ.* [eax, Saxon.] An inſtrument c fixing of a long handle and a metal h with a ſharp edge. *Dry*

AXI'LLAR. } *a.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] AXI'LLARY. } longing to the armp *Bro*

A'XIOM. *ſ.* [*axioma*, Lat.] A propoſi evident at firſt ſight. *Ha*

A'XIS. *ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or i ginary that paſſes through any thing which it may revolve. *Ber*

A'XLE. } *ſ.* [*axis*, Latin.] The A'XLE-TREE. } which paſſes through midſt of the wheel, on which the circ volutions of the wheel are performed. *Shakeſpeare. M*

AY. *ad.* [perhaps from *aio*, Latin.] *Shakeſ*

AYE. *ad.* [apa, Saxon; *ain.*] Always; eternity; for ever. *Pl*

A'YGREEN. *ſ.* The ſame with *houſeleek.*

A'YRY. *ad.* [See AIRY.]

A'ZIMUTH. *ſ.* [Arab.]
1. The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſta an arch between the meridian of the p and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of horizon contained between the ſun's *muth* circle and the magnetical meridi
3. *Azimuth compaſs*, is an inſtrument at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical *muth.*

AZU'RE. [*azur*, Fr.] Blue; faint blue *New*

B.

B, Is pronounced by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath.

BA. *ſ.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.

BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep,

BA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, German.]
1. To prattle like a child. *Prior.*
2. To talk idly. *Arbuthnot. Prior.*
3. To tell ſecrets. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. To talk much. *Prior.*

BA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *babble.*] Senſeleſs prate. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *babble.*]
1. An idle talker. *Rogers.*
2. A teller of ſecrets. *Fairy Queen.*

BABE. *ſ.* [*baban*, Welſh.] An infant of either ſex. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *ſ.* [from *babe.*] Finery to pleaſe babe or child. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *a.* [from *babe.*] Childiſh. *Aſcham.*

BABO'ON. *ſ.* [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of the largeſt kind. *Addiſon.*

BA'BY. *ſ.* [See BABE.]
1. A child; and infant.
2. A ſmall image in imitation of a child, which girls play with. *Stillingfleet.*

BA'CCATED. *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet with pearls. Having many berries.

BACCHANA'LIAN. *ſ.* [from *bacchanalia*, Latin.] A drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS. *ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſts of Bacchus. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BOLE. *ſ.* A flower; in chymiſtry: the tendency of one body to unite itſelf to another.

BACCI'FEROUS. *a.* Berry-bearing. *Ray.*

BA'CHELOR. *ſ.* [*baccalaureus*, Latin.]
1. A man unmarried. *Dryden.*
2. A man who takes his firſt degrees. *Aſcham.*
3. A knight of the loweſt order.

BA'CHELORS *Button. ſ.* Campion; an herb.

BA'CHELORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *bachelor.*] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakeſpeare.*

BACK. *ſ.* [bac, bæc, Sax.]
1. The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*
2. The outer part of the hand when it is out. *Donne.*
3. Part of the body; which requires cloaths. *Locke.*
4. The rear. *Clarendon.*
5. The place behind. *Dryden.*
6. The part of any thing out of ſight. *Bacon.*
7. The thick part of any tool: oppoſed to the edge. *Arbuthnot.*

BACK. *nd.* [from the noun.]
1. To the place whence one came. *Raleigh.*
2. Backward from the preſent ſtation. *Addiſon.*
3. Behind; not coming forward. *Blackmore.*
4. Toward things paſt. *Burnet.*
5. Again; in return. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Again; a ſecond time. *Dryden.*

To BACK. *v. a.*
1. To mount a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To break a horſe. *Roſcommon.*
3. To place upon the back. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To maintain; to ſtrengthen. *South.*
5. To juſtify; to ſupport. *Boyle.*
6. To ſecond. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.*] To cenſure or reproach the abſent. *Shakeſp.*

BA'CKBITER. *ſ.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator; cenſurer of the abſent. *South.*

BACCA'RRY. The act of having on the back. *Cowel.*

BACKDO'OR. *ſ.* [from *back* and *door.*] The door behind the houſe. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED. *ſ.* [from *back.*] Having a back. *Dryden.*

BA'CKFRIEND. *ſ.* [from *back* and *friend.*] An enemy in ſecret. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON. *ſ.* [from *bach gammon*, Welch, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE *ſ.* [from *back* and *houſe.*] The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE, *ſ.* [from *back* and *piece.*] The piece of armour which covers the back. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM. *ſ.* A room behind. *Moxon.*

BA'CKSIDE. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide.*]
1. The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*
2. The hinder part of any animal. *Addiſon.*
3. The yard or ground behind a houſe. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE. *v a.* [from *back* and *ſlide.*] To fall off. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLI'DER. *ſ.* [from *backſlide.*] An apoſtate. *Prov.*

BA'CKSTAFF. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe, in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned towards the ſun.] An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

BACKSTA'IRS *f.* The private ſtairs in the houſe. *Bacon.*

BA'CKSTAYS. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtay.*] Ropes which keep the maſts from pitching forward.

BA'CKSWORD. *ſ.* [from *back* and *ſword.*] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

BA'CKWARD. } *ad.* [*back* and *peapb*, Saxon.]
BA'CKWARDS. }
1. With the back forward. *Gen.* ix.
2. Toward the back; not forwards. *Bacon.*
3. On the back. *Dryden.*
4. From the preſent ſtation to the place behind. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Regreſſively. *Newton.*
6. Toward ſomething paſt. *South.*
7. Reflectively. *Davies.*
8. From a better to a worſe ſtate. *Dryden.*
9. Paſt; in time paſt. *Locke.*
10. Perverſely. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARD. *a.*
1. Unwilling; averſe. *Atterbury.*
2. Heſitating. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Sluggiſh; dilatory. *Watts.*
4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive. *South.*

BA'CKWARD. The things paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *backward.*]
1. Unwillingly; averſely. *Sidney.*
2. Perverſely. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *backward.*] Dulneſs; ſluggiſhneſs. *Atterbury.*

BA'CON. *ſ.* The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried. *Dryden.*

BAD. *a.* [*quaad*, Dutch.]
1. Ill; not good. *Pope.*
2. Vicious; corrupt. *Prior.*
3. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Dryden.*
4. Hurtful; unwholeſome. *Addiſon.*
5. Sick.

BAD. } The preterite of *bid.*
BADE. }

BADGE. *ſ.* [*bajulamentum*, low Latin.]
1. A mark or cognizance worn. *Atterbury.*
2. A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.*
3. The mark of any thing. *Dryden.*

To BADGE. *v. a.* To mark. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'DGER. *ſ.* A brock; a beaſt that lives in the ground. *Brown.*

BA'DGER. *ſ.* [*bajulo*, to carry, Lat.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it to another. *Cowel.*

BA'DLY. *ad.* Not well.

BA'DNESS. *ſ.* Want of good qualities. *Addiſon.*

To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*beffler*, French.]
1. To elude. *South.*
2. To confound. *Dryden.*
3. To cruſh. *Addiſon.*

BA'FFLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *baffle.*] He that ... to confuſion. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. *ſ.* [belge, Saxon.]
1. A ſack, or pouch.
2. That part of animals, in which ... particular juices are contained, as the ... ſons of vipers. *Dryden.*
3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk ... men's hair. *Addiſon.*
4. A term uſed to ſignify quantities; ... *bag of pepper.*

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a bag. *Dryden.*
2. To load with a bag. *Dryden.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To ſwell like a full bag. *Dryden.*

BAGATE'LLE. *ſ.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A ... Not Engliſh.

BA'GGAGE. *ſ.* [*baggage*, French.]
1. The furniture of an army.
2. A worthleſs woman.

BA'GNIO, *ſ.* [*bagno*, Ital.] A houſe ... bathing and ſweating. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'GPIPE. *ſ.* [from *bag* and *pipe.*] A ... ſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leath... bag, and pipes.

BA'GPIPER. *ſ.* [from *bagpipe.*] One ... plays on a bagpipe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAIL. *ſ.* *Bail* is the freeing or ſetting ... berty one arreſted or impriſoned upon ... either civil or criminal, under ſecurity ... for his appearance.

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give bail for another.
2. To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*

BAI'LABLE. *a.* [from *bail.*] That may ... ſet at liberty by bail.

BA'ILIFF. [*baillie*, French.]
1. A ſubordinate officer.
2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to ... arreſts.
3. An under-ſteward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *ſ.* [*baillie*, and *pic*, Sax.] The place or juriſdiction of a bailiff.

To BAIT. *v. a.* [batan, Saxon.]
1. To put meat to tempt animals.
2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or ... on the road. *Fairy Queen.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *battre*, French.]
1. To ſet dogs upon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To clap the wings. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BAIT. *v. n.* [from *abate.*] To ... any place for refreſhment. *Pope.*

BAIT. *ſ.*
1. Meat ſet to allure animals to a ... *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A temptation; an enticement. *Addiſon.*
3. A refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe open cloth.

AKE. *v. a.* [bæcan, Saxon.]
To heat any thing in a close place. *Isaiah.*
To harden in the fire. *Bacon.*
To harden with heat. *Dryden.*
AKE. *v. n.*
To do the work of baking. *Shakesp.*
To be baked. *Shakespeare.*
KEHOUSE. *s.* A place for baking bread.
KER. *s.* [from *to bake.*] He whose trade is to bake. *South.*
LANCE. *s.* [*balance*, Fr.]
A pair of scales.
The act of comparing two things. *Atterbury.*
The overplus of weight. *Bacon.*
That which is wanting to make two sums of an account even.
Equipoise. *Pope.*
The beating part of a watch. *Locke.*
In astronomy, one of the signs, *Libra.*
A'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]
To weigh in a balance. *L'Estrange.*
To counterpoise. *Newton.*
To regulate an account. *Locke.*
To pay that which is wanting. *Prior.*
A'LANCE. *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate. *Locke.*
LANCER. *s.* [from *balance.*] The person that weighs.
LASS *Ruby.* *s.* [*balas*, Fr.] A kind of ruby.
CO'NY. *s.* [*balcon*, Fr.] A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.
D. *a.* [*bal*, Welch.]
Without hair. *Addison.*
Without natural covering. *Shakesp.*
Unadorned; inelegant. *Dryden.*
Stripped; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*
DERDASH. *s.* Rude mixture.
A'LDERDASH. *v. a.* To adulterate with base mixture.
DLY. *ad.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.
DMONY. *s.* Gentian; a plant.
DNESS. *s.* [from *bald.*]
The want of hair.
The loss of hair. *Swift.*
Meanness of writing.
DRICK. *s.*
A girdle, *Pope.*
The zodiack. *Spenser.*
LE. *s.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle of goods. *Woodward.*
L. *s.* [bæl, Saxon.] Misery. *F. Queen.*
LE. *v. a.* To make up into a bundle.
EFUL. *a.* [from *bale.*]
Sorrowful; sad. *Par. Lost.*
Full of mischief. *F. Queen. Dryden.*

BA'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *baleful.*] Sorrowfully; mischievously.
BALK. *s.* [*balk*, Dutch.] A great beam.
BALK. *s.* A ridge of land left unploughed.
To BALK. *v. a.* [See the noun.]
1. To disappoint; to frustrate. *Prior.*
2. To miss any thing. *Drayton.*
3. To omit. *Shakespeare.*
BA'LKERS. *s.* Men who give a sign which way the shoal of herrings is. *Carew.*
BALL. *s.* [*bol*, Danish.]
1. Any thing made in a round form. *Howel.*
2. A round thing to play with. *Sidney.*
3. A globe. *Glanville.*
4. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty. *Bacon.*
5. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness. *Peacham.*
BALL. *s.* [*bal*, Fr.] An entertainment of dancing. *Swift.*
BA'LLAD. *s.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song. *Watts.*
To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* To make or sing ballads. *Shakespeare.*
BA'LLAD-SINGER. *s.* One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets. *Gay.*
BA'LLAST. *s.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady. *Wilkins.*
To BA'LLAST. *v. a.*
1. To put a weight at the bottom of a ship. *Wilkins.*
2. To keep any thing steady. *Donne.*
BALLE'TTE. *s.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance.
BA'LLIARDS. *s.* Billiards. *Spenser.*
BALLO'N. } *s.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
BALLO'ON. }
1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chemistry.
2. A ball placed on a pillar.
3. A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.
BA'LLOT. *s.* [*ballotte*, French.]
1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes.
2. The act of voting by ballot.
To BA'LLOT. *v. n.* [*balloter*, F.] To choose by balls, without open declaration of the vote. *Wotton. Swift.*
BALLOTA'TION *s.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*
BALM. *s.* [*baume*, French.]
1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous. *Dryden.*
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain. *Shakespeare.*
BALM. } *s.* The name of a plant.
BALM *Mint.* } *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead.*
1. The juice drawn from the balſam tree.
2. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent.

To BALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To anoint with balm. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſooth; to mitigate. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LMY. *a.* [from *balm.*]
1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.*
2. Producing balm.
3. Soothing; ſoft. *Dryden.*
4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.*
5. Mitigating; aſſuaſive. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LNEARY. *ſ.* [*balnearium*, Latin.] A bathing-room. *Brown.*

BALNEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *balneum*, Latin.] The act of bathing *Brown.*

BA'LNEATORY. *a.* [*balneatorius*, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.

BA'LSAM. *ſ.* [*balſamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham.*

BA'LSAM *Apple.* An Indian plant.

BALSA'MICAL. } *a.* Unctuous; mitigat-
BALSA'MICK. } ing. *Hale.*

BALUSTRA'DE. *ſ.* Rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters.

BA'MBOO. *ſ.* An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBO'OZLE. *v. a.* To deceive; to impoſe upon. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBO'OZLER. *ſ.* A cheat. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN. *ſ.* [*ban*, Teutonick.]
1. Publick notice given of any thing. *Cowel.*
2. A curſe; excommunication. *Raleigh.*
3. Interdiction. *Milton.*
4. *Ban of the empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended. *Howel.*

To BAN. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch.] To curſe; to execrate. *Knolles.*

BANA'NA *Tree.* Plantain.

BAND. *ſ.* [*bende*, Dutch.]
1. A tye; a bandage. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. *Dryden.*
3. Any union or connexion. *Shakeſp.*
4. Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.*
5. A company of perſons joined together. *Tatler.*
6. In architecture. Any flat low moulding, faſcia, face, or plinth.

To BAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To unite together into one body or troop. *Milton.*
2. To bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

BA'NDAGE. *ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.]
1. Something bound over another. *Addiſon.*
2. The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BA'NBOX. *ſ.* [from *band* and *box.*] A ſlight box uſed for bands and other things of ſmall weight. *Addiſon.*

BA'NDELET. *ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] Any moulding or fillet.

BA'NDIT. } *ſ.* in the plural *ban*
BANDI'TTO. } [*bandito*, Italian.] A outlawed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'NDOG. *ſ.* [from *band* and *dog.*] A tiff. *Shakeſp*

BA'NDOLEERS. *ſ.* [*bandouliers*, Fren Small wooden caſes covered with lea each of them containing powder tha ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL. *ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little or ſtreamer.

BA'NDY. *ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A turned round at bottom for ſtriking a

To BA'NDY. *v. a.*
1. To beat to and fro, or from one to other. *Black*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shak*
3. To agitate; to toſs about.

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend. *Hud*

BA'NDYLEG. *ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] crooked leg.

BA'NDYLEGGED. *a.* [from *bandy* Having crooked legs.

BANE. *ſ.* [*bana*, Saxon.]
1. Poiſon.
2. Miſchief; ruin.

To BANE. *v. a.* To poiſon. *Shak*

BA'NEFUL. *a.*
1. Poiſonous.
2. Deſtructive. *Ben Jo*

BA'NEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *baneful.*] ouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

BA'NEWORT. *ſ.* Deadly nightſhade.

To BANG. *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]
1. To beat; to thump.
2. To handle roughly. *Shakeſp*

BANG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow thump. *Hud*

To BA'NISH. *v. a.* [*banir*, French.]
1. To condemn to leave his own cou *Shakeſp*
2. To drive away. *Tillo*

BA'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *baniſh.*] He forces another from his own country.

BA'NISHMENT. *ſ.*
1. The act of baniſhing another.
2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile.

BANK. *ſ.* [banc, Saxon.]
1. The earth riſing on each ſide of a *Creſ*
2. Any heap of earth piled up. *Sa*
3. A bench of rowers. *Wa*
4. A place where money is laid up called for occaſionally. *Sh*
5. The company of perſons concern managing a joint ſtock of money.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay up money in a bank.
2. To incloſe with banks. *Thom*

BANK-BILL. *ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill.*] note for money laid up in a bank, at

ight of which the money is paid. *Swift.*

'NKER. *ſ.* [from *bank.*] One that traffcks in money. *Dryden.*

'NKRUPT. *a.* [*banqueroute*, Fr.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors. *Hammond.*

'NKRUPTCY. *ſ.* [from *bankrupt.*]
. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankupt.
. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankupt.

'NNER. *ſ.* [*banniere*, French.]
. A flag; a ſtandard. *Milton.*
. A ſtreamer borne at the end of a lance.

'NNERET. *ſ.* [from *banner.*] A knight ade in the field. *Camden.*

'NNEROL. *ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A ttle flag or ſtreamer. *Camden.*

'NNIAN. *ſ.* A man's undreſs, or mornng gown.

'NNOCK. *ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſe eal cake.

'NQUET. *ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feaſt. *Job.*

BA'NQUET. *v. a.* To treat any one ith feaſts. *Hayward.*

BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feaſt; to fare intily. *South.*

'NQUETER. *ſ.* [from *banquet.*]
. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly.
. He that makes feaſts.

'NQUET HOUSE. } *ſ.* [*banquet* and
'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *houſe.*] A houſe here banquets are kept. *Dryden.*

'NQUE'TTE. *ſ.* A ſmall bank at the foot the parapet.

'NSTICLE. *ſ.* A ſmall fiſh; a ſtickleack.

BA'NTER. *v. a.* [*badiner*, Fr.] To ay upon; to rally. *L'Eſtrange.*

'NTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; illery. *L'Eſtrange.*

'NTERER. *ſ.* [from *banter.*] One that nters. *L'Eſtrange.*

'NTLING. *ſ.* [*bairnling.*] A little child. *Prior.*

'PTISM. *ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπτισμος.] *Baptiſm* is given by water, and that preript form of words which the church of riſt does uſe. *Hooker.*
Baptiſm is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings. *Luke.*

'PTISMAL. *a.* [from *baptiſm.*] Of or taining to baptiſm. *Hammond.*

'PTIST. *ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτιστης.] He at adminiſters baptiſm. *Milton.*

'PTISTERY. *ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] The ace where the ſacrament of baptiſm is miniſtered. *Addiſon.*

BA'PTIZE. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπτιζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm. *Milton. Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *to baptize.*] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR. *ſ.* [*barre*, French.]
1. A piece of wood laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance. *Exodus.*
2. A bolt. *Nehemiah.*
3. Any obſtacle. *Daniel.*
4. A rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour.
5. Any thing uſed for prevention. *Hooker.*
6. The place where cauſes of law are tried. *Dryden.*
7. An incloſed place in a tavern, where the houſekeeper ſits. *Addiſon.*
8. In law. A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea. *Cowel.*
9. Any thing by which any ſtructure is held together. *Jonah.*
10. *Bars, in muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

BAR-SHOT. *ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar. *Swift.*
2. To hinder; to obſtruct. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To prevent. *Sidney.*
4. To ſhut out from. *Dryden.*
3. To exclude from a claim. *Hooker.*
6. To prohibit. *Addiſon.*
7. To except. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To hinder a ſuit. *Dryden.*

BARB. *ſ.* [*barba*, a beard, Latin.]
1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard. *Walton.*
2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow. *Pope.*
3. The armour for horſes. *Hayward.*

BARB. *ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A Barbary horſe.

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard. *Shakeſp.*
2. To furniſh horſes with armour. *Dryden.*
3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *ſ.* [*barbacane*, Fr.]
1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town. *Spenſer.*
2. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES *Cherry.* [*malphigia*, Lat.] A pleaſant tart fruit in the Weſt Indies.

BARBA'DOES *Tar.* A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

BARBA'RIAN. *ſ.*
1. A man uncivilized; a ſavage. *Stillingfl.*
2. A foreigner. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A man without pity. *Philips.*

BARBA-

BARBA'RIAN. *a.* Savage. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK. *a.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched; perhaps, wrought in fretwork. *Milton.*

BA'RBARISM. *ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Lat.]
1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity of language. *Dryden.*
2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryden.*
3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility.
4. Cruelty; hardneſs of heart. *Shakeſp.*

BARBA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Savageneſs; incivility.
2. Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*
3. Impurity of ſpeech. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS. *a.* [*barbare*, French.]
1. Ignorant of civility; ſavage; uncivilized. *Davies.*
2. Unacquainted with arts. *Dryden.*
3. Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon.*

BA'RBAROUSLY. *ad.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Without knowledge or arts.
2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech. *Stepney.*
3. Cruelly; inhumanly. *Spectator.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *barbarous*]
1. Incivility of manners. *Temple.*
2. Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*
3. Cruelty. *Hale.*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* To dreſs a hog whole, by broiling. *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *ſ.* A hog dreſt whole.

BA'RBED. *particip. a.* [from *to barb.*]
1. Furniſhed with armour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton.*

BA'RBEL. *ſ.* [from *barb.*] A kind of fiſh found in rivers. *Walton.*

BA'RBER. *ſ.* [from *to barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard. *Wotton.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RBER-CHIRURGEON. *ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade. *Wiſeman.*

BA'RBER-MONGER. *ſ.* A fop decked out by his barber. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RBERRY. *ſ.* [*barbaris*, Lat.] Pipperidge buſh. *Mortimer.*

BARD. *ſ.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet. *Spenſer.*

BARE. *a.* [bare, Saxon.]
1. Naked; without covering. *Addiſon.*
2. Uncovered in reſpect. *Clarendon.*
3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple. *Spenſer.*
4. Detected; without concealment. *Milton.*
5. Poor; without plenty. *Hooker.*
6. Mere. *South.*
7. Threadbare; much worn.
8. Not united with any thing elſe. *Hooker.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip. *Bacon.*

BARE. *preterite* of *to bear.*

BA'REBONE. *ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone.*] Lean.

BAREFA'CED. *a.*
1. With the face naked; not maſked. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Shameleſs; unreſerved. *Clarendon.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *ad.* [from *barefaced.*] Openly; ſhameleſsly; without diſguiſe. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *barefaced.*] Effrontery; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *a.* [from *bare* and *foot.*] Without ſhoes. *Addiſon.*

BAREFO'OTED. *a.* Wanting ſhoes. *Sidney.*

BA'REHEADED. *a.* [from *bare* and *head.*] Uncovered in reſpect. *Dryden.*

BA'RELY. *ad.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedly.
2. Merely; only. *Hooker.*

BA'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Leanneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Poverty. *Swift.*
4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *ſ.* [*bargaigne*, Fr.]
1. A contract or agreement concerning ſale. *Bacon.*
2. The thing bought or ſold. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Stipulation. *Bacon.*
4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity. *Dryden.*
5. An event; an upſhot. *Arbuthnot.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* To make a contract for ſale. *Addiſon.*

BARGAINEE'. *ſ.* [from *bargain.*] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. *ſ.* [from *bargain.*] The perſon who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE. *ſ.* [*bargie*, Dutch.]
1. A boat for pleaſure. *Raleigh.*
2. A boat for burden on rivers.

BA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *barge.*] The manager of a barge. *Carew.*

BARK. *ſ.* [*barck*, Daniſh.]
1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.*
2. [*Barca*, low Lat.] A ſmall ſhip. *Grew.*

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark. *Temple.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes. *Cowley.*
2. To clamour at. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RK-BARED. *a.* Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER. *ſ.* [from *bark.*]
1. One that barks or clamours. *B. Jonſon.*
2. One employed in ſtripping trees.

BA'RKY. *a.* [from *bark.*] Conſiſting of bark. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RLEY. *ſ.* A grain of which malt is made.

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *ſ.* A kind of rural play. *Sidney.*

BA'RLEY-BROTH. *ſ.* [*barley* and *broth.*] Strong beer. *Shakeſpeare.*

RLEYCORN. *ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn.*]
grain of barley. *Tickell.*
RM. *ſ.* [*barm*, Welch.] Yeaſt; the ferment
t into drink to make it work. *Shakeſp.*
RMY. *a.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm.
Dryden.
RN. *ſ.* [bepn, Saxon.] A place or houſe
r laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or
raw. *Addiſon.*
RNACLE. *ſ.* [beapn, a child, and aac,
oak.] A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly
ppoſed to grow on trees. *Bentley.*
RO'METER. *ſ.* [from βάρος and μέτρον.]
machine for meaſuring the weight of
e atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in
der chiefly to determine the changes of
e weather.
ROME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *barometer.*]
elating to the barometer. *Derham.*
RON. *ſ.* [*baro*, Latin.]
A degree of nobility next to a viſcount.
Baron is an officer, as *barons* of the ex-
equer.
There are alſo *barons* of the cinque-ports,
at have places in the lower houſe of par-
ment.
Baron is uſed for the huſband in rela-
n to his wife. *Cowel.*
A *baron* of beef is when the two ſirloins
not cut aſunder. *Dict.*
RONAGE. *ſ.* [from *baron.*] The dig-
y of a baron.
RONESS. *ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Italian.] A ba-
's lady.
RONET. *ſ.* [of *baron*, and *et*, diminutive
rmination.] The loweſt degree of honour
at is hereditary; it is below a baron, and
ove a knight.
RONY. *ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] That ho-
ur or lordſhip that gives title to a baron.
Cowel.
ROSCOPE. *ſ.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An
ſtrument to ſhew the weight of the at-
ſphere. *Arbuthnot.*
RRACAN. *ſ.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong
ck kind of a camelot.
RRACK. *ſ.* [*baracca*, Span.] Building
lodge ſoldiers.
RRATOR. *ſ.* [*barateur*, old Fr. a cheat.]
wrangler, and encourager of law-ſuits.
Arbuthnot.
RRATRY. *ſ.* [from *barrator.*] Foul
ctice in law. *Hudibras.*
RREL. *ſ.* [*baril*, Welch.]
A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped
ſe for keeping liquors. *Dryden.*
A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons
a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of
r, thirty-ſix gallons, and of beer vinegar,
rty-four gallons.
Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a
. *Digby.*
4. A cylinder. *Moxon.*
To BA'RREL. *v. a.* To put any thing in a
barrel. *Spenſer.*
BA'RREL-BELLIED. *a.* Having a large
belly. *Dryden.*
BA'RREN. *a.* [bapne, Saxon.]
1. Not prolifick. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile. *Pope.*
3. Not copious; ſcanty. *Swift.*
4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. *Shak.*
BA'RRENLY. *ad.* [from *barren.*] Unfruit-
fully.
BA'RRENNESS. *ſ.* [from *barren.*]
1. Want of the power of procreation.
Milton.
2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility. *Bacon.*
3. Want of invention. *Dryden.*
4. Want of matter. *Hooker.*
5. In theology, want of ſenſibility. *Taylor.*
BA'RREN-WORT. *ſ.* A plant.
BA'RRFUL. *a.* [*bar* and *full.*] Full of ob-
ſtructions. *Shakeſpeare.*
BARRICA'DE. *ſ.* [*barricade*, French.]
1. A fortification made to keep off an at-
tack.
2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction. *Denham.*
To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]
To ſtop up a paſſage. *Gay.*
BARRICA'DO. *ſ.* [*barricada*, Spaniſh.] A
fortification; a bar. *Bacon.*
To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* To fortify; to
bar. *Clarendon.*
BA'RRIER. *ſ.* [*barriere*, French.]
1. A barricade; an entrenchment. *Pope.*
2. A fortification, or ſtrong place. *Swift.*
3. A ſtop; an obſtruction. *Watts.*
4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.
Bacon.
5. A boundary. *Pope.*
BA'RRISTER. *ſ.* [from *bar.*] A perſon
qualified to plead the cauſes of clients at the
bar in the courts of juſtice. *Blount.*
BA'RROW. *ſ.* [beneꝛe, Saxon.] Any car-
riage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow*,
a *wheel-barrow.* *Gay.*
BA'RROW. *ſ.* [beꝛg, Saxon.] A hog.
To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr.] To
traffick by exchanging one commodity for
another. *Collier.*
To BA'RTER. *v. a.* To give any thing in
exchange. *Prior.*
BA'RTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or
practice of trafficking by exchange. *Felton.*
BA'RTERER. *ſ.* [from *barter.*] He that
trafficks by exchange.
BA'RTERY. *ſ.* [from *barter.*] Exchange
of commodities. *Camden.*
BA'RTRAM. *ſ.* A plant; pellitory.
BASE. *a.* [*bas*, French.]
1. Mean; vile; worthleſs. *Peacham.*
2. Diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous.
Atterbury.
3. Of

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account. *Dryd.*
4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock. *Camden.*
5. [Applied to metals.] Without value. *Watts.*
6. [Applied to ſounds.] Deep, grave. *Bacon.*

BASE-BORN. *a.* Born out of wedlock. *Gay.*

BASE-COURT. *ſ.* Lower court.

BASE-MINDED. *a.* Mean ſpirited. *Camden.*

BASE-VIOL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound. *Addiſon.*

BASE. *ſ.* [*bas*, French.]
1. The bottom of any thing. *Prior.*
2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue. *Broome.*
3. Houſings. *Sidney.*
4. The bottom of a cone.
5. Stockings. *Hudibras.*
6. The place from which racers or tilters run. *Dryden.*
7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound. *Dryden.*
8. An old ruſtick play. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſier*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable. *Bacon.*

BA'SELY. *ad.* [from *baſe*.]
1. Meanly; diſhonourably. *Clarendon.*
2. In baſtardy. *Knolles.*

BA'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *baſe*.]
1. Meanneſs; vileneſs. *South.*
2. Vileneſs of metal. *Swift.*
3. Baſtardy. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Deepneſs of ſound. *Bacon.*

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe*.] To be aſhamed. *Spenſer.*

BASHA'W. *ſ.* Among the Turks, the vice-roy of a province. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL. *a.* [*verbaeſen*, Dutch.]
1. Modeſt; ſhamefaced. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Viciouſly modeſt. *Sidney.*

BA'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *baſhful*.] Timorouſly; modeſtly.

BA'SHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *baſhful*.]
1. Modeſty. *Dryden.*
2. Vicious or ruſtick ſhame. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BA'SIL. *ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BA'SIL. *ſ.* The ſkin of a ſheep tanned.

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA. *ſ.* [βασιλικὴ.] The middle vein of the arm. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL. } *a.* [from *baſilica*.] Uſed only
BASI'LICK. } of the baſilick vein. *Sharp.*

BA'SILICK. *ſ.* [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλικὴ.] A large hall, a magnificent church.

BASI'LICON. *ſ.* [βασιλικὸν.] An ointment called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Wiſeman.*

BA'SILISK. *ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Lat.]
1. A kind of ſerpent; a cockatrice; ſaid to kill by looking. He is called *baſiliſk*, or little king, from a comb or creſt on his head. *Brown.*
2. A ſpecies of cannon. *Bro*

BA'SIN. [*baſin*, French.]
1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſh or other uſes. *Bro*
2. A ſmall pond. *Spect*
3. A part of the ſea incloſed in rocks.
4. Any hollow place capacious of liq *Blac*
5. A dock for repairing and building
6. *Baſins of a balance*; the ſame with ſcales.

BA'SIS. *ſ.* [*baſis*, Latin.]
1. The foundation of any thing. *Dry*
2. The loweſt of the three principal of a column. *Ad*
3. That on which any thing is raiſed. *Den*
4. The pedeſtal. *Shake*
5. The ground work. *Shake*

To BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dutch.] warm by laying out in the heat. *M*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dry*

BA'SKET. *ſ.* [*baſged*, Welch.] A made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters. *Dry*

BA'SKET-HILT. *ſ.* A hilt of a weap made as to contain the whole hand. *Hud*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *ſ.* A woman plies at markets with a baſket.

BASS. *a.* [In muſick.] Grave; deep.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

BASS. *ſ.* [by *Junius* derived from British word ſignifying a *ruſh*; properly *boſs*, from the French *beſſe*.] mat uſed in churches. *Mor*

BASS RELIEF. *ſ.* [*bas* and *relief*.] ture, the figures of which do not ſta from the ground in their full propo low ſculpture.

BA'SSET. *ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at

BASSO'N. } *ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A
BASSO'ON. } inſtrument of the wind blown with a reed.

BASSOCK. *ſ.* Baſs, a mat.

BA'STARD. *ſ.* [*baſtardd*, Welch.]
1. A perſon born of a woman out of lock.
2. Any thing ſpurious. *Shak*

BA'STARD. *a.*
1. Begotten out of wedlock. *Shak*
2. Spurious; ſuppoſititious; adulte

To BA'STARD. *v. a.* To convict ing a baſtard.

To BA'STARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *b*
1. To convict of being a baſtard.
2. To beget a baſtard. *Shak*

BA'STARDLY. *ad.* [from *baſtard*.] manner of a baſtard.

BASTE. *v. a.* [*baſtonner*, F.]
1. To beat with a ſtick. *Hudibras.*
2. To drip butter upon meat on the ſpit. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [*baſter*, Fr.] To ſew ſlightly.
BASTINA'DE. } *ſ.* [*baſtonnade*, Fr.]
BASTINA'DO. }
1. The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.*
2. A Turkiſh puniſhment of beating an offender on his feet.
BASTINA'DE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;
BASTINA'DO. } *baſtonner*, Fr.] To beat. *Arbuthnot.*
BASTION. *ſ.* [*baſtion*, Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſtanding out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris.*
BAT. *ſ.* [bat, Saxon.] A heavy ſtick. *Hakewell.*
BAT. *ſ.* An animal having the body of a mouſe, and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them. *Davies.*
BAT FOWLING. *ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] Birdcatching in the night time. They light torches, then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds, flying to the flames, are caught. *Peacham.*
BATABLE. *a.* [from *bate.*] Diſputable. *Batable* ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.
BATCH. *ad.* [from *bake.*]
1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mortimer.*
2. Any quantity made at once. *Ben Jonſon.*
BATE. *ſ.* [from *debate.*] Strife; contention.
BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate.*]
1. To leſſen any thing; to retrench. *Shak.*
2. To ſink the price. *Locke.*
3. To leſſen a demand. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To cut off. *Dryden.*
BATE. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To remit. *Dryden.*
BATE. once the preterite of *bite.* *Spenſer.*
BATEFUL. *a.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious. *Sidney.*
BATEMENT. *ſ.* Diminution. *Moxon.*
BATH. *ſ.* [baꝺ. Saxon.]
1. A *bath* is either of hot or cold water, either of art or nature. *Quincy.*
2. Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A veſſel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Quincy.*
4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing ſeven gallons and four pints. *Calmet.*
BATHE. *v. a.* [baꝺian, Saxon.]
1. To waſh in a bath. *South.*
2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors. *Dryden.*
3. To waſh with any thing. *Dryden.*
To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*
BA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate.*] Except. *Rowe.*
BA'TLET. *ſ.* [from *bat.*] A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen. *Shakeſp.*
BATON. *ſ.* [*bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſton.*]
1. A ſtaff or club. *Bacon.*
2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff.
BA'TTAILOUS. *a.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Warlike; with military appearance. *Fairfax.*
BATTA'LIA. *ſ.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*
BATTA'LION. *ſ.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]
1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope.*
2. An army. *Shakeſpeare.*
To BA'TTEN. *v. a.*
1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.*
2. To fertilize. *Philips.*
To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Garth.*
BA'TTEN. *ſ.* A *batten* is a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff. *Moxon.*
To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]
1. To beat; to beat down. *Waller.*
2. To wear with beating. *Swift.*
3. To wear out with ſervice. *Southern.*
BA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *to batter.*] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together. *King.*
BA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.
BA'TTERY. *ſ.* [*batterie*, Fr.]
1. The act of battering. *Locke.*
2. The inſtrument with which a town is battered. *South.*
3. The raiſed work upon which cannons are mounted.
4. In law, a violent ſtriking of any man. *Shakeſpeare.*
BA'TTLE. *ſ.* [*bataille*, Fr.]
1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
2. A body of forces. Not uſed. *Bacon.*
3. The main body. *Hayward.*
To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To contend in fight. *Prior.*
BA'TTLE-ARRA'Y. *ſ.* Array, or order of battle. *Addiſon.*
BA'TTLE-AXE. *ſ.* A weapon in form of an axe; a bill. *Carew.*
BA'TTLE-DOOR. *ſ.* [*door* and *battle.*] An inſtrument with a round handle and a flat blade. *Locke.*
BA'TTLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *battle.*] A wall with interſtices. *Norris.*
BA'TTY. *a.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a *bat.* *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'VAROY. *ſ.* A kind of cloke. *Gay.*

BA'UBEE. *ſ.* In Scotland, a halfpenny. *Bramſton.*

BA'VIN. *ſ.* A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots. *Mortimer.*

BA'WBLE. *ſ.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Latin.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery. *Prior.*

BA'WBLING. *a.* [from *bawble.*] Trifling; contemptible. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'WCOCK. *ſ.* A fine fellow. *Shakeſp.*

BAWD. *ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer or procureſs. *Dryden.*

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure. *Swift.*

BA'WDILY. *ad.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſcenely.

BA'WDINESS. *ſ.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſceneneſs.

BA'WDRICK. *ſ.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt. *Chapman.*

BA'WDRY. *ſ.*

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*

2. Obſcenity. *Ben Jonſon.*

BA'WDY. *a.* [from *bawd.*] Obſcene; unchaſte. *Southern.*

BA'WDY HOUSE. *ſ.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery. *Dennis.*

To BAWL. *v. n.* [*bala*, Latin.]

1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemence. *Smith on Philips.*

2. To cry as a froward child. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Swift.*

BA'WREL. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

BA'WSIN. *ſ.* A badger. *Dict.*

BAY. *a.* [*badius*, Lat.] A *bay* horſe is inclining to a cheſnut. All *bay* horſes have black manes. *Dryden.*

BAY. *ſ.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into the land. *Bacon.*

BAY. *ſ.* The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies. *Swift. Thomſon.*

BAY. *ſ.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building. *Bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAY. *ſ.* A tree.

BAY. *ſ.* An honorary crown or garland. *Pope.*

To BAY. *v. n.* [*abbaier*, Fr.]

1. To bark, as a dog at a thief *Spenſer.*

2. To ſhut in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAY *Salt.* Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. *Bacon.*

BAY *Window.* A window jutting outward. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'YARD. *ſ.* [from *bay.*] A bay horſe.

BA'YONET. *ſ.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword fixed at the end of a muſket.

BDE'LLIUM. ſ. [βδέλλιον.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant. *Raleigh.*

To BE. *v. n.*

1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality; as, the man *is* wiſe. *Shakeſ.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the paſſive is formed. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence. *Dryden.*

4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule. *Locke.*

BEACH. *ſ.* The ſhore; the ſtrand. *Milton.*

BE'ACHED. *a.* [from *beach.*] Expoſed to the waves. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEA'CHY. *a.* [from *beach.*] Having beach. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ACON. *ſ.* [beacon, Saxon.]

1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Clarendon.*

2. Marks erected to direct navigators. *Locke.*

BEAD. *ſ.* [beade, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls ſtrung upon thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers. *Prior.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any globular bodies. *Locke.*

BEAD *Tree. ſ.* [AZEDARACH.] The nut uſed by religious perſons, bored through, and ſtrung as beads; whence it takes its name. *Miller.*

BE'ADLE. *ſ.* [bydel, Saxon, a meſſenger.]

1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court. *Cowel.*

2. A petty officer in pariſhes. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL *ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of thoſe who are mentioned in prayers. *Bacon.*

BE'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenſer.*

BE'AGLE. *ſ.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*

BEAK *ſ.* [*bec*, French.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird. *Milton.*

2. A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed to the head of the ancient gallies. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Carew.*

BE'AKED. *a.* [from *beak.*] Having a beak. *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *beak.*] A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak. *Prior.*

BEAL. *ſ.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter.

BEAM. *ſ.* [beam, Saxon, a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe.

Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryden.*
That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended. *Wilkins.*
The horn of a ſtag. *Denham.*
The pole of a chariot. *Dryden.*
A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. *Chronicles.*
The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body. *Pope.*

BEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*
BEAM *Tree. ſ.* Wildſervice.
BEAMY. *a.* [from *beam.*]
Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams. *Smith.*
Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*
BEAN. *ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.] The common garden *bean.* The horſe *bean.*
BEAN *Caper. ſ.* [*fabago*, Lat.] Plant.
BEAR. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare.* [beoꝛnan, Saxon.]
To carry as a burden. *Iſaiah.*
To convey or carry. *Dryden.*
To carry as a mark of authority. *Shak.*
To carry as a mark of diſtinction. *Hale.*
To carry as in ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*
To carry as in truſt. *John.*
To ſupport; to keep from falling. *Hooker.*
To keep afloat. *Geneſis.*
To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*
To carry in the mind, as love, hate. *Daniel.*
To endure, as pain, without ſinking. *Pſalms.*
To ſuffer; to undergo. *Job.*
To permit. *Dryden.*
To be capable of; to admit. *Hooker.*
To produce, as fruit. *Pope.*
To bring forth, as a child. *Geneſis.*
To poſſeſs, as power or honour. *Addiſon.*
To gain; to win. *Shakeſpeare.*
To maintain; to keep up. *Locke.*
To ſupport any thing good or bad. *Bacon.*
To exhibit. *Dryden.*
To be anſwerable for. *Dryden.*
To ſupply. *Dryden.*
To be the object of. *Shakeſpeare.*
To behave. *Shakeſpeare.*
To impel; to urge; to puſh. *Hayward.*
To preſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
To incite; to animate. *Milton.*
To bear in hand. To amuſe with falſe pretences; to deceive. *Shakeſpeare.*
To bear off. To carry away by force. *Creech.*
To bear out. To ſupport; to maintain. *South.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*
1. To ſuffer pain. *Pope.*
2. To be patient. *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolifick. *Bacon.*
4. To take effect; to ſucceed. *Guardian.*
5. To tend; to be directed to any point. *Boyle.*
6. To act as an impellent. *Wilkins.*
7. To act upon. *Hayward.*
8. To be ſituated with reſpect to other places.
9. *To bear up.* To ſtand firm without falling. *Broome.*
10. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleaſing thing *Milton.*

BEAR. *ſ.* [beꝛn, Saxon.]
1. A rough ſavage animal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The name of two conſtellations, called the *greater* and *leſſer bear*; in the tail of the *leſſer bear*, is the pole ſtar. *Creech.*

BEAR BIND. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bindweed.
BEAR-FLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Bacon.*
BEAR-GARDEN. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden.*]
1. A place in which bears are kept for ſport. *Spectator.*
2. Any place of tumult or miſrule.

BEAR'S BREECH. *ſ.* [*acanthus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
BEAR'S EAR, or *Auricula. ſ.* The name of a plant.
BEAR'S FOOT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of hellebore.
BEAR'S WORT. *ſ.* An herb.
BEARD. *ſ.* [beaꝛꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The hair that grows upon the lips and chin. *Prior.*
2. *Beard* is uſed for the face. *Hudibras.*
3. *He has a long beard*, he is old. *Locke.*
4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. A barb on an arrow.
6. The *beard* of a horſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shak.*
2. To oppoſe to the face; as, *bearded* by boys. *More.*

BEARDED. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Having a beard. *Dryden.*
2. Having ſharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.*
3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*

BEARDLESS. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Without a beard. *Camden.*
2. Youthful. *Dryden.*

BEARER. *ſ.* [from *to bear.*]
1. A carrier of any thing. *Swift.*
2. One employed in carrying burthens. *Chronicles.*
3. One who wears any thing. *Shakeſp.*
4. One who carries the body to the grave.
5. A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle.*
6. [In architecture.] A poſt or brick wall raiſed

raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BE'ARHERD. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd.*] A man that tends bears. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ARING. *ſ.* [from *bear.*]

1. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe; aſpect; poſition. *Pope.*
2. Geſture; mien; behaviour. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ARWARD. *ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEAST. [*beſte*, Fr.]

1. An animal as diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An irrational animal, oppoſed to man. *Dryden.*
3. A brutal ſavage man.

BE'ASTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *beaſtly.*] Brutality. *Spenſer.*

BE'ASTLY. *a.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Having the nature or form of beaſts. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* preter. *beat*, part. paſſ. *beat*, or *beaten.* [*battre*, French.]

1. To ſtrike; to knock. *Dryden.*
2. To puniſh with ſtripes. *Locke.*
3. To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To comminute by blows. *Broome.*
5. To ſtrike ground; to rouze game. *Prior.*
6. To threſh corn. *Ruth.*
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. *Boyle.*
8. To batter with engines of war. *Judges.*
9. To daſh as water, or bruſh as wind. *Pope.*
10. To tread a path. *Blackmore.*
11. To make a path by treading it. *Locke.*
12. To conquer; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh. *Arbuthnot.*
13. To haraſs; to over-labour. *Hakewell.*
14. To lay; or preſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To depreſs. *Addiſon.*
16. To drive by violence. *Dryden.*
17. To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryden.*
18. *To beat down.* To leſſen the price demanded. *Dryden.*
19. *To beat up.* To attack ſuddenly.
20. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulſatory manner. *Collier.*
2. To daſh, as a flood or ſtorm. *Bacon.*
3. To knock at a door. *Judges.*
4. To throb; to be in agitation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To try different ways; to ſearch. *Pope.*
7. To act upon with violence.
8. To enforce by repetition.

BEAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of ſtriking.

BE'ATEN. *particip.* [from *beat.*]

BE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *beat.*]

1. An inſtrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.
2. A perſon much given to blows.

BEATI'FICAL. } *a.* [*beatificus*, low La.
BEATI'FICK. } Bliſsful. It is uſed of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *beatifick.*] In ſuch a manner as to complete happi.

BEATIFICA'TION. *ſ.* Beatification is acknowledgment made by the pope, the perſon beatified is in heaven, and fore may be reverenced as bleſſed.

To BEA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] bleſs with the completion of celeſtial joyment.

BE'ATING. *ſ.* [from *beat.*] Correcti blows.

BEA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*beatitudo*, Latin.]

1. Bleſſedneſs; felicity; happine.
2. A declaration of bleſſedneſs ma our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *ſ.* [*beau*, Fr.] A man of dreſs.

BE'AVER. *ſ.* [*baviere*, Fr.]

1. An animal, otherwiſe named the amphibious, and remarkable for his building his habitation.
2. A hat of the beſt kind.
3. [*bavire*, Fr.] The part of a helmet covers the face.

BE'AVERED. *ad.* [from *beaver.*] Co with a beaver.

BEAU'ISH. *a.* [from *beau.*] Beſitti beau; foppiſh.

BEAU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *beauty.*] elegant in form.

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner.

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *beauteous.*] The ſtate of being beauteous.

BEAU'TIFUL. *a.* Fair; handſome.

BEAU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *beautiful.*] a beautiful manner.

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] adorn; to embelliſh.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beau.

BEAU'TY. [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That aſſemlage of graces which p the eye.
2. A particular grace.

A beautiful perſon. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

EAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To orn; to beautify. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'TY-SPOT. *ſ.* [from *beauty* and *ſpot.*] ſpot placed to heighten ſome beauty. *Grew.*

AFI'CO. *ſ.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird ke a nightingale; a fig-pecker. *Pope.*

ECA'LM. *v. a.* [from *calm.*] To ſtill the elements. *Dryden.*
To keep a ſhip from motion. *Locke.*
To quiet the mind. *Philips.*

A'ME. The preterite of *become.*

A'USE, *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cauſe.*] r this reaſon that; on this account that. *Hammond.*

ECHA'NCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] befal; to happen to. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHICKS. *ſ.* [βήχια.] Medicines pro- r for relieving coughs.

ECK. *v. a.* [beacan, Saxon.] To make ſign with the head. *Shakeſpeare.*

K. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
A ſign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*
A nod of command. *Pope.*

E'CKEN. *v. n.* To make a ſign. *Addiſon.*

ECLI'P. *v. a.* [of beclyppan, Sax.] To mbrace.

ECO'ME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. et. *I have become.*
To enter into ſome ſtate or condition. *Gen.* ii. 7.
To become of. To be the fate of; to be e end of. *Raleigh.*

ECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and pemen, Saxon.]
To appear in a manner ſuitable to ſome- ing. *Dryden.*
To be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit. *Shakeſpeare. Stillingfleet.*

O'MING. *particip. a.* [from *become.*] hat which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; aceful, *Suckling.*

O'MING. *ſ.* [from *become.*] Behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'MINGLY. *ad.* After a becoming anner.

O'MINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *becoming.*] Ele- nt congruity; propriety. *Grew.*

. *ſ.* [bed, Saxon.]
Something to ſleep on. *Bacon.*
Lodging. *Shakeſpeare.*
Marriage. *Clarendon.*
Bank of earth raiſed in a garden. *Bacon.*
The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Addiſon.*
The place where any thing is generated. *Addiſon.*
A layer; a ſtratum. *Burnet.*
To bring to BED. To deliver of a child.
To make the BED. To put the bed in der after it has been uſed.

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to bed with. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be placed in bed. *Bacon.*
3. To be made partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*
4. To ſow, or plant in the earth. *Mortimer.*
5. To lay in a place of reſt. *Donne.*
6. To lay in order; in ſtrata. *Shakeſp.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wiſeman.*

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to beſprinkle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *daſh.*] To beſpatter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'WB. *v. a.* [from *dawb.*] To beſmear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DCHAMBER. *ſ.* The chamber appropriated to reſt. *Clarendon.*

BE'DCLOTHES. *ſ.* Coverlets ſpread over a bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DDER. } *ſ.* [from *bed.*] The nether-
BE'DETTER. } ſtone of an oil mill.

BE'DDING. *ſ.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to embelliſh. *Norris.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *ſ.* [from bebe, Sax. a prayer and *houſe.*] An hoſpital or almshouſe.

To BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakeſp.*

BE'DFELLOW. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame bed. *Shakeſp.*

To BEDI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To adorn; to dreſs. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To obſcure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out. A low term.

BE'DLAM. *ſ.* corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad.]
1. A madhouſe.
2. A madman. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DLAM. *a.* Belonging to a madhouſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DLAMITE. *ſ.* [from *bedlam.*] A mad man, *Lewis.*

BE'DMAKER. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *maker.*] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *ſ.* [from *bed*
BE'DDING MOULDING. } and *mould.*] A particular moulding. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt.*] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy. *Wiſeman.*

BE'DPRESSER. *ſ.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* To ſoil the clothes. *Swift.*

To BEDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench.*] To drench; to ſoak. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DRID. *a.* [from *bed* and *ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs. *Shakeſp.*

BE'DRITE. *ſ.* The privilege of the married bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDRO'P. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To beſprinkle; to mark as with drops. *Pope.*

BE'DSTEAD. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *ſ.* The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft. *Bacon.*

BEDSWE'RVER. *ſ.* One that is falſe to the bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DTIME. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *time.*] The hour of reſt. *Milton.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* To cover with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt.*] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *ad.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDWA'RF. *v. a.* To make little; to ſtunt; to keep from growth. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *ſ.* [from *bed* and *work.*] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEE. *ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey. *Locke.*
2. An induſtrious and careful perſon.

BEE-EA'TER. *ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A ſpecies of fool ſtones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *ſ.* A place to ſet hives of bees in. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE. *ſ.* The caſe or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *ſ.* One that keeps bees. *Mortimer.*

BEECH. *ſ.* [bece, or boc, Saxon.] A tree that bears maſt. *Dryden.*

BE'ECHEN. *a.* [bucene, Saxon.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden.*

BEEF. *ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food. *Swift.*
2. An ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural *beeves.* *Raleigh.*

BEEF. *a.* Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle.

BEEF-EATER. *a.* A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of To Be.

BEER. *ſ.* [*bir*, Welch.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon.*

BEET. *ſ.* [*beta*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

BE'ETLE. *ſ.* [bytel, Saxon.]

1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheathes, under which he folds his wings. *Shakeſp.*
2. A heavy mallet. *Stillingfl.*

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shak.*

BEETLEBRO'WED. *a.* Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHEA'DED. *a.* Loggerheaded; having a ſtupid head. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ETLESTOCK. *ſ.* The handle of a beetle. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ETRAVE. } *ſ.* Beet.
BE'ET-RADISH. }

BEEVES. *ſ.* [The *plural* of *beef.*] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton.*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* It *befell*, it *hath befallen.*

1. To happen to. *Addiſ.*
2. To come to paſs. *Milton.*
3. *To befall of.* To become of. Not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* To ſuit; to be ſuitable to. *Milton.*

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool.*] To infatuate; to fool; to make fooliſh. *Shak.*

BEFO'RE. *prep.* [bipon, Saxon.]

1. Further onward in place. *Dryden.*
2. In the front of; not behind. *Par. Lo.*
3. In the preſence of. *Dryden.*
4. In ſight of. *Shakeſp.*
5. Under the cognizance of. *Dryden.*
6. In the power of. *Dryden.*
7. By the impulſe of ſomething behind. *Shakeſp.*
8. Preceding in time. *Dryden.*
9. In preference to.
10. Prior to.
11. Superior to.

BEFO'RE. *ad.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time. *Par. Lo.*
2. In time paſt. *Dryden.*
3. In ſome time lately paſt.
4. Previouſly to.
5. To this time; hitherto. *Dryden.*
6. Already. *Dryden.*
7. Further onward in place. *Shakeſp.*

BEFO'REHAND. *ad.*

1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation. *Addiſ.*
2. Previouſly; by way of preparation.
3. In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as more has been received than expended.
4. At firſt; before any thing is done. *L'Eſtr.*

BEFO'RETIME. *ad.* Formerly.

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. a.* To betide. *Shakeſp.*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* To make foul; to

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* To favour; to kind to.

To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* To decorate, as fringes.

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To upon alms.

EG. *v. a.*
To ask; to seek by petition. *Matth.*
To take any thing for granted. *Burnet.*
EGE'T. *v. a.* I *bego'*, or *begat*; I have *otten.* [begetran, Saxon.]
To generate; to procreate. *Iſaiah.*
To produce, as effects. *Shakeſpeare.*
To produce, as accidents. *Denham.*
E'TTER. *ſ.* [from *beget.*] He that creates, or begets. *Locke.*
GAR. *ſ.* [from *beg*; properly *begger.*]
One who lives upon alms. *Broome.*
A petitioner. *Dryden.*
One who aſſumes what he does not ve. *Tillotſon.*
E'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh. *Gram.*
To deprive. *Shakeſpeare.*
To exhauſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
GARLINESS. *ſ.* [from *beggarly.*] The e of being beggarly.
GARLY. *a.* [from *beggar.*] Mean; r; indigent. *South.*
GARLY. *ad.* [from *beggar.*] Mean- deſpicably. *Hooker.*
GARY. *ſ.* [from *beggar.*] Indigence. *Swift.*
EGI'N. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I have un. [beginnan, Saxon.]
To enter upon ſomething new. *Cowley.*
To commence any action or ſtate. *Ezekiel. Prior.*
To enter upon exiſtence.
To have its original. *Pope.*
To take riſe. *Dryden.*
To come into act. *Dryden.*
EGI'N. *v. a.*
To do the firſt act of any thing. *Pope.*
To trace from any thing as the firſt und. *Locke.*
To begin with. To enter upon. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
I'NNER. *ſ.* [from *begin.*]
He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, ny thing. *Hooker.*
An unexperienced attempter. *Hooker.*
INNING. *ſ.* [from *begin.*]
The firſt original, or cauſe. *Swift.*
The entrance into act, or being. *Denham.*
The ſtate in which any thing firſt is. *Dryden.*
The rudiments, or firſt grounds. *Locke.*
The firſt part of any thing. *Pope.*
EGI'RD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I e *begirt.*
To bind with a girdle. *Milton.*
To ſurround; to encircle. *Prior.*
To ſhut in with a ſiege; to beleaguer. *Clarendon.*
LERBEG. *ſ.* [Turkiſh.] The chief erior of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw.*]
To bite; to eat away. *Shakeſpeare.*
BEGO'NE. *interject.* Go away; hence; away. *Addiſon.*
BEGO'T. } The *particip. paſſive* of the
BEGO'TTEN. } verb *beget.*
To BEGRE'ASE. *v. a.* To ſoil or dawb with fat matter.
To BEGRI'ME. *v. a.* To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
To BEGU'ILE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile.*]
1. To impoſe upon; to delude. *Milton. South.*
2. To deceive; to evade. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To deceive pleaſingly; to amuſe. *Daviet.*
BEGU'N. The *participle paſſive* of *begin.*
BEHA'LF. *ſ.* [from *behoof*, profit.]
1. Favour; cauſe. *Clarendon.*
2. Vindication; ſupport. *Addiſon.*
To BEHA'VE. *v. a.* To carry; to conduct. *Atterbury.*
To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's ſelf.
BEHA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [from *behave.*]
1. Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad. *Sidney.*
2. External appearance. 1 *Sam.* xxi.
3. Geſture; manner of action. *Hooker.*
4. Elegance of manners; gracefulneſs. *Sidney.*
5. Conduct; general practice; courſe of life. *Locke.*
6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution. *L'Eſtrange.*
To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*]
To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*
BEHE'LD. *participle paſſive* from *behold.*
BE'HEMOTH. *ſ.* The *hippopotamus*, or river-horſe. *Job.*
BE'HEN. } *ſ.* Valentine root. *Dict.*
BEN. }
BEHE'ST. *ſ.* [hæſt, Saxon.] Command; precept. *Fairfax.*
To BEHI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight.* [from haxan, Saxon.]
1. To promiſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To entruſt; to commit. *Spenſer.*
BEHI'ND. *prep.* [hindan, Saxon.]
1. At the back of another. *Knolles.*
2. On the back part. *Mark.*
3. Towards the back. *Judges.*
4. Following another. 2 *Sam.*
5. Remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged. *Pope.*
7. At a diſtance from ſomething going before. *Dryden.*
8. Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
9. On the other ſide of ſomething. *Dryden.*
BEHI'ND. *ad.* Out of ſight; in a ſtate of concealment. *Locke.*

BE-

BEHI'NDHAND. *ad.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]
1. In a ſtate in which rents or profits are anticipated. *Locke.*
2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. *Spectator.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld,* or *beholden.* [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to ſee. *Dryden.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* See; lo. *Geneſis. Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN. *part. a.* [*gehouden*, Dutch.] Bound in gratitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *behold.*] Spectator. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING. *a.* Beholden.

BEHO'LDING. *ſ.* Obligation. *Carew.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *beholding*, miſtaken for *beholden.*] The ſtate of being obliged. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *ſ.* [from *behoove.*] Profit; advantage. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behopan, Saxon.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*

BEHO'OVEFUL. *a.* [from *behoof.*] Uſeful; profitable. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *ad.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; uſefully. *Spenſer.*

To BEHO'WL. *v. a.* To howl at. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ING. *ſ.* [from *be.*]
1. Exiſtence; oppoſed to nonentity. *Davies.*
2. A particular ſtate or condition. *Pope.*
3. The perſon exiſting. *Dryden.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since.

BE IT SO. A phraſe, *ſuppoſe it to be ſo.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump. *Swift.*

BE'LAMIE. *ſ.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenſer.*

BE'LAMOUR. *ſ.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] A gallant; a lover. *Spenſer.*

BELA'TED. [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted. *Milton.*

To BELA'Y. *v. a.*
1. To block up; to ſtop the paſſage. *Dryden.*
2. To place in ambuſh. *Spenſer.*
3. To *belay* a rope; to ſplice; to mend a rope by laying one end over another.

To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]
1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To iſſue out by eructation. *Dryden.*

To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach. *Pope.*

BELCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of eructation.
2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*

BE'LDAM. *ſ.* [*belle dame*, Fr.]
1. An old woman.
2. A hag. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To beſiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGURER. *ſ.* [from *beleagur.*] One that beſieges a place.

BELEMNI'TES. *ſ.* [from βέλος, a dart.] Arrowhead, or finger-ſtone.

BELFLO'WER. *ſ.* A plant.

BELFO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *found.*] He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

BE'LFRY. *ſ.* [*beffroy*, in French, a tower.] The place where the bells are rung.

BELGA'RD. *ſ.* [*belle égard.* Fr.] A glance.

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie.*]
1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.
2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood.
3. To calumniate.
4. To give a falſe repreſentation of a thing.

BELI'EF. *ſ.* [from *believe.*]
1. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves.
2. The theological virtue of faith; confidence of the truths of religion.
3. Religion; the body of tenets held.
4. Perſuaſion; opinion.
5. The thing believed.
6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVEABLE. *a.* [from *believe.*] Credible.

To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [belyfan, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another.
2. To put confidence in the veracity of one.

To BELI'EVE. *v. n.*
1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing.
2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.

BELI'EVER. *ſ.* [from *believe.*]
1. He that believes, or gives credit.
2. A profeſſor of chriſtianity.

BELI'EVINGLY. *ad.* [from *to believe.*] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *ad.* [from *like*; as, by *likelihood.*]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps.
2. Sometimes in a ſenſe of irony.

BELI'VE. *ad.* [bilive, Saxon.] Speedily; quickly.

BELL. *ſ.* [bel, Saxon.]
1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal formed to make a noiſe by the act of an inſtrument ſtriking againſt it.
2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers. *Shakeſp.*
3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal put

d, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, hen it is ſhaken by bounding againſt the des, gives a ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt.
BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow n the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*
LL-FASHIONED. *a* [from *bell* and *ſhion.*] Having the form of a bell. *Mortimer.*
LLE. *ſ.* [*beau, belle,* Fr.] A young lady. *Pope.*
LLES LETTRES. *ſ.* [Fr.] Polite literature. *Tatler.*
LLIBONE. *ſ.* [*belle & bonne,* Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. Not in preſent uſe. *Spenſer.*
L'IGEROUS. *a.* [*belliger,* Lat.] Waging war.
BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]
. To make a noiſe as a bull. *Dryden.*
. To make any violent outcry. *Shakeſp.*
. To vociferate; to clamour. *Tatler.*
. To roar as the ſea, or the wind. *Dryden.*
LLOWS. *ſ.* [bilig, Sax.] The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire. *Sidney.*
LLUINE. *a.* [*belluinus,* Lat.] Beaſtly; brutal. *Atterbury.*
LLY. *ſ.* [*balg,* Dutch.]
. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels. *Shakeſpeare.*
. The womb. *Congreve.*
. That part of a man which requires food. *Hayward.*
. That part of any thing which ſwells out to a larger capacity. *Bacon.*
. Any place in which ſomething is incloſed. *Jonah.*
BE'LLY. *v. n.* To hang out; to bulge out. *Creech.*
LLYACHE. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] The cholick.
LLYBOUND. *a.* Coſtive.
LLY-FRETTING. *ſ.* [With farriers.] The chaffing of a horſe's belly with the girt.
LLYFUL. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *full.*] As much food as fills the belly.
LLYGOD. *ſ.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A glutton. *Hakewell.*
LLY-TIMBER. *ſ.* Food. *Prior.*
LMAN. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing a bell. *Swift.*
LMETAL. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper and one of braſs. *Newton.*
E'LOCK. *v. a.* To faſten. *Shakeſp.*
LO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen,* Dutch.]
1. To be the property of. *Ruth.*
2. To be the province or buſineſs of. *Shakeſpeare Boyle.*
3. To adhere, or be appendent to. *Luke.*
4. To have relation to. 1 *Sam.*
5. To be the quality or attribute of. *Cheyne.*
6. To be referred to. 1 *Cor.*

BELO'VED. *a.* Loved; dear. *Milton.*
BELO'W. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]
1. Under in place; not ſo high. *Shakeſp.*
2. Inferiour in dignity. *Addiſon.*
3. Inferiour in excellence. *Felton.*
4. Unworthy of; unbefitting. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *ad.*
1. In the lower place. *Dryden.*
2. On earth, in oppoſition to *heaven.* *Smith.*
3. In hell; in the region of the dead. *Tickell.*

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt.*] To treat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*
BELSWA'GGER. *ſ.* A whoremaſter. *Drydens*
BELT. *ſ.* [belt, Sax.] A girdle; a cincture. *South.*
BELWE'THER. *ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck. Whence *to bear the* bell. *Howel.*
To BEMA'D. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shakeſp.*
To BEMI'RE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or incumber in the mire. *Swift.*
To BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *To moan.*] To lament; to bewail. *Addiſon.*
BEMO'ANER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter.
To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *moil,* from *mouiller,* Fr.] To bedrabble; to bemire. *Shakeſpeare.*
To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* To make monſtrous. *Shakeſpeare.*
BEMU'SED *a.* Overcome with muſing. *Pope.*
BENCH. *ſ.* [benc, Saxon.]
1. A ſeat. *Dryden.*
2. A ſeat of juſtice. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench.* *Dryden.*

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with benches. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeat upon the bench. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers,* who have been readers. *Blount.*
To BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended,* or *bent.* [benden, Saxon.]
1. To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.*
2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*
3. To apply. *Hooker.*
4. To put any thing in order for uſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. To incline. *Pope.*

6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive.
7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow. *Camden.*

To BEND. *v. n.*
1. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To reſolve; to determine. *Addiſon.*
4. To be ſubmiſſive; to bow. *Iſaiah.*

BEND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip.

BE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated.

BE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *to bend.*]
1. The perſon who bends.
2. The inſtrument with which anv thing is bent. *Wilkins.*

BE'NDWITH. *ſ.* An herb.

BENE'APED. *a.* [from *neap.*] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoð, Saxon.]
1. Under; lower in place. *Prior.*
2. Under. *Dryden.*
3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.
4. Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *ad.*
1. In a lower place; under. *Amos.*
2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven.* *Exodus.*

BE'NEDICT. *a.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]
1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs. *Milton.*
2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing. *Bacon.*
3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received. *Ray.*
4. The form of inſtituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]
1. The act of conferring a benefit.
2. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *ſ.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings. *Dryden.*

BE'NEFICED. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE. *ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] Active goodneſs. *Dryden.*

BENE'FICENT. *a.* [from *beneficus*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]
1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable. *Tillotſon.*
2. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *beneficial.*] Uſefulneſs; profit.

BENEFI'CIARY. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another.

BENEFI'CIARY. *ſ.* He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

BE'NEFIT. *ſ.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]
1. A kindneſs; a favour conferred.
2. Advantage; profit; uſe.
3. [In law.] *Benefit of clergy* is, that a man being found guilty of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and ſet free, if the ordinary's commiſſioner, ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit clericus.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to.

To BE'NEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage.

BENE'MPT. *a.* Appointed; marked out.

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To enſnare.

BENE'VOLENCE. *ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]
1. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs.
2. The good done; the charity given.
3. A kind of tax.

BENE'VOLENT. *a.* [*benevolens*, Lat.] Kind; having good-will.

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *ſ.* The ſame with *benevolence.*

BENGA'L. *ſ.* A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff.

BE'NJAMIN. *ſ.* [*Benzoin.*] The name of a tree, and of a gum.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]
1. To ſurprize with the coming on of night.
2. To involve in darkneſs; to embarraſs by want of light.

BENI'GN. *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.]
1. Kind; generous; liberal.
2. Wholeſome; not malignant. *Arbuthnot.*

BENI'GN *Diſeaſe*, is when all the ſymptoms appear favourably.

BENI'GNESS. *ſ.* [from *benign.*] The ſame with *benignity.*

BENI'GNITY. *ſ.* [from *benign.*]
1. Graciouſneſs; actual kindneſs.
2. Salubrity; wholeſome quality.

BENI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly.

BE'NISON. *ſ.* [*benir*, Fr. to bleſs.] Bleſſing; benediction.

BE'NNET. *ſ.* An herb.

BENT. *ſ.* [from the verb *to bend.*]
1. The ſtate to being bent.
2. Degree of flexure.
3. Declivity.
4. Utmoſt power.
5. Application.

. Application of the mind. *Locke.*
. Inclination; diſpoſition towards ſome-thing. *Milton.*
. Determination; fixed purpoſe. *Hooker.*
. Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition. *Dryden.*
. Tendency; flexion. *Locke.*
o. A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs.* *Bacon.*

'NTING *Time* [from *bent.*] The time hen pigeons feed on bents before peas are ipe. *Dryden.*

BENU'M. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
. To make torpid. *Fairfax.*
. To ſtupify. *Dryden.*

NZO'IN. *ſ.* A medicinal kind of reſin mported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly alled *benjamin.* *Boyle.*

BEPAI'NT. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover ith paint. *Shakeſp.*

BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To ark with pinches. *Chapman.*

BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piſs.*] To wet with rine. *Derham.*

BEQUE'ATH. *v. a.* [cpiꝺ, Saxon, a ill.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*

QUE'ST. *ſ.* Something left by will. *Hale.*

BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To ill with noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

'REERRY. *ſ.* [*berberis.*] A berry of a harp taſte, uſed for pickles. *Bacon.*

BERE'AVE. *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved,* or *eraft.* [beneoꝛian, Saxon.]
. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. *Bentley.*
. To take away from. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'FT. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave.*

RGAMO'T. *ſ.* [*bergamotte,* Fr.]
. A ſort of pear.
. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn rom a fruit produced by ingrafting a le-mon tree on a bergamot pear ſtock.
. A ſort of ſcented ſnuff.

BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To elebrate in rhyme, or verſes. *Pope.*

RLI'N. *ſ.* A coach of a particular form. *Swift.*

BERO'B. *v. a.* [from *rob.*] To rob; to lunder. *Spenſer.*

'RRY. *ſ.* [beꝛiꝛ, Saxon.] Any ſmall ruit, with many ſeeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ear berries.

'RTRAM. *ſ.* Baſtard pellitory.

'RYL. *ſ.* [*beryllus,* Latin.] A kind of recious ſtone. *Milton.*

BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen.*] To helter; to conceal. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESE'ECH. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought,* I have *beſought.* [from ꝓecan, Saxon.]
. To intreat; to ſupplicate; to implore. *Philemon.*
2. To beg; to aſk. *Sprat.*

To BESE'EM. *v. n.* [*beziemen,* Dutch.] To become; to be fit. *Hooker.*

BESE'EN. *part.* Adapted; adjuſted. *Spenſer.*

To BESE'T. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet,* I have *beſet.* [beꝛiꝛtan, Saxon.]
1. To beſiege; to hem in. *Addiſon.*
2. To embarraſs; to perplex. *Rowe.*
3. To waylay; to ſurround. *Locke.*
4. To fall upon; to haraſs. *Spenſer.*

To BESHRE'W. *v. a.* [*beſchryen,* Germ. to enchant.]
1. To wiſh a curſe to. *Dryden.*
2. To happen ill to. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide.*]
BESI'DES. }
1. At the ſide of another; near. *Fairfax.*
2. Over and above. *Hale.*
3. Not according to, though not in direct contrariety. *South.*
4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviation from. *Hudibras.*

BESI'DE. }
BESI'DES. } *ad.*
1. Over and above. *Tillotſon.*
2. Not in this number; beyond this claſs. *Pope.*

BESI'DERY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

To BESI'EGE. *v. a.* [from *ſiege.*] To beleaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESIE'GER. *ſ.* [from *beſiege.*] One employed in a ſiege. *Swift.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber.*] To dawb; to ſmear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſmear.*]
1. To bedawb. *Denham.*
2. To ſoil; to foul. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMI'RCH. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMO'KE. *v. a.*
1. To foul with ſmoke.
2. To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BE'SOM. *ſ.* [beꝛm, Saxon.] An inſtrument to ſweep with. *Bacon.*

To BESO'RT. *v. a.* [from *ſort.*] To ſuit; to fit. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot.*]
1. To infatuate; to ſtupify. *Milton.*
2. To make to doat. *Dryden.*

BESO'UGHT [*See* BESEECH.]

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle.*] To adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter.*]
1. To ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water. *Swift.*
2. To aſperſe with infamy.

To BESPA'WL. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPEAK. *v. a.* I *beſpoke*, or *beſpake*, I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken*.

1. To order, to intreat any thing beforehand. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology. *Dryden.*

3. To forebode. *Swift.*

4. To ſpeak to; to addreſs. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to ſhew. *Addiſon.*

BESPE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *beſpeak.*] He that beſpeaks any thing. *Wotton.*

To BESPE'CKLE. *v. a* [from *ſpeckle.*] To mark with ſpeckles or ſpots.

To BESPE'W. *v. a.* [from *ſpew.*] To dawb with ſpew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *ſpice.*] To ſeaſon with ſpices. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESPI'T. *v. a* [from *ſpit.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To BESPO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots. *Mortimer.*

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over. *Denham.*

To BESPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſprinkle.*] To ſprinkle over. *Brown.*

To BESPU'TTER *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to dawb any thing by ſputtering.

BEST. *a.* the ſuperlative of *good.* [beꝛt, Sax.]

1. Moſt good. *Hooker.*

2. *The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour. *Bacon.*

3. *To make the beſt.* To carry to its greateſt perfection; to improve to the utmoſt. *Bacon.*

BEST. *ad.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs. *Deuteronomy.*

To BESTA'IN. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTE'AD. *v. a.* [from *ſtead.*]

1. To profit. *Milton.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. *Iſaiah.*

BE'STIAL. *a.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Belonging to a beaſt. *Dryden.*

2. Brutal; carnal. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *beſtial.*] The quality of beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

BE'STIALLY. *ad.* [from *beſtial.*] Brutally.

To BESTI'CK. *v. a.* pretet. I *beſtuck*, I have *beſtuck.* [from *ſtick.*] To ſtick over with any thing. *Milton.*

To BESTI'R. *v. a.* [from *ſtir.*] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*

To BESTO'W. *v. a.* [*beſteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.*

2. To give as charity. *Hooker.*

3. To give in marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To give as a preſent. *Dryden.*

5. To apply. *Swift.*

6. To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.*

7. To lay up; to ſtow; to place.

BESTO'WER. *ſ.* [from *beſtow.*] Giver; diſpoſer. *Stillingfleet.*

BESTRA'UGHT. *particip.* Diſtracted; mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTRE'W. *v. a.* particip. paſſ. *ſtrewed*, or *beſtrown.* To ſprinkle over. *Milton.*

To BESTRI'DE. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*, or I *beſtrode*, I have *beſtrid*, *beſtrode*, or *beſtridden.*

1. To ſtride over any thing; to have a thing between one's legs. *Wiſeman.*

2. To ſtep over. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESTU'D. *v. a.* [from *ſtud.*] To adorn with ſtuds. *Milton.*

BET. *ſ.* [from beꝛan, to increaſe.] A wager. *Prior.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager. *Ben Jonſon.*

To BETA'KE. *v. a.* preter. *I betook*; part. paſſ. *betaken.*

1. To take; to ſeize. *Spenſer.*

2. To have recourſe to. *Hooker.*

3. To move; to remove. *Milton.*

To BETE'EM. *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to afford. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETHI'NK. *v. a.* I *bethought.* [from *think.*] To recal to reflection. *Raleigh.*

To BETHRA'L. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETHU'MP. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETI'DE. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*, part. paſſ. *betide.* [from tiꝺ, Saxon.]

1. To happen to; to befal. *Milton.*

2. To come to paſs; to fall out; to happen. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To become. *Shakeſpeare.*

BETI'ME. } *ad.* [from *by* and *time.*]
BETI'MES. }

1. Seaſonably; early. *Milton.*

2. Soon; before long time has paſſed. *Tillotſon.*

3. Early in the day. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'TLE. } *ſ.* An Indian plant, called
BE'TRE. } ter pepper.

To BETO'KEN. *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent. *Hooker.*

2. To foreſhew; to preſignify. *Thomſon.*

BE'TONY. *ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.

BETO'OK. *irreg. pret.* [from *betake.*]

To BETO'SS. *v. a.* [from *toſs.*] To diſturb; to agitate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BETRA'Y. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies. *Knolles.*

2. To diſcover that which has been truſted to ſecrecy.

3. To make liable to ſomething inconvenient. *King Charles. Addiſon.*

4. To ſhow; to diſcover.

BETRA'YER

RA'YER. *ſ.* [from *betray.*] He that rays; a traitor. *Hooker.*

TRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; reſs; to grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth.*] To contract to any one; to affiance. *Cowley.*

To nominate to a biſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

TRU'ST. *v. a.* [from *truſt.*] To en-t; to put into the power of another. *Watts.*

TTER. *a.* the *comparative* of *good.* ɔeɒa, Saxon.] Having good qualities greater degree than ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'TTER.

The ſuperiority; the advantage. *Prior.*

Improvement. *Dryden.*

TTER. *a.* [from *well.*] Well in a greater ree. *Dryden.*

E'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.*

To ſurpaſs; to exceed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To advance. *Bacon.*

TTER. *ſ.* Superiour in goodneſs. *Hooker.*

TTOR. *ſ.* [from to *bet.*] One that lays or wagers. *Addiſon.*

TTY. *ſ.* An inſtrument to break open rs. *Arbuthnot.*

WE'EN. *prep.* [bɒtpeonan, Saxon.] In the intermediate ſpace. *Pope.*

From one to another. *Bacon.*

Belonging to two in partnerſhip. *Locke.*

Bearing relation to two. *South.*

Noting difference of one from the other. *Locke.*

WI'XT. *prep.* [bɒtpyx, Saxon.] Be-en.

EL. } *ſ.* In maſonry and joinery, a kind IL. } of ſquare, one leg of which is quently crooked. *Swift.*

'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

ERAGE. *ſ.* [from *bevere*, to drink, ian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dryden.*

Y. [*beva*, Italian.]

A flock of birds.

A company; an aſſembly. *Pope.*

WA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To be-n; to lament. *Denham.*

WA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware.*] regard with caution; to be ſuſpicious anger from. *Pope.*

WE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep or upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'T. *v. a.* To wet; to moiſten. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe athleſs places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*

WI'TCH. *v. a.*

To injure by witchcraft. *Dryden.*

To charm; to pleaſe irreſiſtibly. *Sidney.*

BEWI'TCHERY. *ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; charm. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT. *ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [bepnezan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to diſcover perfidiouſly. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſhew; to make viſible. *Sidney.*

BEWRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; diſcoverer. *Addiſon.*

BEYO'ND *prep.* [beȝeonꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a diſtance not reached. *Pope.*
2. On the farther ſide of. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Farther onward than. *Herbert.*
4. Paſt; out of the reach of. *Bentley.*
5. Above; exceeding; to a greater degree than. *Locke.*
6. Above in excellence. *Dryden.*
7. Remote from; not within the ſphere of. *Dryden.*
8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive. *Theſſalon.*

BE'ZEL. } *ſ.* That part of a ring in which
BE'ZIL. } the ſtone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *ſ.* A medicinal ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, brought from the Eaſt Indies.

BEZOA'RDICK. *a.* [from *bezoar.*] Compounded with *bezoar.* *Floyer.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *a.* [from *binus* and
BIA'NGULOUS. } *angulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles.

BI'AS. *ſ.* [*biais*, Fr.]

1. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtraight line. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe. *Dryden.*
3. Propenſion; inclination. *Dryden.*

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to one ſide. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *ad.* Wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

BIB. *ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children over their clothes. *Addiſ.*

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to ſip. *Camden.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BI'BBER. *ſ.* [from *to bib.*] A tippler.

BI'BLE. *ſ.* [from βιβλιον, a book; called by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. *Tillotſon. Watts.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [from βιβλος and γραφω.] A tranſcriber; a writer of literary hiſtory.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS. *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moiſture. *Thomſon.*

BICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*bicapſularis*, Lat.] A plant whoſe ſeed pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE. *s.* A colour used in painting. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. } *a.* [*biciptis*, Latin.]
BICI'PITOUS. }
1. Having two heads. *Brown.*
2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm. *Brown.*

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh.]
1. To skirmish; to fight off and on. *Sidney.*
2. To quiver; to play backward and forward. *Milton.*

BI'CKERER. *s.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BI'CKERN. *s.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron.*] An iron ending in a point. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNE. } *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having
BICO'RNOUS. } two horns. *Brown.*

BICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *lade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [biban, Saxon.]
1. To desire; to ask; to invite. *Shakesp.*
2. To command; to order. *Watts.*
3. To offer; to propose. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To proclaim; to offer. *Gay.*
5. To pronounce; to declare. *Bacon.*
6. To denounce. *Waller.*
7. To pray. *John.*

BI'DALE. *s.* [from *bid* and *ale.*] An invitation to drink. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN. *part. pass.* [from *to bid.*]
1. Invited. *Bacon.*
2. Commanded. *Pope.*

BI'DDER. *s.* [from *to bid.*] One who offers or proposes a price. *Addison.*

BI'DDING. *s.* [from *bid.*] Command; order. *Milton.*

To BIDE. *v. a* [biban, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer. *Dryden.*

To BIDE. *v. n.*
1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. *Milton.*
2. To remain in a place. *Shakespeare.*

BIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BI'DING. *s.* [from *bide.*] Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BIE'NNIAL. *a.* [*biennis*, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray.*

BIER. *s.* [from *to bear.*] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton.*

BI'ESTINGS. *s.* [byrning, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. *Dryden.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*bifarius*, Latin.] Twofold.

BI'FEROUS. *a.* [*biferens*, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID. } *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Opening
BI'FIDATED. } with a cleft.

BI'FOLD. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double. *Shakespeare.*

BIFO'RMED. *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms.

BIFU'RCATED. *a.* [*binus* and *furca.*] Shooting out into two heads. *Wood.*

BIFURCA'TION. *s.* [*binus* and *furca.*] A division into two.

BIG. *a.*
1. Having comparative bulk.
2. Great in bulk; large. *Tillotson.*
3. Teeming; pregnant. *Waller.*
4. Full of something. *Addison.*
5. Distended; swoln. *Shakespeare.*
6. Great in air and mien; proud. *Addison.*
7. Great in spirit; brave. *Shakespeare.*

BI'GAMIST. *s.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy.

BI'GAMY. *s.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] The crime of having two wives at once. *Arbuthnot.*

BIGBE'LLIED. *a.* [from *big* and *belly.*] Pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

BI'GGIN. *s.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap. *Shakespeare.*

BI'GLY. *ad.* [from *big.*] Tumidly; loftily. *Dryden.*

BI'GNESS. *s.* [from *big.*]
1. Greatness of quantity.
2. Size; greater or smaller. *Newton.*

BI'GOT. *s.* A man unreasonably devoted to certain party, or to certain opinions. *Watts.*

BI'GOTED. *a.* [from *bigot.*] Blindly possessed in favour of something. *Collier.*

BI'GOTRY. *s.* [from *bigot.*]
1. Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts.*
2. The practice of a bigot.

BI'GSWOLN. *a.* [from *big* and *swoln.*] Turgid. *Addison.*

BI'LANDER. *s.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel used for the carriage of goods. *Dryden.*

BI'LBERRY. *s.* [bilix, Sax. a bladder, and *berry.*] Whortleberry.

BI'LBO. *s.* [from *bilboa.*] A rapier; a sword. *Shakespeare.*

BI'LBOES. *s.* A sort of stocks. *Shakespeare.*

BILE. *s.* [*bilis*, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct.

BILE. *s.* [bile, Saxon.] A sore angry swelling. *Shakespeare.*

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak.

BI'LIARY. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'LINGSGATE. *s.* Ribaldry; foul language.

BI'LINGUOUS. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile.

To BILK. *v. a.* [*bilaican*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud.

/. [bile, Saxon.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*

/. [bille, Saxon.] A kind of hatchet a hooked point. *Temple.*

/. [*billet*, French.] written paper of any kind. *Shakesp.* n account of money. *Bacon.* law presented to the parliament. *Bacon.*

n act of parliament. *Atterbury.* physician's prescription. *Dryden.* n advertisement. *Dryden.*

L. *v. n.* To caress, as doves by join- bills. *Ben Jonson.*

L. *v. a.* To publish by an advertise- t. *L'Estrange.*

ET. *f.* [*billet*, French.] small paper; a note. *Clarendon.* *Billet doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love-letter. *Pope.*

small log of wood for the chimney. *Digby.*

LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] o direct a soldier by a ticket where he lodge. *Shakespeare.* o quarter soldiers. *Clarendon.*

ARDS. *f. without a singular.* [*billiard*, ch.] A kind of play. *Boyle.*

OW. *f.* [*bilge*, German.] A wave n. *Denham.*

LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To , or roll. *Prior.*

OWY. *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomson.*

. [binne, Saxon.] A place where d, corn, or wine is reposited. *Swift.*

RY. *a.* [from *binus*, Latin.] Two; le.

ND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; participle *bound*, or *bounden*. [binban, Saxon.] o confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job.*

o gird; to enwrap. *Proverbs.* o fasten to any thing. *Joshua.* o fasten together. *Matthew.* o cover a wound with dressings. *Wiseman.*

o compel; to constrain. *Hale.* o oblige by stipulation. *Pope.* o confine; to hinder. *Shakespeare.* o make costive. *Bacon.* To restrain. *Felton.*

To bind to. To oblige to serve some *Dryden.*

To bind over. To oblige to make ap- nce. *Addison.*

ND. *v. n.* o contract; to grow stiff. *Mortimer.* o be obligatory. *Locke.*

/. A species of hops. *Mortimer.*

ER. *f.* [from *to bind.*] man whose trade it is to bind .

2. A man that binds sheaves. *Chapman.*
3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with. *Wiseman.*

BI'NDING. *f.* [from *bind.*] A bandage. *Tatler.*

BI'NDWEED. *f.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

BI'NOCLE. *f.* A telescope fitted so with two tubes, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes.

BINO'CULAR. *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having two eyes. *Derham.*

BIO'GRAPHER. *f.* [βίος and γράφω.] A writer of lives. *Addison.*

BIO'GRAPHY. *f.* [βίος and γράφω.] Writing the lives of men is called *biography*. *Watts.*

BI'PAROUS. *a.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE. *a.* [*binus* and *partior*, Latin.] Having two correspondent parts.

BIPARTI'TION. *f.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two.

BI'PED. *f.* [*bipes*, Latin.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*

BI'PEDAL. *a.* [*bipedalis*, Latin.] Two feet in length.

BIPE'NNATED. *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Latin.] Having two wings. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [of *bis* and πέταλον.] Consisting of two flower leaves.

BI'QUADRATE. } *f.* The fourth power
BIQUADRA'TICK. } arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree.* *f.* [birc, Saxon.] A tree.

BI'RCHEN. *a.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch. *Pope.*

BIRD. *f.* [bird, or brid, Saxon.] A general term of the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakesp.*

BI'RDBOLT. *f.* A small arrow. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RDCATCHER. *f.* One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDER. *f.* [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDINGPIECE. *f.* A gun to shoot birds with. *Shakespeare.*

BI'RDLIME. *f.* [from *bird* and *lime*] A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled. *Dryden.*

BI'RDSMAN. *f.* A birdcatcher. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDSEYE. *f.* The name of a plant.

BI'RDSFOOT. *f.* A plant.

BI'RDSNEST. *f.* An herb.

BI'RDSTONGUE. *f.* An herb.

BI'RGANDER. *f.* A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRT. *f.* A fish; the turbot.

BIRTH. *ſ.* [beopꝺ, Saxon.]
1. The act of coming into life. *Dryden.*
2. Extraction; lineage. *Denham.*
3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent. *Dryden.*
4. The condition in which any man is born. *Dryden.*
5. Thing born. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. The act of bringing forth. *Milton.*

BI'RTHDAY. *ſ.* [from *birth* and *day*.] The day on which any one is born.

BI'RTHDOM. *ſ.* Privilege of birth. *Shakeſp.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *ſ.* [from *birth* and *night*.] The night in which any one is born. *Milton.*

BI'RTHPLACE. *ſ.* Place where any one is born. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *ſ.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſt born. *Addiſon.*

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *a.* Strangled in being born. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'RTHWORT. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BI'SCOTIN. ſ. A confection.

BI'SCUIT. *ſ.* [*bis* and *cuit*, French.]
1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea. *Knolles.*
2. Compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [*binus* and *ſeco*, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

BISE'CTION. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP. *ſ.* [biꝛcop, Saxon.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South.*

BI'SHOP. *ſ.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church. *Donne.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *ſ.* [biꝛcopꝛice, Sax.] The dioceſe of a biſhop. *Bacon.*

BI'SHOPSWEED. *ſ.* A plant.

BISK. *ſ.* [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*

BI'SMUTH. *ſ.* Marcaſite; a hard, white brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia.

BI'SSEXTILE. *ſ.* [*bis* and *ſextilis*, Latin.] Leap year. *Brown.*

BI'SSON. *a.* Blind. *Shakeſpeare.*

BI'STRE. ſ. [French.] A colour made of chimney-ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water.

BI'STORT. *ſ.* A plant called *ſnakeweed*.

BI'STOURY. *ſ.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions.

BISU'LCOUS. *a.* [*biſulcus*, Latin.] Cloven-footed. *Brown.*

BIT. *ſ.* [biꝛol, Saxon.] A bridle; the bit-mouth. *Addiſon.*

BIT. *ſ.*
1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.
2. A ſmall piece of any thing.
3. A Spaniſh Weſt-Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.
4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſame degree.

To BIT. *v. a.* To put the bridle upon horſe.

BITCH. *ſ.* [biꝛꝛe, Saxon.]
1. The female of the canine kind.
2. A name of reproach for a woman.

To BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. pa. have *bit*, or *bitten*. [biꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth.
2. To give pain by cold.
3. To hurt or pain with reproach.
4. To cut; to wound.
5. To make the mouth ſmart with acrid taſte.
6. To cheat; to trick.

To BITE. *v. n.* To take the bait.

BITE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth.
2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait.
3. A cheat; a trick.
4. A ſharper.

BI'TER. *ſ.* [from *bite*.]
1. He that bites.
2. A fiſh apt to take the bait.
3. A tricker; a deceiver.

BI'TTACLE. *ſ.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed.

BI'TTER. *a.* [biꝛeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood.
2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere.
3. Calamitous; miſerable.
4. Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical.
5. Unpleaſing or hurtful.

BI'TTERGROUND. *ſ.* A plant.

BI'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *bitter*.]
1. With a bitter taſte.
2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; mitouſly.
3. Sharply; ſeverely.

BI'TTERN. *ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird of long legs, which feeds upon fiſh.

BI'TTERN. *ſ.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making ſalt.

BI'TTERNESS. *ſ.* [from *bitter*.]
1. A bitter taſte.
2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacable
3. Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper.
4. Satire; piquancy; keenneſs of reproof
5. Sor

…, Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake.*
…TTERSWEET. *ſ.* An apple which has … compounded taſte. *South.*
…TTOUR. *ſ.* The bittern. *Dryden.*
…TU'MEN. *ſ.* [Latin.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes. *Woodward.*
…TU'MINOUS. *a.* Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon.*
…VALVE. *a.* [*binus* and *valvæ*.] Having two valves or ſhutters; uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters. *Woodward.*
…VA'LVULAR. *a.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves.
…XWORT. *ſ.* An herb.
…ZANTINE. *ſ.* [from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days. *Camden.*
BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept ſecret. *Swift.*
BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shakeſpeare.*
…AB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A telltale. *Milton.*
…A'BBER. *ſ.* [from *blab*.] A tatler; a telltale.
BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whiſtle to a horſe. *Skinner.*
…ACK. *a.* [blac, Saxon.]
…. Of the colour of night. *Proverbs.*
…. Dark. *Kings.*
…. Cloudy of countenance; ſullen. *Shak.*
…. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.*
…. Diſmal; mournful. *Shakeſpeare.*
…ACK-BRYONY. *ſ.* The name of a plant.
…ACK-CATTLE. *ſ.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.
…ACK-GUARD. *ſ.* A dirty fellow. A low term. *Swift.*
…ACK-LEAD. *ſ.* A mineral found in the lead mines, uſed for pencils.
…ACK-PUDDING. *ſ.* A kind of food made of blood and corn.
…ACK-ROD. *ſ.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is uſher of the parliament.
…ACK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
…. A black colour. *Newton.*
…. Mourning. *Dryden.*
…. A blackamoor.
…. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby.*
…LACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. *Boyle.*
…A'CKAMOOR. *ſ.* A negro.
…A'CKBERRIED *Heath. ſ.* A plant.
…A'CKBERRY *Buſh. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.
…A'CKBERRY. *ſ.* The fruit of the bramble. *Gay.*

BLA'CKBIRD. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Carew.*
To BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *black*.]
1. To make of a black colour. *Prior.*
2. To darken. *South.*
3. To defame. *South.*
To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryden.*
BLA'CKISH. *a.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black. *Boyle.*
BLA'CKMOOR. *ſ.* [from *black* and *moor*.] A negro. *Milton.*
BLA'CKNESS. *ſ.* [from *black*.]
1. Black colour. *Locke.*
2. Darkneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
BLA'CKSMITH. *ſ.* A ſmith that works in iron; ſo called from being very ſmutty.
BLA'CKTAIL. *ſ.* [from *black* and *tail*.] The ruff, or pope. A ſmall fiſh.
BLA'CKTHORN. *ſ.* The ſloe-tree.
BLA'DDER. *ſ.* [blaððre, Saxon.]
1. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray.*
2. A bliſter; a puſtule.
BLA'DDER-NUT. *ſ.* [*ſtaphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.
BLA'DDER-SENA. *ſ.* A plant.
BLADE. *ſ.* [blæð, Saxon.] The ſpire of graſs; the green ſhoots of corn. *Bacon.*
BLADE. *ſ.* [*blatte*, German.]
1. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument.
2. A briſk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Eſtrange.*
BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *ſ.* The ſcapula or
BLA'DEBONE. } ſcapular bone.
To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a blade.
BLA'DED. *a.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or ſpires. *Shakeſpeare.*
BLAIN. *ſ.* [blegene, Saxon.] A puſtule; a bliſter. *Milton.*
BLA'MABLE. *a.* [from *blame*.] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden.*
BLA'MABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *blamable*.] Faultineſs; guiltineſs.
BLA'MABLY. *ad.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably; faultily.
To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blâmer*, French.] To cenſure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden.*
BLAME. *ſ.*
1. Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.*
2. Crime. *Hooker.*
3. Hurt. *Spenſer.*
BLA'MEFUL. *a.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty. *Shakeſpeare.*
BLA'MELESS. *a.* [from *blame*.] Guiltleſs; innocent. *Locke.*
BLA'MELESLY. *ad.* [from *blameleſs*.] Innocently. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESNESS. *ſ.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocence. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *blame.*] A cenſurer.

BLAMEWO'RTHY. *a.* Culpable; blamable.

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks. *Wiſeman.*
3. To obliterate; to paſs over. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to ſhift. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener.

BLAND. *a.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To ſmooth; to ſoften. *Milton.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *blandiſh*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondneſs; expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture. *Milton.*
2. Soft words; kind ſpeeches. *Bacon.*
3. Kind treatment; careſs. *Swift.*

BLANK. *a.* [*blanc*, Fr.]

1. White. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
2. Unwritten. *Addiſon.*
3. Confuſed; abaſhed. *Pope.*
4. Without rhime. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLANK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void ſpace. *Swift.*
2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; not a prize. *Dryden.*
3. A paper unwritten. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
4. The point to which an arrow is directed.
5. Aim. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Object to which any thing is directed.

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank.*]

1. To damp; to confuſe; to diſpirit. *Tillotſon.*
2. To efface; to annul. *Spenſer.*

BLA'NKET. *ſ.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. A woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven. *Temple.*
2. A kind of pear.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To toſs in a blanket. *Pope.*

BLA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *blank*] In a blank manner; with whiteneſs; with confuſion.

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. Not in uſe. *Skinner.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blaſphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.
2. To ſpeak evil of. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLASPHE'MER. *ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious irreverent terms. *1 Tim. i.*

BLASPHE'MOUS. *a.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney. Tillot.*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *blaſpheme.*] Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence.

BLA'SPHEMY. *ſ.* [from *blaſpheme.*] *Blaſphemy*, is an offering of ſome indignity to God himſelf.

BLAST. *ſ.* [from blæſt, Saxon.]

1. A guſt, or puff of wind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſound made by any inſtrument of wind muſick.
3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet.

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague.
2. To make wither. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stillingfl.*
4. To confound; to ſtrike with terror. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'STMENT. *ſ.* [from *blaſt.*] Stroke of infection. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'TANT. *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar.

BLAY. *ſ.* A ſmall whitiſh river fiſh; *bleak.*

BLAZE. *ſ.* [blaſe, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of a flame.
2. Publication.
3. A white mark upon a horſe.

To BLAZE. *v. n.*

1. To flame.
2. To be conſpicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publiſh; to make known.
2. To blazon.
3. To inflame; to fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'ZER. *ſ.* [from *blaze.*] One that ſpreads reports.

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures or enſigns armorial.
2. To deck; to embelliſh.
3. To diſplay; to ſet to ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To celebrate; to ſet out. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To blaze about; to make publick. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLA'ZON. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining the figures of arms.
2. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Celebration.

BLA'ZONRY. *ſ.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten. *Dryden.*

BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white.

BLEAK. *a.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]
1. Pale.
2. Cold; chill. *Addiſon.*

BLEAK. *ſ.* A ſmall river fiſh. *Walton.*

BLEAKNESS. *ſ.* [from *bleak.*] Coldneſs; chillneſs. *Addiſon.*

BLEAKY. *a.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *a.* [*blaer*, a bliſter, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden.*
2. Dim; obſcure in general. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make the eyes watery. *Dryden.*

BLEAREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of eyes dimmed with rheum. *Wiſeman.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blœtan, Sax.] To cry as a ſheep. *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb. *Chapman.*

BLEB. *ſ.* [*blaen*, to ſwell, German.] A bliſter.

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. *I bled*; *I have bled.* [bleoban, Saxon.]
1. To loſe blood; to run with blood. *Bacon.*
2. To die a violent death. *Pope.*
3. To drop, as blood. *Pope.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*

BLEMISH. } *a.* Baſhful.
BLATE. }

To BLEMISH. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius.*]
1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.*
2. To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation. *Dryden.*

BLEMISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar. *Wiſeman.*
2. Reproach; diſgrace. *Hooker.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſtart back. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To hinder; to obſtruct. *Carew.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. *I blended*; anciently, *blent.* [blendan, Saxon.]
1. To mingle together. *Boyle.*
2. To confound. *Hooker.*
3. To pollute; to ſpoil. *Spenſer.*

BLENT. The obſolete *participle* of *blend.*

To BLESS. *v. a.* [bleſſian, Saxon.]
1. To make happy; to proſper. *Dryden.*
2. To wiſh happineſs to another. *Deut.*
3. To praiſe; to glorify for benefits received. *Davies.*
4. To wave; to brandiſh. *Spenſer.*

BLESSED. *participial. a.* [from *to bleſs.*]
1. Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.
2. Happy. *Sidney.*
3. Sanctified. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Heavenly felicity. *South.*
5. Divine favour.

BLESSED *Thiſtle.* A plant.

BLESSEDLY. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*

BLESSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bleſſed.*]

BLESSER. *ſ.* [from *bleſs.*] He that bleſſes.

BLESSING. *ſ.* [from *bleſs.*]
1. Benediction.
2. The means of happineſs. *Denham.*
3. Divine favour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLEST. *particip. a.* [from *bleſs.*] Happy. *Pope.*

BLEW. The *preterite* of *blow.* *Knolles.*

BLIGHT. *ſ.*
1. Mildew. *Temple.*
2. Any thing nipping or blaſting. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blaſt; to hinder from fertility. *Locke.*

BLIND. *a.* [blind, Saxon.]
1. Wanting ſight; dark. *Digby.*
2. Intellectually dark. *Dryden.*
3. Unſeen; private. *Hooker.*
4. Dark; obſcure. *Milton.*

To BLIND. *v. a.*
1. To make blind. *South.*
2. To obſcure to the eye. *Dryden.*
3. To obſcure to the underſtanding. *Stillingfleet.*

BLIND. *ſ.*
1. Something to hinder the ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Something to miſlead. *Decay of Piety.*

To BLINDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from ſeeing, by blinding the eyes. *Luke.*

BLINDFOLD. *a.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

BLINDLY. *ad.* [from *blind.*]
1. Without ſight.
2. Implicitly; without examination. *Locke.*
3. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*

BLINDMAN's BUFF. *ſ.* A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company. *Hudibras.*

BLINDNESS. *ſ.* [from *blind.*]
1. Want of ſight. *Denham.*
2. Ignorance; intellectual darkneſs. *Spenſer.*

BLINDSIDE. *ſ.* Weakneſs; foible. *Swift.*

BLINDWORM. *ſ.* A ſmall viper, not venomous. *Grew.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Daniſh.]
1. To wink. *Hudibras.*
2. To ſee obſcurely. *Pope.*

BLINKARD. *ſ.* [from *blink.*]
1. One that has bad eyes.
2. Something obſcurely twinkling. *Hakewell.*

BLISS. *ſ.* [blirre, Saxon.]

1. The higheſt degree of happineſs; the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. Felicity in general. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFUL. *a.* [from *bliſs* and *full.*] Happy in the higheſt degree. *Spenſer.*

BLI'SSFULLY. *ad.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happily.

BLI'SSFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happineſs.

To BLI'SSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *ſ.* [*bluyſter*, Dutch.]
1. A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis. *Temple.*
2. Any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bliſters. *Dryden.*

To BLI'STER. *v. a.* To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLITHE. *a.* [blíðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy. *Hooker. Pope.*

BLI'THLY. *ad.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THNESS. } *ſ.* [from *blithe.*]
BLI'THSOMENESS. } The quality of being blithe.

BLI'THSOME. *a.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To ſwell. *Addiſon.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidneſs; ſwelling. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER. *ſ.* A bubble. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *ſ.* [*blobber* and *lip.*] A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLO'BBERLIPPED. } *a.* Having ſwelled or
BLO'BLIPPED. } thick lips. *Grew.*

BLOCK. *ſ.* [*block*, Dutch.]
1. A heavy piece of timber.
2. A maſs of matter. *Addiſon.*
3. A maſſy body. *Swift.*
4. The wood on which hats are formed.
5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden.*
6. An obſtruction; a ſtop. *Decay of Piety.*
7. A ſea-term for a pully.
8. A blockhead. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To ſhut up; to incloſe. *Clarendon.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *ſ.* [from *block* and *houſe.*] A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *ſ.* [from *block* and *tin.*] Tin pure or unmixed. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *ſ.* [from *block.*] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place. *Tatler.*

To BLOCKA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *ſ.* [from *block* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *a.* [from *block* and *head.*] Stupid; dull. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLO'CKISH. *a.* [from *block.*] Stupid; dull.

BLO'CKISHLY. *ad.* [from *blockiſh.*] In a ſtupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS. *ſ.* Stupidity.

BLO'MARY. *ſ.* The firſt forge in the mille.

BLO'NKET. *ſ.* for *blanket.*

BLOOD. *ſ.* [bloo, Saxon.]
1. The red liquor that circulates in bodies of animals.
2. Child; progeny. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Family; kindred.
4. Deſcent; lineage.
5. Birth; high extraction. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Murder; violent death. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Life.
8. The carnal part of man.
9. Temper of mind; ſtate of the paſſions. *Hudibras.*
10. Hot ſpark; man of fire.
11. The juice of any thing.

To BLOOD. *v. a.*
1. To ſtain with blood.
2. To enure to blood, as a hound.
3. To heat; to exaſperate.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *a.* [from *blood* and *bolter.*] Blood-ſprinkled. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BLOOD-LET. *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

BLOOD-LETTER. *ſ.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomiſt.

BLOOD-STONE. *ſ.* The *blood-ſtone* is green, ſpotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *a.* Deſirous to ſhed blood.

BLOODFLOWER. *ſ.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS. *ſ.* Murder.

BLO'ODHOUND. *ſ.* A hound that follows by the ſcent.

BLO'ODILY. *ad.* [from *bloody.*]

BLO'ODINESS. *ſ.* [from *bloody.*] The ſtate of being bloody.

BLO'ODLESS. *a.* [from *blood.*]
1. Without blood; dead.
2. Without ſlaughter.

BLO'ODSHED. *ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſhed.*]
1. The crime of blood; or murder.
2. Slaughter; deſtruction.

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *ſ.* Murderer.

BLO'ODSHOT. } *a.* [from *blood* and
BLOODSHO'TTEN. } *ſhot.*] Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels.

BLO'ODSUCKER. *ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſuck.*]
1. A leech; a fly; any thing that ſucks blood.

A murderer. *Hayward.*
ODY. *a.* [from *blood.*]
Stained with blood.
Cruel; murderous. *Pope.*
OM. *ſ.* [*blum*, German.]
A bloſſom.
The ſtate of immaturity. *Dryden.*
LOOM. *v. n.*
To bring or yield bloſſoms. *Bacon.*
To produce, as bloſſoms. *Hooker.*
To be in a ſtate of youth. *Pope.*
OMY. *a.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; wery. *Pope.*
RE. *ſ.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; ſt. *Chapman.*
'SSOM. [blopme, Saxon.] The flower t grows on any plant. *Dryden.*
LO'SSOM. *v. n.* To put forth bloſſoms. *Habbakkuk.*
LOT. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, French.] To obliterate; to make writing inviſible. *Pope.*
To efface; to eraſe. *Dryden.*
To blur. *Aſcham.*
To diſgrace; to diſfigure. *Rowe.*
To darken. *Cowley.*
T. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
An obliteration of ſomething written. *Dryden.*
A blur; a ſpot.
A ſpot in reputation.
TCH. *ſ.* [from *blot.*] A ſpot or puſtule on the ſkin. *Harvey.*
LOTE. *v. a.* To ſmoke, or dry by e ſmoke.
W. *ſ.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]
A ſtroke. *Clarendon.*
The fatal ſtroke. *Dryden.*
A ſingle action; a ſudden event. *Dryden.*
The act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges gs in fleſh. *Chapman.*
LOW. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. paſſ. wn. [blapan, Saxon.]
To move with a current of air. *Pope.*
This word is uſed ſometimes imperſonly with *it*; as, *it blows hard.* *Dryden.*
To pant; to puff. *Pope.*
To breathe.
To ſound by being blown. *Milton.*
To play muſically by wind. *Numb.*
To blow over. To paſs away without fect. *Glanville.*
To blow up. To fly into the air by the rce of gunpowder. *Tatler.*
LOW. *v. a.*
To drive by the force of the wind. *South.*
To inflate with wind. *Iſaiah.*
To ſwell; to puff into ſize. *Shakeſp.*
To ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick. *Milton.*
5. To warm with the breath. *Shakeſp.*
6. To ſpread by report. *Dryden.*
7. To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. *To blow out.* To extinguiſh by wind.
9. *To blow up.* To raiſe or ſwell with breath. *Boyle.*
10. *To blow up.* To deſtroy with gunpowder. *Woodward.*
11. *To blow upon.* To make ſtale. *Addiſon.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to bloſſom. *Waller.*

BLO'WPOINT. *ſ.* A child's play. *Donne.*

BLOWTH. *ſ.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or bloſſom. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE. *ſ.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY. *a.* [from *blowze.*] Sun-burnt; high-coloured.

BLU'BBER. *ſ.* The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To ſwell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*

BLU'DGEON. *ſ.* A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded.

BLUE. *a.* [blæp, Saxon, *bleu*, Fr.] One of the ſeven original colours. *Newton.*

BLU'EBOTTLE. *ſ.* [from *blue* and *bottle.*]
1. A flower of the bell ſhape. *Ray.*
2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*

BLU'ELY. *ad.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS. *ſ.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*

BLUFF. *a.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering. *Dryden.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely. *South.*
2. To flounder; to ſtumble. *Pope.*

To BLU'NDER. *v. a.* To mix fooliſhly, or blindly. *Stilling fleet.*

BLU'NDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A groſs or ſhameful miſtake. *Addiſon.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. *ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is diſcharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A blockhead. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. *ſ.* A ſtupid fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLUNT. *a.*
1. Dull on the edge or point; not ſharp.
2. Dull in underſtanding; not quick.
3. Rough; not delicate. *Wotton.*
4. Abrupt; not elegant. *Bacon.*

To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*
2. To repreſs, or weaken any appetite. *Shak.*

BLU'NTLY. *ad.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Without ſharpneſs.
2. Coarſely;

2. Coarſely; plainly. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *blunt.*]
1. Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*
2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners. *Dryden.*

BLUR. *ſ.* [*borra*, Span. a blot.] A blot; a ſtain. *South.*

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blot; to efface. *Locke.*
2. To ſtain. *Hudibras.*

To BLURT. *v. a.* To let fly without thinking. *Hakewell.*

To BLUSH. *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.]
1. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek. *Smith.*
2. To carry a red colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The colour of the cheeks raiſed by ſhame. *Pope.*
2. A red or purple colour. *Crashaw.*
3. Sudden appearance. *Locke.*

BLU'SHY. *a.* Having the colour of a bluſh. *Bacon.*

To BLU'STER. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *blaſt.*]
1. To roar as a ſtorm. *Spenſer.*
2. To bully; to puff. *Gov. of Tongue.*

BLU'STER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Roar; noiſe; tumult. *Swift.*
2. Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLU'STERER. *ſ.* A ſwaggerer; a bully.

BLU'STROUS. *a.* [from *bluſter.*] Tumultuous; noiſy. *Hudibras.*

BO. *interject.* A word of terrour. *Temple.*

BOAR. *ſ.* [bar, Saxon.] The male ſwine.

BOARD. *ſ.* [bnæꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs. *Temple.*
2. A table. *Hakewell.*
3. A table at which a council or court is held. *Clarendon.*
4. A court of juriſdiction. *Bacon.*
5. The deck or floor of a ſhip. *Addiſon.*

To BOARD. *v. a.*
1. To enter a ſhip by force. *Denham.*
2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To lay or pave with boards. *Moxon.*

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live where a certain rate is paid for eating. *Herbert.*

BOARD-WAGES. *ſ.* Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER. *ſ.* [from *board.*] A tabler.

BO'ARISH. *a.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh; brutal; cruel. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* To diſplay one's own worth, or actions. *2 Cor.*

To BOAST. *v. a.*
1. To brag of. *Atterbury.*
2. To magnify; to exalt. *Pſalms.*

BOAST. *ſ.*
1. A proud ſpeech. *Spectator.*
2. Cauſe of boaſting.

BO'ASTER. *ſ.* [from *boaſt.*] A bra

BO'ASTFUL. *a.* [from *boaſt* and Oſtentatious.

BO'ASTINGLY. *ad.* [from *boaſting.*] tatiouſly. *Decay of*

BOAT. *ſ.* [bat, Saxon.] A veſſel the water in.

BOA'TION. *ſ.* [*boare*, Lat.] Roar;

BO'ATMAN. } *ſ.* [from *boat* and
BO'ATSMAN. } He that manages a

BO'ATSWAIN. *ſ.* [from *boat* and
An officer on board a ſhip, who ha of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anch

To BOB. *v. a.*
1. To beat; to drub.
2. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward a ward.

BOB. *ſ.* [from the verb neuter.]
1. Something that hangs ſo as to looſely.
2. The words repeated at the en ſtanza. *L'E*
3. A blow.

BO'BBIN. *ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr.] A ſmall wood, uſed in weaving.

BO'BCHERRY. *ſ.* [from *bob* and
A play among children, in which cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt mouth. *Arbu*

BO'BTAIL. Cut tail. *Shak*

BO'BTAILED. *a.* Having a tail cut. *L'E*

BO'BWIG. *ſ.* A ſhort wig. *Spe*

To BODE. *v. a.* [bodian, Saxon.] To tend; to be the omen of. *Shak*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to ſhew.

BO'DEMENT. *ſ.* [from *bode.*] Pre omen. *Shak*

To BODGE. *v. n.* To boggle. *Shak*

BO'DICE. *ſ.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a coat quilted with whalebone.

BO'DILESS. *a.* [from *body.*] Incorp without a body.

BO'DILY. *a.* [from *body.*]
1. Corporeal; containing body.
2. Relating to the body, not the mi
3. Real; actual. *Shak*

BO'DILY. *ad.* Corporeally.

BO'DKIN. *ſ.* [*bodikin*, or ſmall body. *ner.*]
1. An inſtrument with a ſmall bla ſharp point.
2. An inſtrument to draw a thread o band through a loop.
3. An inſtrument to dreſs hair.

BO

Y. *ſ.* [bodig, Saxon.]
The material ſubſtance of an animal. *Matthew.*
Matter; oppoſed to ſpirit.
A perſon; a human being. *Hooker.*
Reality; oppoſed to repreſentation. *Coloſſ.*
A collective maſs. *Clarendon.*
The main army; the battle. *Clarendon.*
A corporation. *Swift.*
The outward condition. 1 *Cor.*
The main part. *Addiſon.*
A pandect; a general collection.
Strength; as, *wine of a good body.*
Y-CLOATHS. *ſ.* Cloathing for horſes are dieted. *Addiſon.*
DY. *v. a.* To produce in ſome form. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſ. [*bog*, ſoft, Iriſh.] A march; a fen; raſs. *South.*
TROTTER. *ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot.*] that lives in a boggy country.
GGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch.] To ſtart; to fly back. *Dryden.*
To heſitate. *Locke.*
GLER. *ſ.* [from *boggle.*] A doubter; norous man. *Shakeſpeare.*
GY. *a.* [from *bog.*] Marſhy; ſwampy. *Arbuthnot.*
HOUSE. *ſ.* A houſe of office.
'A. *ſ.* [An Indian word.] A ſpecies *Pope.*
IL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr.]
To be agitated by heat. *Bentley.*
To be hot; to be fervent. *Dryden.*
To move like boiling water. *Gay.*
To be in hot liquor. *Shakeſpeare.*
To cook by boiling. *Swift.*
IL. *v. a.* To ſeeth; to prepare, or by hot water. *Bacon.*
ER. *ſ.* [from *boil.*]
The perſon that boils any thing. *Boyle.*
The veſſel in which any thing is boiled.
TEROUS. *a.* [*byſter*, furious, Dutch.]
Violent; loud; ſtormy. *Waller.*
Turbulent; furious. *Addiſon.*
Unwieldy. *Spenſer.*
TEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *boiſterous.*]
lently; tumultuouſly. *Swift.*
TEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *boiſterous.*]
multuouſneſs; turbulence.
ARY. *a.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the re of a bole. *Brown.*
D. *a.* [bald, Saxon.]
Daring; brave; ſtout. *Temple.*
Executed with ſpirit. *Roſcommon.*
Confident; not ſcrupulous. *Locke.*
Impudent; rude. *Eccluſ.*
Licentious. *Waller.*
Standing out to the view. *Dryden.*
To make bold. To take freedoms. *Tillotſon.*

To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold. *Aſcham.*
BO'LDFACE. *ſ.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; ſaucineſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
BO'LDFACED. *a.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent. *Bramhall.*
BO'LDLY. *ad.* [from *bold.*] In a bold manner. *Hooker.*
BO'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bold.*]
1. Courage; bravery. *Sidney.*
2. Exemption from caution. *Dryden.*
3. Freedom; liberty. *Cor.*
4. Confident truſt in God, *Hooker.*
5. Aſſurace. *Bacon.*
6. Impudence. *Hooker.*
BOLE. *ſ.*
1. The body or trunk of a tree. *Chapman.*
2. A kind of earth. *Woodward.*
3. A meaſure of corn containing ſix buſhels. *Mortimer.*
BO'LIS. *ſ.* [Lat.] *Bolis* is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.
BOLL. *ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem.
To BOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk. *Exodus.*
BO'LSTER. *ſ.* [bolſtre, Saxon.]
1. Something laid on the bed, to ſupport the head. *Gay.*
2. A pad, or quilt. *Swift.*
3. Compreſs of a wound. *Wiſeman.*
To BO'LSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.
2. To afford a bed to. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs. *Sharp.*
4. To ſupport; to maintain. *South.*
BOLT. *ſ.* [*boult*, Dutch; βολις.]
1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden.*
3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow. *Addiſon.*
4. The bar of a door. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. An iron to faſten the legs; corrupted from *bought*; a link. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A ſpot or ſtain. *Shakeſpeare.*
To BOLT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt. *Dryden.*
2. To blurt out. *Milton.*
3. To fetter; to ſhackle. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſift; to ſeparate with a ſieve. *Dryden.*
5. To examine; to try out. *Hale.*
6. To purify; to purge. *Shakeſpeare.*
To BOLT. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs. *Dryden.*
BO'LTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran. *Bacon.*
BO'LTHEAD. *ſ.* A long ſtrait-necked glaſs veſſel, a matraſs, or receiver. *Boyle.*
BO'LTING-HOUSE. *ſ.* The place where meal is ſifted. *Dennis.*

BO'LT-

BO'LTSPRIT, or BOWSPRIT. *ſ.* A maſt running out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LUS. *ſ.* [βόλος.] A medicine, made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. *ſ.* [*bombus*, Latin.]

1. A loud noiſe. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* To attack with bombs. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. *ſ.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt.*] A kind of cheſt filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH. } *ſ.* A kind of ſhip,
BOMB-VESSEL. } ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar. *Addiſon.*

BO'MBARD. *ſ.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun. A barrel for wine. *Knolles.*

To BOMBA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addiſon.*

BOMBARDI'ER. *ſ.* [from *bombard.*] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs. *Tatler.*

BOMBA'RDMENT. *ſ.* [from *bombard.*] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addiſon.*

BO'MBASIN. *ſ.* [*bombaſin*, Fr.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff.

BO'MBAST. *ſ.* Puſtian; big words. *Donne.*

BO'MBAST. *a.* High ſounding. *Shakeſp.*

BOMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noiſe. *Brown.*

BONA RO'BA. ſ. A whore. *Shakeſpeare.*

BONA'SUS. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRE'TIEN. ſ. [French.] A ſpecies of pear, ſo called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. *ſ.* [bonꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Ligament that holds together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer.*

4. Impriſonment; captivity. *Acts.*

5. Cement; cauſe of union. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden.*

7. Law by which one is obliged. *Locke.*

BOND. *a.* [ꝥebonꝺen, Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate. *Cor.*

BO'NDAGE. *ſ.* [from *bond.*] Captivity; impriſonment. *Sidney. Pope.*

BO'NDMAID. *ſ.* [from *bond.*] A woman ſlave. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'NDMAN. *ſ.* [from *bond.*] A man ſlave, one wholly in another's power. *Dryden.*

BONDSE'RVANT. *ſ.* A ſlave. *Leviticus.*

BONDSE'RVICE. *ſ.* Slavery. *1 Kings.*

BO'NDSLAVE. *ſ.* A man in ſlavery. *Davies.*

BO'NDSMAN. *ſ.* [from *bond* and One bound for another.

BO'NDWOMAN. A woman ſlave.

BONE. *ſ.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal.

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with much fleſh as adheres to it.

3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.

4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple.

5. Dice.

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh.

BO'NELACE. *ſ.* [The bobbins with which lace is woven, being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace.

BO'NELESS. *a.* [from *bone.*] Without bones.

To BO'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and To reſtore a bone out of joint; or to ſet a bone broken.

BO'NESETTER. *ſ.* [from *boneſet.*] A ſurgeon.

BO'NFIRE. *ſ.* [*bon*, good, Fr. and A fire made for triumph.

BO'NGRACE. *ſ.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A covering for the forehead.

BO'NNET. *ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A hat; a cap.

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BO'NNETS. [In the ſea language.] Sails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, main ſail, and foreſail.

BO'NNILY. *ad.* [from *bonny.*] Comely, handſomely.

BO'NNINESS. *ſ.* [from *bonny.*] Gayety, handſomeneſs.

BO'NNY. *a.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, French.]

1. Handſome; beautiful.

2. Gay; merry.

BONNY-CLABBER. *ſ.* Sour butter-milk.

BO'NUM MAGNUM. ſ. A great plum.

BO'NY. *a.* [from *bone.*]

1. Conſiſting of bones.

2. Full of bones.

BO'OBY. *ſ.* A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow.

BOOK. *ſ.* [boc, Saxon.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

2. A particular part, a diviſion of a work.

3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps account.

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

5. *Without book.* By memory.

To BOOK. *v. a.* To regiſter in a book.

BOOK-KEEPING. *ſ.* [from *book* and The art of keeping accounts.

OKBINDER. *ſ.* A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

OKFUL. *a.* [from *book* and *full.*] Crowded with undigeſted knowledge. *Pope.*

OKISH. *a.* [from *book.*] Given to books. *Spectator.*

OKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *bookiſh.*] Over-ſtudiouſneſs.

OKLE'ARNED. *a.* [from *book* and *learned.*] Verſed in books. *Swift.*

OKLE'ARNING. *ſ.* [from *book* and *learning.*] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. *Sidney.*

OKMAN. *ſ.* [from *book* and *man.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books. *Shakeſpeare.*

OKMATE. *ſ.* Schoolfellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

OKSELLER. *ſ.* He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books. *Walton.*

OKWORM. *ſ.* [from *book* and *worm.*] A mite that eats holes in books.

A ſtudent too cloſely fixed upon books.

OM. *ſ.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.] [In ſea language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail.

A pole with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer.

A bar of wood laid acroſs a harbour. *Dryden.*

OOM. *v. n.* To ruſh with violence. *Pope.*

ON. *ſ.* [from bene, Sax.] A gift; a grant. *Addiſon.*

ON. *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry. *Milton.*

OR. *ſ.* [*boer*, Dutch.] A lout; a clown. *Temple.*

ORISH. *a.* [from *boor.*] Clowniſh; ruſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

ORISHLY. *ad.* After a clowniſh manner.

ORISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *booriſh.*] Coarſeneſs of manners.

OSE. *ſ.* [berz, Saxon.] A ſtall for a cow.

OOT. *v. a.* [bot, Saxon.]

To profit; to advantage. *Hooker. Pope.*

To enrich; to benefit. *Shakeſpeare.*

OT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To boot. With advantage; over and above. *Herbert.*

OT. *ſ.* [*botte*, French.] A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen. *Milton.*

OT *of a coach.* The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.

OOT. *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shakeſpeare.*

OT-HOSE. *ſ.* [from *boot* and *boſe.*] Stockings to ſerve for boots. *Shakeſpeare.*

OT-TREE. *ſ.* Wood ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for ſtretching them.

BO'OT-CATCHER. *ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch.*] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers. *Swift.*

BO'OTED *a.* [from *boot.*] In boots. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *ſ.* [*boed*, Dutch.] A houſe built of boards or boughs. *Swift.*

BO'OTLESS. *a.* [from *boot.*]

1. Uſeleſs; unavailing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Without ſucceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'OTY. *ſ.* [*buyt*, Dutch.]

1. Plunder; pillage. *Dryden.*
2. Things gotten by robbery. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. *To play booty.* To loſe by deſign. *Dryden.*

BOPE'EP. *ſ. To play* BOPEEP, is to look out and draw back, as if frighted. *Dryden.*

BO'RABLE. *a.* [from *bore.*] That may be bored.

BORA'CHIO. ſ. [*borracho*, Spaniſh.] A drunkard. *Congreve.*

BO'RAGE. *ſ.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant.

BO'RAMEZ. ſ. The vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus.* *Brown.*

BO'RAX. ſ. [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. *Quincy.*

BO'RDEL. *ſ.* [*bordeel*, Teut.] A brothel; a bawdy-houſe. *South.*

BO'RDER. *ſ.* [*bord*, German.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing. *Dryden.*
2. The edge of a country. *Spenſer.*
3. The outer part of a garment adorned with needlework.
4. A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers. *Waller.*

To BO'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon. *Knolles.*
2. To approach nearly to. *Tillotſon.*

To BO'RDER. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border.
2. To reach; to touch. *Raleigh.*

BO'RDERER. *ſ.* [from *border.*] He that dwells on the borders. *Spenſer.*

To BO'RDRAGE. *v. n.* [from border.] To plunder the borders. *Spenſer.*

To BORE. *v. a.* [borian, Saxon.] To pierce with a hole. *Digby.*

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole. *Wilkins.*
2. To puſh forward towards a certain point. *Dryden.*

BORE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring. *Milton.*
2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon.*
3. The ſize of any hole. *Bacon.*

BORE. The *preterite* of *bear.* *Dryden.*

BO'REAL. *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern. *Pope.*

BO'REAS. *ſ.* [Lat.] The north wind.

BORE'E. *ſ.* A kind of dance. *Swift.*

BO'RER. *ſ.* [from *bore.*] A piercer. *Moxon.*

BORN. The *participle paſſive* of *bear.*

To be BORN. *v. n. paſſ.* To come into life. *Locke.*

BO'ROUGH. *ſ.* [borhoe, Sax.] A town with a corporation.

BO'RREL. *ſ.* A mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

To BO'RROW. *v. a.*

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit. *Nehemiah.*
2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time. *Dryden.*
3. To take ſomething of another. *Watts.*
4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one. *Dryden.*

BO'RROW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'RROWER. *ſ.* [from *borrow.*]

1. He that borrows. *Milton.*
2. He that takes what is another's. *Pope.*

BO'SCAGE. *ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.] Wood, or woodlands. *Wotton.*

BO'SKY. *a.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody. *Milton.*

BO'SOM. *ſ.* [bopme, Saxon.]

1. The breaſt; the heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An incloſure. *Hooker.*
3. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt. *Exodus.*
4. The tender affections. *Milton.*
5. Inclination; deſire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'SOM, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

To BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe in the boſom. *Milton.*
2. To conceal in privacy. *Pope.*

BO'SON. *ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain.*]

BOSS. *ſ.* [*boſſe*, French.]

1. A ſtud. *Pope.*
2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing. *Job.*
3. A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*

BO'SSAGE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] Any ſtone that has a projecture.

BO'SVEL. *ſ.* A ſpecies of crowfoot.

BOTA'NICAL. } *a.* [βοτάνη, an herb.]
BOTA'NICK. } Relating to herbs; ſkilled in herbs. *Addiſon.*

BO'TANIST. *ſ.* [from *botany.*] One ſkilled in plants. *Woodward.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *ſ.* [βοτανολογία.] A diſcourſe upon plants.

BO'TANY. *ſ.* [from βοτάνη, an herb.] The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which relates to vegetables.

BOTCH. *ſ.* [*boxxa*, Italian.]

1. A ſwelling, or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin. *Donne.*
2. A part in any work ill finiſhed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An adventitious part clumſily added. *Dryden.*

To BOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumſily.
2. To put together unſuitably, or unfully. *Dryden.*
3. To mark with botches. *Ga*

BO'TCHY. *a.* [from *botch.*] Marked w botches. *Shakeſpea*

BOTH. *a.* [bapha, Saxon.] The two; one and the other. *Hoo*

BOTH. *conj.* As well. *Dryd*

BO'TRYOID. *n.* [βοτρυοειδης.] Having form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodwa*

BOTS. *ſ.* Small worms in the entrails horſes. *Shakeſpea*

BO'TTLE. *ſ.* [*bouteille*, French.]

1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other mat with a narrow mouth. *K*
2. A quantity of wine uſually put into bottle; a quart. *Spectat*
3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled u *Dr*

To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] incloſe in bottles. *Sw*

BO'TTLEFLOWER. *ſ.* A plant.

BO'TTLESCREW. *ſ.* [from *bottle* ſcrew.] A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

BO'TTOM. *ſ.* [botm, Saxon.]

1. The loweſt part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water. *Dry*
3. The foundation; the ground-work. *Atterb*
4. A dale; a valley. *Ben*
5. The deepeſt part. *La*
6. Bound; limit. *Shakeſp*
7. The utmoſt of any man's capacity. *Shakeſp*
8. The laſt reſort. *Addi*
9. A veſſel for navigation. *Na*
10. A chance; or ſecurity. *Clarend*
11. A ball of thread wound up together *Mortim*

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſ port. *Atterb*
2. To wind upon ſomething. *Shakeſp*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To reſt upon as ſupport. *Lo*

BO'TTOMED. *a.* Having a bottom.

BO'TTOMLESS. *a.* [from *bottom.*] W ing a bottom; fathomleſs. *Mil*

BO'TTOMRY. *ſ.* [In navigation and co merce.] The act of borrowing money o ſhip's bottom.

BOUCHET. *ſ.* [French.] A ſort of pe

BOUD. *ſ.* An inſect which breeds malt.

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſw out.

BOUGH. *ſ.* [boȝ, Saxon.] An arm large ſhoot of a tree. *Sid*

BOUGHT. *preter.* of *to buy.*

UGHT. *ſ.* [from *to bow.*]
1. A twiſt; a link; a knot. *Milton.*
2. A flexure. *Brown.*

UILLON. *ſ.* [French.] Broth; ſoup.

ULDER *Walls. ſ.* [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar.

BOUNCE. *v. n.*
1. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force. *Swift.*
2. To make a ſudden leap. *Addiſon.*
3. To boaſt; to bully.
4. To be bold, or ſtrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtrong ſudden blow. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden crack or noiſe. *Gay.*
3. A boaſt; a threat.

UNCER. *ſ.* [from *bounce.*] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatener.

UND. *ſ.* [from *bind.*]
1. A limit; a boundary. *Pope.*
2. A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained. *Locke.*
3. A leap; a jump; a ſpring. *Addiſon.*
4. A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*

BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To limit; to terminate. *Dryden.*
2. To reſtrain; to confine. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]
1. To jump; to ſpring. *Pope.*
2. To rebound; to fly back. *Shakeſpeare.*

BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound. *Shakeſpeare.*

UND. *participle paſſive* of *bind.* *Knolles.*

UND. *a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intended to come to any place. *Temple.*

UNDARY. *ſ.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound. *Rogers.*

UNDEN. *participle paſſive* of *bind.*

UNDING-STONE. } *ſ.* A ſtone to
UND-STONE. } play with. *Dryden.*

UNDLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *boundleſs.*] Exemption from limits. *South.*

UNDLESS. *a.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined. *South.*

UNTEOUS. *a.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind; generous. *Dryden.*

UNTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generouſly. *Dryden.*

UNTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality. *Pſalms.*

UNTIFUL. *a.* [from *bounty* and *full.*] Liberal; generous; munificent. *Taylor.*

UNTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally. *Donne.*

UNTIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity.

UNTIHEAD. } *ſ.* Goodneſs; virtue.
UNTIHOOD. } *Spenſer.*

BO'UNTY. *ſ.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generoſity; liberality; munificence. *Hooker.*

To BO'URGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout; to ſhoot into branches. *Howel.*

BOURN. *ſ.* [*borne*, Fr.]
1. A bound; a limit. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A brook; a torrent. *Spenſer.*

To BOUSE. *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dutch.] To drink laviſhly. *Spenſer.*

BO'USY. *a.* [from *bouſe.*] Drunken. *King.*

BOUT. *ſ.* [*botta*, Italian.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. *Sidney.*

BO'UTEFEU. ſ. [French.] An incendiary. *King Charles.*

BO'UTISALE. *ſ.* A ſale at a cheap rate. *Hayward.*

BOUTS RIMES. [French.] The laſt words or rhimes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [bugan, Saxon.]
1. To bend; to inflect. *Locke.*
2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion. *Iſaiah.*
3. To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion. *Eccluſ.*
4. To depreſs; to cruſh. *Pope.*

To BOW. *v. n.*
1. To bend; to ſuffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſtoop. *Judges.*
4. To ſink under preſſure. *Iſaiah.*

BOW. *ſ.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *bow.*] An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion. *Swift.*

BOW. *ſ.* pronounced *bo.*
1. An inſtrument of war. *Alleyne.*
2. A coloured arch in the clouds. *Geneſis.*
3. The inſtrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck. *Dryden.*
4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip-knot.
5. A yoke. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Bow *of a ſhip.* That part of her which begins at the looſe, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle

BOW-BENT. *a.* [from *bow* and *bent.*] Crooked. *Milton.*

BOW-HAND. *ſ.* [from *bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws the bow. *Spenſer.*

BOW-LEGGED. *a.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

To BO'WEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels. *Thomſon.*

BO'WELS. *ſ.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]
1. Inteſtines; the veſſels and organs within the body. *Samuel.*
2. The inner parts of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Tenderneſs; compaſſion. *Clarendon.*

BO'WER. *ſ.* [from *bough.*] An arbour made of branches.

BO'WER. *ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] Anchor ſo called.

To BO'WER. *a.* [from the noun.] To embower. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'WERY. *a.* [from *bower.*] Full of bowers. *Tickell.*

BO'WL. *ſ.* [*buelin*, Welch.]

1. A veſſel to hold liquids. *Felton.*
2. The hollow part of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A baſin, or fountain. *Bacon.*

BOWL. *ſ.* [*boule*, Fr.] A round maſs rolled along the ground. *Herbert.*

To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To play at bowls.
2. To throw bowls at any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'WLDER STONES. *ſ.* Lumps or fragments of ſtone or marble, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

BO'WLER. *ſ.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE. *ſ.* A rope faſtened to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail.

BO'WLING-GREEN. *ſ.* [from *bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers. *Bentley.*

BO'WMAN. *ſ.* An archer. *Jeremiah.*

BO'WSPRIT. *ſ.* Boltſprit; which ſee.

To BO'WSSEN. *v. a.* To drench; to ſoak. *Carew.*

BO'WSTRING. *ſ.* The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

BO'WYER. [from *bow.*]

1. An archer. *Dryden.*
2. One whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX. *ſ.* [box, Saxon.] A tree.

BOX. *ſ.* [box, Saxon.]

1. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. *Pope.*
2. The caſe of the mariner's compaſs.
3. The cheſt into which money given is put. *Spenſer.*
4. Seat in the playhouſe. *Pope.*

To BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a box. *Swift.*

BOX. *ſ.* [*bock*, a check, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand. *Bramhall.*

To BOX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fiſt. *Spectator.*

BO'XEN. *a.* [from *box.*]

1. Made of box. *Gay.*
2. Reſembling box. *Dryden.*

BO'XER. *ſ.* [from *box.*] A man who fights with his fiſts.

BOY. *ſ.*

1. A male child; not a girl.
2. One in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant.
3. A word of contempt for young men. *Locke.*

To BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act apiſhly, or like a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

BO'YHOOD. *ſ.* [from *boy.*] The ſtate of a boy. *Swift.*

BO'YISH. *a.* [from *boy.*]

1. Belonging to a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Childiſh; trifling. *Dryden.*

BO'YISHLY. *ad.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhly; trifflingly.

BO'YISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhneſs; trifflingneſs.

BO'YISM. *ſ.* [from *boy.*] Puerility, childiſhneſs. *Dryden.*

BP. An abbreviation of biſhop.

BRA'BBLE. *ſ.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous conteſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To conteſt noiſily.

BRA'BBLER. *ſ.* A clamorous noiſy fellow.

To BRACE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie cloſe with bandages.
2. To intend; to ſtrain up.

BRACE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing up.
3. BRACES *of a coach.* Thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.
4. BRACE. [In printing.] A crooked line incloſing a paſſage; as in a triplet.
5. Warlike preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Tenſion; tightneſs.

BRACE. *ſ.* A pair; a couple. *Dryden.*

BRA'CELET. *ſ.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] An ornament for the arms.

BRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *brace.*] A cincture, a bandage. *Wiſeman.*

BRACH. *ſ.* [*barque*, Fr.] A bitch hound. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'CHIAL. *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

BRACHYGRAPHY. *ſ.* [βραχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing in ſhort compaſs. *Glanville.*

BRACK. *ſ.* A breach. *Digby.*

BRA'CKET. *ſ.* A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH. *a.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; ſomething ſalt. *Herbert.*

BRA'CKISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs. *Chambers.*

BRAD. *ſ.* A ſort of nail to floor rooms with. *Moxon.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.] To boaſt; to diſplay oſtentatiouſly. *Sanderſon.*

BRAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaſt; a proud expreſſion. *Bacon.*
2. The thing boaſted. *Milton.*

BRAGGADO'CIO. *ſ.* A puffing, boaſting fellow. *Dryden.*

'GGART. *a.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; only oſtentatious. *Donne.*

'GGART. *ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

'GGER. *ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter. *South.*

'GLESS. *a.* [from *brag.*] Without a aſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

'GLY. *ad.* [from *brag.*] Finely. *Spenſer.*

RAID. *v. a.* [bpæban, Saxon.] To ave together. *Milton.*

ID. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A texture; a ot. *Prior.*

ID *a* Deceitful. *Shakeſpeare.*

ILS. *ſ.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved rough blocks.

IN. [bpægen, Saxon.]

That collection of veſſels and organs the head, from which ſenſe and motion ſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The underſtanding. *Hammond.*

The affections. *Shakeſpeare.*

RAIN. *v. a.* To kill by beating out the ins. *Pope.*

'INISH. *a.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded; ious. *Shakeſpeare.*

'INLESS *a.* [from *brain.*] Silly. *Hooker.*

'IN PAN. *ſ.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ll containing the brains. *Dryden.*

'INSICK. *a.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] ſcheaded; giddy. *Aſcham. Knolles.*

'INSICKLY. *ad.* [from *brainſick.*] akly; headily. *Shakeſpeare.*

'INSICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *brainſick.*] Inretion; giddineſs.

KE. The *preterite* of *break.* *Knolles.*

KE. *ſ.* Fern; brambles. *Dryden.*

KE. *ſ.*

An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.

The handle of a ſhip's pump.

A baker's kneading trough.

'KY. *a.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; gh. *Ben Jonſon.*

'MBLE. *ſ.* [bpemlaꝛ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.] Blackberry buſh; dewberry buſh; raſpry buſh. *Miller.*

Any rough prickly ſhrub. *Gay.*

'MBLING. *ſ.* A bird, called alſo a untain chaffinch. *Dict.*

N. *ſ.* [*brenna*, Italian.] The huſks of n ground. *Wotton.*

NCH. *ſ.* [*branche*, French.]

The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main ghs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Any diſtinct article. *Rogers.*

Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt. *Raleigh.*

A ſmaller river running into a larger. *Raleigh.*

Any part of a family deſcending in a teral line. *Carew.*

6. The offspring; the deſcendant *Craſhaw.*

7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpread in branches. *Milton.*

2. To ſpread into ſeparate parts. *Locke.*

3. To ſpeak diffuſively. *Spectator.*

4. To have horns ſhooting out. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needle work. *Spenſer.*

BRA'NCHER. *ſ.*

1. One that ſhoots out into branches.

2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, French.]

BRA'NCHINESS. *a.* [from *brancky.*] Fulneſs of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *ſ.* [from *branch.*]

1. Without ſhoots or boughs.

2. Naked. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'NCHY. *a.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches ſpreading. *Watts.*

BRAND. [bpanb, Saxon.]

1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted. *Dryden.*

2. A ſword. *Milton.*

3. A thunderbolt. *Granville.*

4 A mark made by burning with a hot iron. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.]

1. To mark with a hot iron.

2. To mark with a note of infamy. *Atterb.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *ſ.* A kind of wild fowl.

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.]

1. To wave or ſhake. *Smith.*

2. To play with; to flouriſh. *Locke.*

BRA'NDLING. *ſ.* A particular worm. *Walton.*

BRA'NDY. *ſ.* A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLE. *ſ.* Squabble; wrangle. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* To wrangle; to ſquabble.

BRANK. *ſ.* Buckwheat. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NNY. *a.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'SIER. *ſ.* [from *braſs.*]

1. A manufacturer that works in braſs.

2. A pan to hold coals. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'SIL, or BRAZIL. *ſ.* An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil.

BRASS. *ſ.* [bpaꝛ, Saxon.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. *Bacon.*

2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *braſſy.*] An appearance like braſs.

BRA'SSY. *a.* [from *braſs.*]

1. Partaking of braſs. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as braſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Im-

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *participial a.* [from *burſt.*] Burſt; broken. *Spenſer.*

BRAT. *ſ.*
1. A child ſo called in contempt. *Roſcommon.*
2. The progeny; the offspring. *South.*

BRAVA'DO. *ſ.* A boaſt; a brag.

BRAVE. *a.* [*brave*, French.]
1. Courageous; daring; bold. *Bacon.*
2. Gallant; having a noble mien. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Magnificent; grand. *Denham.*
4. Excellent; noble. *Sidney. Digby.*

BRAVE. *ſ.* [*brave*, French.]
1. A hector; a man daring beyond prudence or fitneſs. *Dryden.*
2. A boaſt; a challenge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To defy; to challenge. *Dryden.*
2. To carry a boaſting appearance. *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *brave.*] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly. *Dryden.*

BRA'VERY. *ſ.* [from *brave.*]
1. Courage; magnanimity. *Addiſon.*
2. Splendour; magnificence. *Spenſer.*
3. Show; oſtentation. *Bacon.*
4. Bravado; boaſt. *Sidney.*

BRA'VO. *ſ.* [*bravo*, Italian.] A man who murders for hire. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, French.]
1. To quarrel noiſily or indecently. *Watts.*
2. To ſpeak loud and indecently. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make a noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRAWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility. *Hooker.*

BRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler.

BRAWN. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body. *Peacham.*
2. The arm, ſo called from its being muſculous. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Bulk; muſcular ſtrength. *Dryden.*
4. The fleſh of a boar. *Mortimer.*
5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *brawn.*] A boar killed for the table. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS. *ſ.* [from *brawny.*] Strength; hardneſs. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY. *a.* [from *brawn.*] Muſculous; fleſhy; bulky. *Dryden.*

To BRAY. *v. a.* [bnacan, Saxon.] To pound, or grind ſmall. *Chapman.*

To BRAY. *v. n.* [*broire*, French.]
1. To make a noiſe as an aſs. *Dryden.*
2. To make an offenſive noiſe. *Congreve.*

BRAY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Noiſe; ſound; the voice of an aſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRA'YER. *ſ.* [from *bray.*]
1. One that brays like an aſs. *Pope.*
2. With printers, an inſtrument to the ink.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. To ſolder with braſs.
2. To harden to impudence. *Shak*

BRA'ZEN. *a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. Made of braſs.
2. Proceeding from braſs. *Shak*
3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent bully. *Ari*

BRA'ZENFACE. *ſ.* [from *brazen* and *face.*] An impudent wretch. *Shak*

BRA'ZENFACED. *a.* [from *brazen* and *faced.*] Impudent; ſhameleſs. *Shak*

BRA'ZENNESS. *ſ.* [from *brazen.*]
1. Appearing like braſs.
2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *ſ.* See BRASIER.

BREACH. *ſ.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr
1. The act of breaking any thing. *Sh*
2. The ſtate of being broken. *Sh*
3. A gap in a fortification made by a tery.
4. The violation of a law or contra
5. An opening in a coaſt.
6. Difference; quarrel. *Cla*
7. Infraction; injury. *Clar*

BREAD. *ſ.* [bnead, Saxon.]
1. Food made of ground corn. *Ar*
2. Food in general.
3. Support of life at large.

BREAD-CHIPPER. *ſ.* [from *bread* and *chip.*] A baker's ſervant. *Sh*

BREAD-CORN. *ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made. *Hay*

BREADTH. *ſ.* [from bnaD, Saxon.] meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from to ſide. *Ad*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. *I broke*, or *brake*, part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken.* [bnecan, Saxon.]
1. To part by violence.
2. To burſt or open by force.
3. To pierce; to divide.
4. To deſtroy by violence.
5. To overcome; to ſurmount.
6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps *Shak*
7. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of body. *Tillo*
8. To ſink or appal the ſpirit.
9. To ſubdue.
10. To cruſh; to diſable; to incapacitate *Clar*
11. To weaken the mind.
12. To tame; to train to obedience. *May's F*
13. To make bankrupt.
14. To crack or open the ſkin.
15. To violate a contract or promiſe. *Shak* 16

To infringe a law. *Dryden.*
To intercept; to hinder the effect of. *Dryden.*
To interrupt. *Dryden.*
To ſeparate company. *Atterbury.*
To diſſolve any union. *Collier.*
To reform. *Grew.*
To open ſomething new. *Bacon.*
To diſcard; to diſmiſs from office. *Swift.*
To break the back. To diſable one's ne. *Shakeſpeare.*
To break a deer. To cut it up at table.
To break faſt. To eat the firſt time e day.
To break ground. To open trenches.
To break the heart. To deſtroy with . *Dryden.*
To break the neck. To lux, or put out neck joints. *Shakeſpeare.*
To break off. To put a ſudden ſtop.
To break off. To preclude by ſome cle. *Addiſon.*
To break up. To diſſolve. *Arbuthnot.*
To break up. To open; to lay open. *Woodward.*
To break up. To ſeparate or diſband. *Knolles.*
To break upon the wheel. To puniſh tretching a criminal upon the wheel, breaking his bones with bats.
To break wind. To give vent to wind e body.
EAK. *v. n.*
o part in two. *Shakeſpeare.*
o burſt. *Dryden.*
o burſt by daſhing, as waves on a rock. *Pope.*
o open and diſcharge matter. *Harvey.*
o open as the morning. *Donne.*
o burſt forth; to exclaim. *Shakeſpeare.*
o become bankrupt. *Pope.*
o decline in health and ſtrength. *Swift.*
o iſſue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
To make way with ſome kind of ſud- eſs. *Hooker. Samuel.*
To come to an explanation. *Ben Jonſon.*
To fall out; to be friends no longer. *Ben Jonſon. Prior.*
To break from. To ſeparate from with vehemence. *Roſcommon.*
To break in. To enter unexpectedly. *Addiſon.*
To break looſe. To eſcape from capti- *Milton.*
To break off. To deſiſt ſuddenly. *Taylor.*
To break off from. To part from with ce. *Shakeſpeare.*
To break out. To diſcover itſelf in ſud- ffects. *South.*
19. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body.
20. *To break out.* To become diſſolute. *Dryden.*
21. *To break up.* To ceaſe; to intermit. *Bacon.*
22. *To break up.* To diſſolve itſelf. *Watts.*
23. *To break up.* To begin holidays. *Shakeſpeare.*
24. *To break with.* To part friendſhip with any. *South.*

BREAK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.*
2. A pauſe; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *ſ.* [from *break.*]
1. He that breaks any thing. *South.*
2. A wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *faſt.*] To eat the firſt meal in the day.

BRE'AKFAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The firſt meal in the day. *Wotton.*
2. The thing eaten at the firſt meal.
3. A meal in general. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKNECK. *ſ.* A ſteep place endangering the neck. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *ſ.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BREAM. *ſ.* [*brame*, French.] The name of a fiſh.

BREAST. *ſ.* [bpeopt, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and belly.
2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk. *Job.*
3. The part of a beaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs.
4. The heart; the conſcience. *Dryden.*
5. The paſſions. *Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *bone.*] The bone of the breaſt; the ſternum.

BRE'ASTHIGH. *a.* [from *breaſt* and *high.*] Up to the breaſt. *Sidney.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *hook.*] With ſhipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breaſt. *Addiſon.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *plate.*] Armour for the breaſt. *Cowley.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *ſ.* A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt. *Mortim.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *ſ.* [bnaðe, Saxon.]
1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Life. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtate or power of breathing freely. *Dryden.*
4. Reſpiration; act of breathing. *Milton.*
5. Reſpite; pauſe; relaxation. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Breeze; moving air. *Addiſon.*
7. A ſingle act; an inſtant. *Dryden.*

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath.*]
1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. *Pope.*
2. To live. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To reſt. *Roſcommon.*
4. To paſs by breathing. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*
1. To inſpire into one's own body, and expire out of it. *Dryden.*
2. To inject by breathing. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To eject by breathing. *Spectator.*
4. To exerciſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To move or actuate by breath. *Prior.*
6. To utter privately. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To give air or vent to. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHER. *ſ.* [from *To breathe.*]
1. One that breathes, or lives. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that utters any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Inſpirer; one that animates or infuſes by inſpiration. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING. *ſ.* [from *breathe.*]
1. Aſpiration; ſecret prayer. *Prior.*
2. Breathing place; vent. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *breath.*]
1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour.
2. Dead. *Prior.*

BRED. *participle paſſive.* [from *To breed.*]

BREDE. *ſ.* See BRAID. *Addiſon.*

BREECH. *ſ.* [ſuppoſed from bnæcan, Sax.]
1. The lower part of the body. *Hayward.*
2. Breeches. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.
4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

BRE'ECHES. *ſ.* [bnæc, Saxon.]
1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to uſurp the authority of the huſband. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. *I bred, I have bred* [bnæðan, Saxon.]
1. To procreate; to generate. *Roſcommon.*
2. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce. *Aſcham.*
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To produce from one's ſelf. *Locke.*
5. To give birth to.
6. To educate; to qualify by educa
7. To bring up; to take care of.

To BREED. *v. n.*
1. To bring young. *Spe*
2. To increaſe by new production. *Ra*
3. To be produced; to have birth. *Be*
4. To raiſe a breed. *Mor*

BREED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of cies. *Roſcom*
2. Progeny; offſpring. *Shak*
3. A number produced at once; a *Ge*

BRE'EDBATE. *ſ.* [from *breed* and One that breeds quarrels. *Shakeſp*

BRE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *breed.*]
1. That which produces any thing. *Shakeſ*
2. The perſon which brings up anot *Ad*
3. A female that is prolific. *Shake*
4. One that takes care to raiſe a bree *To*

BRE'EDING. *ſ.* [from *breed.*]
1. Education; inſtruction; qualificat *Shakeſ*
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremon *Sa*
3. Nurture. *Ad*

BREESE, *ſ.* [bnıæra, Saxon.] A ſting

BREESE. *ſ.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle g

BREEZY. *a.* [from *breeze.*] Fanned gales.

BREME. *a.* Cruel; ſharp; ſevere. *Spe*

BRENT. *a.* Burnt. *Spe*

BRET. *ſ.* A fiſh of the turbot kind.

BRE'THREN. *ſ.* [The *plural* of *brother*

BRE'VIARY. *ſ.* [*breviaire*, French.]
1. An abridgment; an epitome. *Ay*
2. The book containing the daily of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *ſ.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] A compendium. *Decay of P*

BRE'VIATURE. *ſ.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] abbreviation.

BREVI'ER. *ſ.* A particular ſize of letter uſed in printing.

BRE'VITY. *ſ.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſe ſhortneſs. *Dry*

To BREW. *v. a.* [*browen*, Dutch.]
1. To make liquors by mixing ſeveral gredients. *Mi*
2. To prepare by mixing things toge
3. To contrive; to plot. *W*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office brewer. *Shake*

…W. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Manner of …ewing. *Bacon.*

…'WAGE. *ſ.* [from *brew.*] Mixture of …rious things. *Shakeſpeare.*

…'WER. *ſ.* A man whoſe profeſſion it is …make beer. *Tillotſon.*

…'WHOUSE. *ſ.* [from *brew* and *houſe.*] …houſe appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*

…'WING. *ſ.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of …uor brewed.

…'WIS *ſ.* A piece of bread ſoaked in …iling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

…BE. *ſ.* [*Bribe*, in French.] A reward …ven to pervert the judgment. *Waller.*

…RIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain …bribes.

…'BER. *ſ.* [from *bribe.*] One that pays …corrupt practices.

…'BERY. *ſ.* The crime of giving or tak…g rewards for bad practices. *Bacon.*

…CK. *ſ.* [*brick*, Dutch.]

A maſs of burnt clay for builders. *Addiſon.*

A loaf ſhaped like a brick.

…RICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay …th bricks. *Swift.*

…'CKBAT. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat.*] A …ece of brick. *Bacon.*

…'CKCLAY. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay.*] …ay uſed for making bricks. *Woodward.*

…'CKDUST. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt.*] …uſt made by pounding bricks. *Spectator.*

…'CK-KILN. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *kiln.*] …kiln, or place to burn bricks in. *Decay of Piety.*

…'CKLAYER. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *lay.*] A …rick maſon. *Donne.*

…'CKMAKER. *ſ.* [from *brick* and *make.*] …ne whoſe trade it is to make bricks. *Woodward.*

…'DAL. *a.* [from *bride.*] Belonging to a …edding; nuptial. *Walſh. Pope.*

…'DAL. *ſ.* The nuptial feſtival. *Herbert.*

…DE. *ſ.* [bpyð, Saxon.] A woman …w married. *Smith.*

…'DEBED. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed.*] Mar…ge-bed. *Pope.*

…'DECAKE. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake.*] A …ke diſtributed ro the gueſts at a wedding. *Ben Jonſon.*

…'DEGROOM. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom.*] …new married man. *Dryden.*

…'DEMEN. } *ſ.* The attendants on
…'DEMAIDS. } the bride and bride…oom.

…'DESTAKE. *ſ.* [from *bride* and *ſtake.*] …poſt ſet in the ground to dance round at …wedding feaſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

…'DEWELL. *ſ.* A houſe of correction.

…DGE. *ſ.* [bnic, Saxon.]

A building raiſed over water for the …venience of paſſage. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the noſe. *Bacon.*

3. The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe a bridge over any place. *Milton.*

BRI'DLE. *ſ.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed. *Dryden.*

2. A reſtraint; a curb; a check. *Clarendon.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide by a bridle. *Addiſon.*

2. To reſtrain; to govern. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *ſ.* [from *bridle* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF. *a.* [*brevis*, Latin.]

1. Short; conciſe. *Collier.*

2. Contracted; narrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRIEF. *ſ.* [*brief*, Dutch.]

1. A writing of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A ſhort extract, or epitome. *Bacon.*

3. The writing given by the pleaders, containing the caſe. *Swift.*

4. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection.

5. [In muſick.] A meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *brief.*] Conciſely; in a few words.

BRI'EFNESS. *ſ.* [from *brief.*] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs. *Camden.*

BRI'ER. *ſ.* A plant; the dog-roſe. *Drayton.*

BRI'ERY. *a.* [from *brier.*] Rough; full of briers.

BRIGA'DE. *ſ.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A diviſion of forces; a body of men. *Philips.*

BRIGADI'ER *General.* An officer next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *ſ.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber. *Bramhall.*

BRI'GANDINE. }
BRI'GANTINE. } *ſ.* [from *brigand.*]

1. A light veſſel; ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates. *Otway.*

2. A coat of mail. *Milton.*

BRIGHT. *a.* [beopt, Saxon.]

1. Shining; glittering; full of light. *Dryden.*

2. Clear; evident. *Watts.*

3. Illuſtrious; as, a *bright* reign.

4. Witty; acute; a *bright* genius.

5. Beautiful; radiant with perſonal charms.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright.*]

1. To make bright; to make to ſhine.

2. To make luminous by light from without. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or alert. *Milton.*

4. To make illuſtrious. *Swift.*

5. To make acute.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up.

BRI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *bright.*] Splendidly; with luſtre. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *ſ.* [from *bright.*]
1. Luſtre; ſplendour. *South.*
2. Acuteneſs. *Prior.*
3. Evidence; intellectual clearneſs.

BRI'LLIANCY. *ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Luſtre; ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT. *a.* [*brilliant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling. *Dorſet.*

BRI'LLIANT. *ſ.* A diamond of the fineſt cut. *Dryden.*

BRI'LLIANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; luſtre.

BRIM. *ſ.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.]
1. The edge of any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The upper edge of any veſſel. *Craſhaw.*
3. The top of any liquour. *Joſhua.*
4. The bank of a fountain. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRI'MFUL. *a* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top. *Addiſon.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *brimful.*] Fulneſs to the top. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'MMER. *ſ.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *ſ.* Sulphur. *Spenſer.*

BRI'MSTONY. *a.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone.

BRI'NDED, *a.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby. *Milton.*

BRI'NDLE. *ſ.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded. *Clariſſa.*

BRI'NDLED. *a.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked. *Addiſon.*

BRINE. *ſ.*
1. Water impregnated with ſalt. *Bacon.*
2. The ſea. *Milton.*
3. Tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NEPIT. *ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of ſalt water. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bpingan, Sax. preter. *I brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bpoht, Saxon.]
1. To fetch from another place. *Temple.*
2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend. *Dryden.*
3. To produce; to procure.
4. To cauſe to come. *Stilling fleet.*
5. To introduce. *Tatler.*
6. To reduce; to recal. *Spectator.*
7. To attract; to draw along. *Newton.*
8. To put into any particular ſtate. *Swift.*
9. To conduct. *Locke.*
10. To recal; to ſummons. *Dryden.*
11. To induce; to prevail upon. *Locke.*
12. *To bring about.* To bring to paſs; effect. *Addi*
13. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; produce. *Mil*
14. *To bring in.* To reduce. *Spe*
15. *To bring in.* To afford again. *Sou*
16. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure be acquitted. *Tillo*
17. *To bring on.* To engage in action.
18. *To bring over.* To draw to a party. *Sw*
19. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhew.
20. *To bring under.* To ſubdue; to preſs. *Ba*
21. *To bring up.* To educate; to inſtru
22. *To bring up.* To bring into practice.

BRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *bring*] The perſon that brings any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NGER UP. Inſtructor; educator. *Aſcha*

BRI'NISH. *a.* [from *brine.*] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *briniſh.*] Saltneſs.

BRINK. *ſ.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRI'NY. *a.* [from *brine.*] Salt. *Addiſ.*

BRISK. *a.* [*bruſque*, Fr.]
1. Lively; vivacious; gay. *Denh*
2. Powerful; ſpirituous. *Phil*
3. Vivid; bright. *New*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

BRI'SKET. *ſ.* [*brichet*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal. *Mortim*

BRI'SKLY. *ad.* [from *briſk.*] Actively; vigorouſly. *Boyle. Ro*

BRI'SKNESS. *ſ.* [from *briſk.*]
1. Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs. *Sou*
2. Gaiety. *Dry*

BRI'STLE. *ſ.* [bpiſtl, Saxon.] The hair of ſwine. *Gre*

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in briſtles. *Shakeſpe*

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles. *Dry*

BRI'STLY. *a.* [from *briſtle.*] Thick ſet with briſtles. *Bea*

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of ſoft cry mond found in a rock near the city Briſtol. *Woodwa*

BRIT. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Care*

BRI'TTLE. *a.* [bpittan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break. *Ba*

BRI'TTLENESS. *ſ.* [from *brittle.*] Aptneſs to break. *Bo*

BRIZE. *ſ.* The gadfly. *Spe*

BROACH. *ſ.* [*broach*, Fr.] A ſpit.

To BROACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſplit; to pierce as with a ſpit. *Hake*
2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw liquour.

. To open any ſtore. *Knollet.*
. To give out, or utter any thing.
. To let out any thing. *Hudibras.*

O'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *broach.*]
Dryden.
. A ſpit.
. An opener, or utterer of any thing.

OAD. *a.* [bnaꝺ, Saxon.]
. Wide; extended in breadth. *Temple.*
. Large. *Locke.*
. Clear; open. *Decay of Piety.*
. Groſs; coarſe. *Dryden.*
. Obſcene; fulſome. *Dryden.*
. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved.

OAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole.
L'Eſtrange.

OAD CLOTH. *ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth.*]
fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*

BRO'ADEN. *v. n.* [from *broad*] To
ow broad. *Thomſon.*

O'ADLY. *ad.* [from *broad.*] In a broad
anner.

O'ADNESS. *ſ.* [from *broad.*]
. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.
. Coarſeneſs; fulſomeneſs. *Dryden.*

O'ADSIDE. *ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſide.*]
. The ſide of a ſhip *Waller.*
. The volley of ſhot fired at once from
e ſide of a ſhip.

O'AD WORD. *ſ.* A cutting ſword,
ith a broad blade. *Wiſeman.*

O'ADWISE. *ad.* [from *broad* and *wiſe.*]
ccording to the direction of the breadth.

OCA'DE. *ſ.* [*brocado*, Spaniſh.] A ſilken
uff, variegated. *Pope.*

OCA'DED. *a.* [from *brocade.*]
. Dreſt in brocade.
. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

O'CAGE. *ſ.* [from *broke*]
. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.
Spenſer.
. The hire given by any unlawful office.
Bacon.
. The trade of dealing in old things.
Ben Jonſon.

O'CCOLI. *ſ.* A ſpecies of cabbage.

OCK *ſ.* [bnoc, Saxon.] A badger.

O'CKET. *ſ.* A red deer, two years old.

OGUE. *ſ.* [*brog*, Iriſh.]
. A kind of ſhoe. *Swift.*
. A corrupt dialect. *Farquhar.*

BROI'DER. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To
orn with figures of needle-work.
Exodus.

OI'DERY. *ſ.* [from *broider.*] Embroide-
y; flower-work. *Tickell.*

OIL. *ſ.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a
arrel. *Wake.*

ROIL. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or
ok by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*

ROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.
Shakeſpeare.

To BROKE. *v. n.* To contract buſineſs for others. *Bacon.*

BRO'KEN. [*particip. paſſ.* of *break.*] *Hooker.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *a.* [from *broken* and *heart.*] Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear. *Iſaiah.*

BRO'KENLY. *ad.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ſeries. *Hakewell.*

BRO'KER. *ſ.* [from *to broke*]
1. A factor; one that does buſineſs for another. *Temple.*
2. One who deals in old houſehold goods.
3. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRO'KERAGE. *ſ.* [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker.

BRO'NCHOCELE. *ſ.* [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria, called the *bronchos.*

BRO'NCHIAL. } *a.* [βρόγχος.] Belonging
BRO'NCHICK. } to the throat. *Arbuthnot.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [βρογχος and τεμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation. *Sharp.*

BROND. *ſ.* A ſword; for BRAND. *Spenſer.*

BRONZE. *ſ.* [*bronze*, Fr.]
1. Braſs. *Pope.*
2. A medal; a figure caſt in braſs. *Prior.*

BROOCH. *ſ.* [*broke*, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BROOD. *v. n.* [bnædan, Saxon.]
1. To ſit on eggs, to hatch them. *Milton.*
2. To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryd.*
3. To watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly. *Dryden.*
4. To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*

To BROOD. *v. a.*
1. To cheriſh by care. *Dryden.*
2. To cover; as hatching.
3. To cover; as cheriſhing.

BROOD. *ſ* [from the verb.]
1. Offſpring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
2. Generation. *Addiſon.*
3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.
4. Something brought forth; a production.
5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'ODY. *a.* [from *brood.*] In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs. *Ray.*

BROOK. *ſ.* [bnoc, Saxon.] A running water leſs than a river; a rivulet. *Locke.*

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bnocan, Saxon.] To bear; to endure. *South.*

To BROOK. *v. n.* To be patient; to be content. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME. *ſ.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A ſort of water ſpeedwel.

BROOM. *ſ.* [bnom, Saxon.]
1. A ſhrub.
2. A beſom, ſo called from the matter of which it is made. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'OMLAND. *ſ.* [from *broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *ſ.* The ſtaff to which the *broom* is bound, for ſweeping.

BRO'OMY. *a.* [from *broom.*] Full of broom.

BROTH. *ſ.* [broð, Sax.] Liquour in which fleſh is boiled. *Southern.*

BRO'THEL. } *ſ.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A
BRO'THELHOUSE. } bawdyhouſe.

BRO'THER *ſ.* [broðer, Saxon.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren.*

1. One born of the ſame father or mother.
2. Any one cloſe united. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion. *Proverbs.*
4. Brother is uſed, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *brother* and *hood.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being a brother.
2. An aſſociation of men for any purpoſe; a fraternity. *Davies.*
3. A claſs of men of the ſame kind. *Addiſon.*

BRO'THERLY. *a.* [from *brother.*] Natural to brothers; ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother. *Denham.*

BRO'THERLY, *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakeſpeare.*

BROUGHT. [*participle paſſive* of *bring.*]

BROW. *ſ.* [broþa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.*
2. The forehead, *Waller.*
3. The general air of the countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The edge of any high place. *Wotton.*

To BROW. *v. a.* To be at the edge of. *Milton.*

To BRO'WBEAT. *v. a.* [*brow* and *beat.*] To depreſs with ſtern looks. *Southern.*

BRO'WBOUND. *a.* Crowned. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRO'WSICK. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *a.* [bpun, Saxon,] The name of a colour. *Peacham.*

BRO'WNBILL. *ſ.* The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNNESS. *ſ.* [from *brown.*] A brown colour. *Sidney.*

BRO'WNSTUDY. *ſ.* [from *brown* and *ſtudy.*] Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouſer*, Fr.] To eat branches, or ſhrubs. *Spenſer.*

To BROWSE, *v. n.* To feed. *Blackmore.*

BROWSE. *ſ.* Branches, fit for the food of goats. *Philips.*

To BRUISE, *v. a.* [*briſer*, Fr.] To cruſh or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton.*

BRUISE *ſ.* A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy. *Dryden.*

BRU'ISEWORT. *ſ.* Comfrey.

BRUIT. *ſ.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noiſe; report.

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noiſe abroad.

BRU'MAL. *a.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

BRUNE'TT. *ſ.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT. *ſ.* [*brunſt*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.
2. Blow; ſtroke.

BRUSH. *ſ.* [*broſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Lat.]

1. An inſtrument for rubbing.
2. A large pencil uſed by painters.
3. A rude aſſault; a ſhock.

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh.
2. To ſtrike with quickneſs. *Spenſer.*
3. To paint with a bruſh.

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haſte.
2. To fly over; to ſkim lightly.

BRU'SHER. *ſ.* [from *bruſh.*] He that uſes a bruſh.

BRU'SHWOOD. *ſ.* [from *bruſh* and *wood.*] Rough, ſhrubby thickets.

BRU'SHY. *a.* [from *bruſh.*] Rough; ſhaggy, like a bruſh.

To BRU'STLE. *v. n.* [bpaſtlian, Saxon.] To crackle.

BRU'TAL. *a.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute.*]

1. That which belongs to a brute. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

BRUTA'LITY. *ſ.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; churliſhneſs.

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or ſavage.

To BRU'TALIZE, *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

BRU'TALLY. *ad.* [from *brutal.*] Churliſhly; inhumanly. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE. *a.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senſeleſs; unconſcious.
2. Savage; irrational.
3. Rough; ferocious.

BRUTE *ſ.* A creature without reaſon.

BRU'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *brute.*] Brutality.

To BRU'TIFY. *v. a.* To make a man a brute.

BRU'TISH. *a.* [from *brute.*]

1. Beſtial; reſembling a beaſt.
2. Rough; ſavage; ferocious.
3. Groſs; carnal.
4. Ignorant; untaught.

BRU'TISHLY. *ad.* [from *brutiſh.*] In manner of a brute. *K. Charles.*

BRU'TISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *brutiſh.*] Brutality; ſavageneſs.

'ONY. *ſ.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] A plant.
ſ. [a cant word in low language.]
ong malt liquour. *Prior*
BLE. *ſ.* [*bobble*, Dutch.]
A ſmall bladder of water. *Newton.*
Any thing which wants ſolidity and nneſs. *Bacon.*
A cheat; a falſe ſhow. *Swift.*
The perſon cheated. *Prior.*
'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To riſe in bubbles.
To run with a gentle noiſe. *Dryden.*
'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat. *Addiſon.*
BLER. *ſ.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat; a kſter. *Digby.*
BY. *ſ.* A woman's breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*
O. *ſ.* [βουβών.] The groin from the ding of the thigh to the ſcrotum; all nours in that part are called *buboes*. *Wiſeman.*
ONOCE'LE. *ſ.* [βουβών, and κήλη.] A ticular kind of rupture, when the inteſ- es break down into the groin. *Sharp.*
ANI'ERS. *ſ.* A cant word for the pri- eers, or pirates of America.
K. *ſ.* [*bauche*, German, ſuds.]
The liquour in which cloaths are waſh- *Shakeſpeare.*
The cloaths waſhed in the liquour. *Shakeſpeare.*
K. *ſ.* [*bwch*, Welch.] The male of fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and er animals. *Peacham.*
UCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſh ths. *Shakeſpeare.*
UCK. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and s. *Mortimer.*
KBASKET. *ſ.* The baſket in which ths are carried to the waſh. *Shakeſp.*
KBEAN. *ſ.* A plant; a ſort of *trefoil*. *Floyer.*
KET. *ſ.* [*baquet*, French.]
The veſſel in which water is drawn out well. *Shakeſpeare.*
The veſſels in which water is carried, icularly to quench a fire. *Dryden.*
KLE. *ſ.* [*bwccl*, Welch.]
A link of metal, with a tongue or catch le to faſten one thing to another. *Pope.*
The ſtate of the hair criſped and curled. *Spectator.*
'CKLE. *v. a.*
To faſten with a buckle. *Philips.*
To prepare to do any thing. *Spenſer.*
To join in battle. *Hayward.*
To confine. *Shakeſpeare.*
To curl; to keep curled.
'CKLE. *v. a.* [*bucken*, German.]
To bend; to bow. *Shakeſpeare.*
To buckle to. To apply to. *Locke.*
To buckle with. To engage with.

BU'CKLER. *ſ.* [*bwccled*, Welch.] A ſhield. *Addiſon.*
To BU'CKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport; to defend. *Shakeſpeare.*
BU'CKMAST. *ſ.* The fruit or maſt of the beech-tree.
BU'CKRAM. *ſ.* [*bougran*, French.] A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum.
BU'CKSHORN-PLANTAIN. *ſ.* A plant.
BU'CKTHORN. *ſ.* A tree.
BUCO'LICK. *a.* Paſtoral; rural dialogue.
BUD. *ſ.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The firſt ſhoot of a plant; a germ. *Prior.*
To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To put forth young ſhoots, or germs.
2. To be in the bloom. *Shakeſpeare.*
To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*
To BUDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To ſtir. *Shakeſpeare.*
BUDGE. *a.* Surly; ſtiff; rugged. *Milton.*
BUDGE. *ſ.* The dreſſed ſkin or fur of lambs.
BU'DGER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One that moves or ſtirs.
BU'DGET. *ſ.* [*bogette*, French.]
1. A bag, ſuch as may be eaſily carried. *Bac.*
2. A ſtore, or ſtock. *L'Eſtrange.*
BUFF. *ſ.* [from *buffalo*.]
1. Leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for waiſt-belts. *Dryden.*
2. A military coat. *Shakeſpeare.*
To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, French.] To ſtrike. *Jonſon.*
BUFFA'LO. ſ. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.
BU'FFET. *ſ.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fiſt. *Dryden.*
BUFFE'T. *ſ.* A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*
To BU'FFET. *v. a.* To box; to beat. *Otway.*
To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.
BU'FFETER. *ſ.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer.
BU'FFLE. *ſ.* [*beuffe*, Fr.] The ſame with buffalo.
To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle. *Swift.*
BU'FFLEHEADED. *a* Dull; ſtupid.
BUFFO'ON. *ſ.* [*buffon*, French.]
1. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures; a jack-pudding. *Watts.*
2. A man that practiſes indecent raillery, or groſs jocularity. *Garth.*
BUFFO'ONERY. *ſ.* [from *buffoon*.]
1. The practice of a buffoon. *Locke.*
2. Low jeſts; ſcurrile mirth. *Dryden.*
BUG. *ſ* A ſtinking inſect bred in old houſe-hold ſtuff. *Pope.*
BUG. } [*bug*, Welch.] A frightful
BU'GBEAR. } object; a falſe terrour. *Pope.*
BU'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *buggy*.] The ſtate of being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY.

BU'GGY. *a.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *ſ.* [from bugen, Saxon.]
BU'GLEHORN. } A hunting horn. *Tickell.*

BU'GLE. *ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

BU'GLE. *ſ.* A plant.

BU'GLOSS. *ſ.* The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. *I built, I have built.* [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To make a fabrick, or an edifice; as, to *build* a church.
2. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation; as, to *build* a ſyſtem. *Boyle.*

To BUILD, *v. n.* To depend on; to reſt on.

BU'ILDER. *ſ.* [from *build.*] He that builds; an architect. *Denham.*

BUI'LDING. *ſ.* [from *build.*] A fabrick; an edifice. *Prior.*

BUILT. *ſ.* The form; the ſtructure; the ſhape of an edifice. *Temple.*

BULB. *ſ.* [*bulbus*, Latin.] A round body, or root of many coats. *Evelyn.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Latin.] The ſame with *bulbous.*

BU'LBOUS, *a.* [from *bulb.*] Containing bulbs, conſiſting of many layers. *Evelyn.*

To BULGE. *v. n.*

1. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.*
2. To jut out. *Moxon.*

BU'LIMY. *ſ.* An enormous appetite.

BULK. *ſ.* [*bulke*, Dutch.]

1. Magnitude; ſize; quantity. *Raleigh.*
2. The groſs; the majority; the maſs. *Swift.*
3. Main fabrick. *Shakeſpeare.*

BULK. *ſ.* A part of a building jutting out. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'LKHEAD. *ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip with boards. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS. *ſ.* [from *bulky.*] Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize. *Locke.*

BU'LKY. *a.* [from *bulk.*] Of great ſize or ſtature. *Dryden.*

BULL. *ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of a cow. *May.*
2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, and violent. *Pſalms.*
3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.
4. A letter publiſhed by the pope. *Atterbury.*
5. A blunder. *Pope.*

BULL, in compoſition, generally notes large ſize.

BULL-BAITING. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait.*] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR. *ſ.* Something terrible.

BULL-DOG. *ſ.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addiſon.*

BULL-HEAD. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *head.*]

1. A ſtupid fellow.
2. The name of a fiſh.

BULL-WEED. *ſ.* Knapweed.

BULL-WORT. *ſ.* Biſhops-weed.

BU'LLACE. *ſ.* A wild ſour plum.

BU'LLET. *ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal.

BU'LLION. *ſ.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump unwrought.

BULLI'TION. *ſ.* [from *bullio*, Latin.] The act or ſtate of boiling.

BU'LLOCK. *ſ.* [from *bull.*] A young bull.

BU'LLY. *ſ.* A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelſome fellow.

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces.

BU'LRUSH. *ſ.* [from *bull* and *ruſh.*] A large ruſh.

BU'LWARK. *ſ.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch.]

1. A fortification; a citadel.
2. A ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BU'LWARK. To fortify.

BUM. *ſ.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The part on which we ſit. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUMBA'ILIFF. *ſ.* [corrupted from *bum* and *bailiff.*] A bailiff of the meaneſt kind; one that is employed in arreſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUMP. *ſ.* A ſwelling; a protuberance.

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Latin.] To make a loud noiſe, uſed of the bittern.

BU'MPER. *ſ.* A cup filled.

BU'MPKIN. *ſ.* An awkward heavy ruſtick

BU'MPKINLY. *a.* [from *bumpkin.*] Having the manner or appearance of a clown.

BUNCH. *ſ.* [*buncker*, Daniſh.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.
2. A cluſter.
3. A number of things tied together.
4. Any thing bound into a knot.

To BUNCH. *v. n.* To grow out in tuberances.

BUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* Having bunches on the back.

BU'NCHY. *a.* Growing in bunches.

BU'NDLE. *ſ.* [byndle, Saxon.]

1. Things bound together.
2. Any thing rolled cylindrically.

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* To tie in a bundle.

BUNG. *ſ.* [*bing*, Welch.] A ſtopple for a barrel.

To BUNG. To ſtop.

GHOLE. *ſ.* The hole at which the
l is filled. *Shakeſpeare.*
NGLE. *v. n.* To perform clumſily.
Dryden.
NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage
ſily. *Shakeſpeare.*
GLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A botch;
wkwardneſs. *Ray.*
GLER. *ſ.* [*bwngler*, Welch.] A bad
man. *Peacham.*
GLINGLY. *ad.* Clumſily; awk-
ly.
. *ſ.* A kind of ſweet bread. *Gay.*
. *ſ.* An increaſing cavity; a tunnel.
Carew.
NT. *v. a.* To ſwell out.
TER. *ſ.* Any low vulgar woman.
TING. *ſ.* The name of a bird.
. *ſ.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, French.] A piece
rk or wood floating, tied to a weight,
rk ſhoals. *Pope.*
OY. *v. a.* To keep afloat. *K. Charles.*
OY. *v. n.* To float. *Pope.*
YANCY. *ſ.* [from *buoyant.*] The qua-
f floating. *Derham.*
YANT. *a.* Which will not ſink.
ſ. [*bourre*, French.] The prickly head
e burdock. *Wotton.*
OT. *ſ.* A fiſh full of prickles.
ELAIS. *ſ.* A ſort of grape.
EN. *ſ.* [byrðen, Saxon.]
load. *Bacon.*
omething grievous. *Locke.*
birth. *Shakeſpeare.*
he verſe repeated in a ſong. *Dryden.*
RDEN. *v. a.*
o load.
o incumber.
ENER. *ſ.* [from *burden.*] A loader;
preſſour.
ENOUS. *a.* [from *burden.*]
rievous; oppreſſive. *Sidney.*
ſeleſs. *Milton.*
ENSOME. *a.* Grievous; trouble-
Milton.
ENSOMENESS. *ſ.* Weight; uneaſi-

OCK. *ſ.* A broad leaved plant with
les.
AU'. *ſ.* [*bureau*, French.] A cheſt of
ers. *Swift.*
ſ. See BURROW.
AGE. *ſ.* [from *burg.*] A tenure pro-
cities and towns. *Hale.*
AMOT. *ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] A ſpe-
f pear.
ANET, or BURGONET. [from *bour-*
, French.] A kind of helmet.
Shakeſpeare.
E'OIS. *ſ.* [*bourgeois*, French.]
citizen; a burgeſs. *Addiſon.*

2. A printer's type of a particular ſize.

BU'RGESS. *ſ.* [*bourgeois*, French.]
1. A citizen; a freeman of a city.
2. A repreſentative of a town corporate.
Wotton.

BURGH. *ſ.* A corporate town or borough.

BU'RGHER. *ſ.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Knolles. Locke.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *burgher.*] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGLARY. *ſ.* The crime of robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob. *Cowel.*

BU'RGOMASTER. *ſ.* [from *burg* and *maſter.*] One employed in the government of a city. *Addiſon.*

BU'RIAL. *ſ.* [from *to bury.*]
1. The act of burying; ſepulture; interment. *Dryden.*
2. The act of placing any thing under earth.
3. The church ſervice for funerals.

BU'RIER. *ſ.* [from *bury.*] He that buries.

BU'RINE. ſ. [French.] A graving tool.

BU'RLACE. *ſ.* [for *burdelais.*] A ſort of grape.

To BURL. *v. a.* To dreſs cloth as fullers do.

BURLE'SQUE. *a.* [*burlare*, Italian, to jeſt.] Jocular; tending to raiſe laughter. *Addiſon.*

BURLE'SQUE. *ſ.* Ludicrous language.

To BURLE'SQUE. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule. *Broome.*

BU'RLINESS. *ſ.* Bulk; bluſter.

BU'RLY. *a.* Bluſtering; falſely great. *Cowley.*

To BURN. *v. a.* [bernnan, Saxon.]
1. To conſume with fire. *Sharp.*
2. To wound with fire. *Exodus.*

To BURN. *v. n.*
1. To be on fire. *Rowe.*
2. To be inflamed with paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To act as fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

BURN. *ſ.* A hurt cauſed by fire. *Boyle.*

BU'RNER. *ſ.* [from *burn.*] A perſon that burns any thing.

BU'RNET. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

BU'RNING. *ſ.* State of inflammation.

BU'RNING-GLASS. *ſ.* A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force.

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, French.] To poliſh. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow. *Dryden.*

BU'RNISHER. *ſ.* [from *burniſh.*]
1. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.
2. The

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

BURNT. [*participle paſſive of burn.*]

BURR. *ſ.* The lobe or lap of the ear.

BU'RREL. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

BU'RREL *Fly.* Oxfly; gadbee; breeze.

BU'RREL *Shot.* Small bullets, nails, ſtones, diſcharged out of the ordnance. *Harris.*

BU'RROW. *ſ.* [burȝ, Saxon.]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament. A place fenced or fortified.

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

To BU'RROW. *v. n.* To mine, as conies or rabbits. *Mortimer.*

BU'RSAR. *ſ.* [*burſarius*, Latin.] The treaſurer of a college.

BURSE. *ſ.* [*bourſe*, French.] An exchange where merchants meet. *Philips.*

To BURST. *v. n. I burſt*; *I have burſt*, or *burſten.* [burꝑtan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open. *Proverbs.*

2. To fly aſunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To break away; to ſpring. *Pope.*

4. To come ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To begin an action violently. *Arbuthnot.*

To BURST. *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption.

BURST. *ſ.* A ſudden diſruption. *Milton.*

BURST. } *participial a.* Diſeaſed with a
BU'RSTEN. } hernia or rupture.

BU'RSTNESS. *ſ.* A rupture.

BU'RSTWORT. *ſ.* An herb good againſt ruptures.

BURT. *ſ.* A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

BU'RTHEN. *ſ.* See BURDEN.

BU'RY. *ſ.* [from burȝ, Sax.] A dwelling-place. *Philips.*

To BURY. *v. a.* [byrȝeon, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave. *Shakeſp.*

2. To inter with rites and ceremonies.

3. To conceal; to hide. *Shakeſpeare.*

BUSH. *ſ.* [*bois*, French.]

1. A thick ſhrub. *Spenſer.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up to a door, to ſhew that liquors are ſold there. *Shakeſp.*

To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick. *Milton.*

BU'SHEL. *ſ.* [*boiſſeau*, French.]

1. A meaſure containing eight gallons; a ſtrike. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A large quantity. *Dryden.*

BU'SHINESS. *ſ.* [from *buſhy.*] The quality of being buſhy.

BU'SHMENT. *ſ.* [from *buſh.*] A thicket. *Raleigh.*

BU'SHY. *a.* [from *buſh.*]

1. Thick; full of ſmall branches. *Bacon.*

2. Full of buſhes. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS. *a.* [from *buſy.*] At leiſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

BU'SILY. *ad.* [from *buſy.*] With
actively.

BU'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *buſy.*]

1. Employment; multiplicity of
2. An affair.
3. The ſubject of action.
4. Serious engagement, not play.
5. Right of action; as, I had no
in the quarrel.
6. A matter of queſtion.
7. *To do one's buſineſs.* To kill,
ruin him.

BUSK. *ſ.* [*buſque*, Fr.] A piece of
whalebone, worn by women to ſtre
their ſtays.

BU'SKIN. *ſ.* [*broſeken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a ſhoe
comes to the midleg.

2. A kind of high ſhoe wore by the
actors of tragedy.

BU'SKINED. *a.* Dreſſed in buſkins.

BU'SKY. *a.* Woody.

BUSS. *ſ.* [*bus*, the mouth, Iriſh.]

1. A kiſs; a ſalute with the lips.

2. A boat for fiſhing. [*buſſo*, Germ.]

To BUSS. *v. a.* To kiſs.

BUST. *ſ.* [*buſto*, Ital.] A ſtatue repre
ing a man to his breaſt.

BU'STARD. *ſ.* [*biſtarde*, French.]
turkey.

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* To be buſy; to
Clar

BU'STLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A
a hurry.

BU'STLER. *ſ.* [from *buſtle.*] An
ſtirring man.

BU'SY. *a.* [byrȝian, Saxon.]

1. Employed with earneſtneſs.

2. Buſtling; active; meddling.

To BU'SY. *v. a.* To employ; to
BU'SYBODY. *ſ.* A vain, meddling,
taſtical perſon.

BUT. *conjunct.* [butɛ, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except; none *but* boys.

2. Yet; nevertheleſs; he was to
he ſtaid a while.

3. The particle which introduces the
of a ſyllogiſm; *now.*

4. Only; nothing more than; her
was *but* ten pounds.

5. Than; no ſooner up *but* dreſt.

6. But; a man is ſeldom proud *but*
pents.

7. Otherwiſe than that; he cannot
but he muſt boaſt.

8. Not; more than. He had *but*
nough.

9. By any other means than.

10. If it were not for this.

11. However; howbeit.

12. Otherwiſe than.

13. Yet it may be objected.

4. But for; had not this been. *Walker.*
T. *ſ.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary. *Holder.*
T. *ſ.* [In ſea language.] The end of any ank which joins to another. *Harris.*
T END. *ſ.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon.*
TCHER. *ſ.* [*boucher*, French.]
One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.
One that is delighted with blood. *Locke.*
U'TCHER. *v. a.* To kill; to murder vagely. *Shakeſpeare.*
TCHER'S BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY.
TCHERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *butcherly.*] butcherly manner; clumſy ſavageneſs.
TCHERLY. *a.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; oody; barbarous, and brutal. *Aſcham.*
TCHERY. *ſ.*
The trade of a butcher. *Pope.*
Murder; cruelty. *Shakeſpeare.*
The place where blood is ſhed. *Shakeſp.*
TLER. *ſ.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A ſervant nployed in furniſhing the table. *Swift.*
TLERAGE. *ſ.* The duty upon wines nported, claimed by the king's butler. *Baxon.*
TMENT. *ſ.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That rt of the arch which joins it to the upght pier. *Wotton.*
T. *ſ.* [*but*, French.]
The place on which the mark to be ot at is placed. *Dryden.*
The point at which the endeavour is rected. *Shakeſpeare.*
A man upon whom the company break eir jeſts. *Spectator.*
A ſtroke by the head of an horned ani-al; a ſtroke given in fencing; burleſque. *Prior.*
TT. *ſ.* A veſſel; a barrel containing e hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine.
UTT. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the head, horned animals. *Wotton.*
TTER. *ſ.* [buttepe, Saxon.] An ctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the eam of milk, till the oil ſeparates from e whey.
U'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To ſmear, or oil with butter. *Shakeſp.*
To increaſe the ſtakes every throw. *Addiſon.*
TTERBUMP. *ſ.* A fowl; the bitttern.
TTERBUR. *ſ.* A plant.
TTERFLOWER. *ſ.* A yellow flower May. *Gay.*
TTERFLY. *ſ.* [buttenpleȝe, Saxon.] beautiful inſect. *Spenſer.*
TTERIS. *ſ.* An inſtrument of ſteel uſed paring the foot of a horſe.
TTERMILK. *ſ.* The whey ſeparated m cream when butter is made. *Harvey.*
TTERPRINT. *ſ.* A piece of carved od, uſed to mark butter. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH. *ſ.* The great broad foretooth.
BU'TTERWOMAN. *ſ.* A woman that ſells butter.
BU'TTERWORT. *ſ.* A plant; ſanicle.
BU'TTERY. *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of butter. *Floyer.*
BU'TTERY. *ſ.* [from *butter.*] The room where proviſions are laid up. *Brampſton.*
BU'TTOCK. *ſ.* The rump; the part near the tail. *Knolles.*
BU'TTON. *ſ.* [*botwn*, Welch.]
1. Any knob or ball. *Boyle.*
2. The bud of a plant. *Shakeſpeare.*
BU'TTON. *ſ.* The ſea-urchin. *Ainſworth.*
To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs; to clothe. *Wotton.*
2. To faſten with buttons.
BU'TTONHOLE. *ſ.* The loop in which the button of clothes is caught. *Brampſton.*
BU'TTRESS. *ſ.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]
1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another.
2. A prop; a ſupport. *South.*
To BU'TTRESS. *v. n.* To prop.
BU'TWINK. *ſ.* The name of a bird.
BUTYRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.
BU'TYROUS. *a.* Having the properties of butter. *Floyer.*
BU'XOM. *a.*
1. Obedient; obſequious. *Milton.*
2. Gay; lively; briſk. *Craſhaw.*
3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*
BU'XOMLY. *ad.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonly; amorouſly.
BU'XOMNESS. *ſ.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonneſs; amorouſneſs.
To BUY. *v. a.* preter. *I bought*; *I have bought.* [bicgean, Saxon.]
1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price. *Addiſon.*
2. To manage, or obtain by money. *South.*
To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe.
BU'YER. *ſ.* He that buys; a purchaſer.
To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzin*, Teut.]
1. To hum, like bees. *Suckling.*
2. To whiſper; to prate. *Shakeſpeare.*
To BUZZ. *v. a.* To ſpread ſecretly. *Bentley.*
BUZZ. *ſ.* A hum; a whiſper; a talk with an air of ſecrecy. *Addiſon.*
BU'ZZARD. *ſ.* [*buſard*, Fr.]
1. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk. *Dryden.*
2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Aſcham.*
BU'ZZER. *ſ.* [from *buzz.*] A ſecret whiſperer. *Shakeſpeare.*
BY. *prep.* [bi, biȝ, Saxon.]
1. It notes the agent; the flower was cropped *by* me. *Locke.*
2. It notes the inſtrument; the wound was made *by* a knife. *Dryden.*
3. It notes the cauſe; the fever came *by* a cold. *Addiſon.*

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed; she was gained *by* long solicitation. *Shakespeare.*
5. It shews the manner of an action; it was done *by* fits. *Dryden.*
6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed; the business proceeded *by* slow steps. *Hooker. Knolles.*
7. It notes the quantity had at one time; I buy snuff *by* ounces.
8. At, or in; noting place; they fought *by* sea. *Bacon.*
9. According to; you may go *by* my leave. *Bacon.*
10. According to; noting proof; the earth moves *by* the testimony of Kepler. *Bentley.*
11. After; noting imitation or conformity; I live *by* the imitation of Cornaro. *Tillotson.*
12. From; noting token; it is Cæsar *by* his voice. *Waller.*
13. It notes the sum or the difference between two things compared; corn is cheaper *by* a shilling in the bushel. *Locke.*
14. Not later than; noting time; he rose *by* five. *Spenser.*
15. Beside; noting passage; I came home *by* Cambray. *Addison.*
16. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity; the general stood *by* the king. *Shakespeare.*
17. Before *himself*; it notes the absence of all others. *Ascham.*
18. It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dryd.*
19. At hand; he was unarmed, but his sword was *by* him. *Boyle.*
20. It is used in forms of obtesting. *Smith.*
21. By proxy of; noting substitution; he appeared *by* his attorney. *Broome.*
22. In the same direction with; a column furrowed *by* its length. *Grew.*

BY. *ad.*
1. Near; at a small distance. *Dryd.*
2. Beside; passing. *Shakespeare.*
3. In presence. *Sh.*

BY AND BY. In a short time. *Sh.*

BY. *s.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; by the *by*. *Bacon. Boyle. Dryd.*

BY. In composition, implies something of the direct way.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *s.* An affair which is not the main business.

BY-END. *s.* Private interest; secret advantage. *L'Estrange.*

BY-GONE. *ad.* [a Scotch word.] Past. *Shakespeare.*

BY-LAW. *s. By-Laws* are orders made for the good of those that make them, further than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

BY-NAME. *s.* A nickname. *Cowel.*

BY-PATH. *s.* A private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT. *s.* Private end or view.

BY-ROOM. *s.* A private room within.

BY-SPEECH. *s.* An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER. *s.* A looker on; one not concerned. *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *s.* An obscure street. *Gay.*

BY-VIEW. *s.* Private self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *s.* A private walk; not the main road. *Bacon.*

BY-WAY. *s.* A private and obscure way. *Spenser. Hayward.*

BY-WEST. *ad.* Westward; to the west of. *Donne.*

BY-WORD. *s.* A saying; a proverb. *Atterbury.*

BYE. *s.* Dwelling; in this sense it frequently ends the names of places. *Gibson.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINI.

C.

CAB

C Has two sounds; one like *k*, as *call*, *clock*; the other as *s*, as *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB. *s.* A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABA'L. *s.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]
1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

CAB

2. A body of men united in some close design. *Addison.*
3. Intrigue. *Dryden.*

To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues. *Dryden.*

CA'BALIST. *s.* One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Sandys.*

CABALI'STICAL. } *a.* Something that
CABALI'STICK. } has an occult meaning. *Spectator.*

CABA'LLER. *s.* [from *cabal*.] He that

engages in close designs; an intriguer. *Dryd.*

'BALLINE. *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horse.

'BARET. *s.* [French.] A tavern. *Bramhall.*

'BBAGE. *s.* [*cabus*, Fr. *brassica*, Lat.] A plant.

CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* To steal in cutting clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

'BBAGE TREE. *s.* A species of palm-tree.

'BBAGE WORM. *s.* An insect.

'BIN. [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A small room. *Spenser.*
2. A small chamber in a ship. *Raleigh.*
3. A cottage, or small house. *Sidney.*
4. A tent. *Fairfax.*

CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shakespeare.*

CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

'BINED. *a.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin. *Milton.*

'BINET. *s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities.
2. Any place in which things of value are hidden. *Taylor.*
3. A private room in which consultations are held. *Dryden.*
4. A hut, or house. *Spenser.*

'BINET COUNCIL. *s.* A council held in a private manner. *Bacon.*

'BINET MAKER. *s.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice work in wood. *Mortimer.*

'BLE. *s.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened. *Raleigh.*

CHE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *cachexy*.]
CHE'CTICK. } Having an ill habit of body. *Floyer.*

CHE'XY. *s.* [κακεξία.] Such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arbuthnot.*

CHINNA'TION. *s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter.

'CKEREL. *s.* A fish.

CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kackelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noise as a goose. *Pope.*
2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.
3. To laugh; to giggle. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To talk idly; to prattle; to chatter.

'CKLE. *s.* [from the verb.] The voice of a goose or fowl. *Dryden.*

'CKLER. *s.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A telltale; a tatler.

COCHY'MICAL. } *a.* [from *cacochymy*.]
COCHY'MICK. } Having the humours corrupted. *Floyer.*

CACOCHY'MY. *s.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state. *Arbuthnot.*

CACO'PHONY. *s.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad sound of words.

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal.

CADA'VEROUS *a.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcase.

CA'DDIS. *s.*

1. A kind of tape or ribbon. *Shakespeare.*
2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walton.*

CADE. *s.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; soft; as a *cade* lamb.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.

CADE. *s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Philips.*

CA'DENCE. }
CA'DENCY. } *s.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline. *Milton.*
2. The fall of the voice. *Crashaw.*
3. The flow of verses, or periods. *Dryden.*
4. The tone or sound. *Swift.*
5. In horsemanship, *cadence* is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT. *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CA'DET. *s.* [*cadet*, Fr.]

1. The younger brother.
2. The youngest brother. *Brown.*
3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

CA'DEW. *s.* A straw worm.

CA'DGER. *s.* A huckster.

CA'DI. s. A magistrate among the Turks.

CADI'LLACK. *s.* A sort of pear.

CÆ'CIAS. s. [Latin.] A wind from the north; the north-east wind. *Milton.*

CÆSU'RA s. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CA'FTAN. s. [Persick.] A Persian vest or garment.

CAG. *s.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.

CAGE. *s.* [*cage*, Fr.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept. *Sidney. Swift.*
2. A place for wild beasts.
3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage. *Donne.*

CA'IMAN. s. The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to sooth. *Hudibras.*

CAJO'LER. *s.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY. *s.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CA'ISSON. s. [French.] A chest of bombs or powder; any hollow fabrick of timber.

CA'ITIFF. *s.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave.] A mean villain; a despicable knave. *Spenser.*

CAKE. *ſ.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]
1. A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high. *Bacon. Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven. *Addiſon.*

CALABA'SH *Tree.* A tree of which the ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for inſtruments of muſick. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO. *ſ.* [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind of woollen ſtuff. *Tatler.*

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *ſ.* A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT. *ſ.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS. *a.* [*calamitoſus*, Latin.] Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; unhappy; wretched. *Milton. South.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *calamitous*.] Miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY. *ſ.* [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; cauſe of miſery. *Bacon.*

CA'LAMUS. *ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture.

CALA'SH. *ſ.* [*caloche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure. *King.*

CA'LCEATED. *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] A kind of precious ſtone. *Woodward.*

CALCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulveriſation. *Boyle.*

CALCI'NATORY. *ſ.* [from *calcinate*.] A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To CALCI'NE. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]
1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To burn up. *Denham.*

To CALCI'NE. *v. n.* To become a calx, a kind of lime, by heat. *Newton.*

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr.]
1. To compute; to reckon.
2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time. *Bentley.*
3. To adjuſt; to project for any certain end. *Tillotſon.*

CALCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calculate*.]
1. A practice, or manner of reckoning.
2. The art of numbering.
3. The reſult of arithmetical operation.

CALCULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *calculate*.] A computer.

CA'LCULATORY. *a.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE. *ſ.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. *Howel.*

CA'LCULOSE. } *a.* [from *calculus*, La
CA'LCULOUS. } Stony; gritty. Sh

CA'LCULUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] The ſtone in bladder.

CA'LDRON. *ſ.* [*chauldron*, Fr.] A a boiler; a kettle. *Spenſer. Addi*

CALEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *calefatio*, La
1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The ſtate of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *calefacio*, La That which makes any thing hot; h ing.

CALEFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *calefacio*, La That which heats.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Latin.] grow hot; to be heated. *Bro*

CA'LENDAR. *ſ.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] regiſter of the year, in which the mo and ſtated times, are marked, as feſti and holidays. *Shakeſpeare. Dry*

To CA'LENDER. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] dreſs cloth.

CA'LENDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſm their cloth.

CA'LENDRER. *ſ.* [from *calender*.] perſon who calenders.

CA'LENDS. *ſ.* [*calendæ*, Lat.] The day of every month among the Roman

CA'LENTURE. *ſ.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] diſtemper in hot climates; wherein imagine the ſea to be green fields, *Sw*

CALF. *ſ.* *calves* in the *plural*. [cealf, Sa
1. The young of a cow. *Wa*
2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by H ſea, ſignifying ſacrifices of praiſe prayers.
3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of leg. *Sandy*

CA'LIBER. *ſ.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CA'LICE. [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a lice.

CA'LICO. *ſ.* [from *Calecut* in India.] Indian ſtuff made of cotton. *Ad*

CA'LID. *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning

CALI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *calid*.] Heat. *Bro*

CA'LIF. } *ſ.* [*khalifa*, Arab.] A
CA'LIPH. } aſſumed by the ſucceſſ Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *caligo*, La Darkneſs; cloudineſs. *Bro*

CALI'GINOUS. *a.* [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] ſcure; dim.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *caligin* Darkneſs.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *ſ.* [καλιγραφία.] *Be* ful writing. *Prid*

CA'LIVER. *ſ.* [from *caliber*.] A hand a harquebuſe; an old muſket. *Shakeſ*

CA'LIX. *ſ.* [Latin.] A cup. *Uſ* flowers.

LK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] To the leaks of a ſhip. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
KER. *ſ.* [from *calk.*] The workman ſtops the leaks of a ſhip. *Exekiel.*
LL. *v. a.* [*kalder*, Daniſh.]
To name; to denominate. *Geneſis.*
To ſummon or invite. *Knolles.*
To convoke; to ſummon together. *Clarendon.*
To ſummon judicially. *Watts.*
To ſummon by command. *Iſaiah.*
In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ours of piety. *Romans.*
To invoke; to appeal to. *Clarendon.*
To proclaim; to publiſh. *Gay.*
To excite; to put in action; to bring view. *Cowley.*
To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious omination. *Swift.*
To call back. To revoke. *Iſaiah.*
To call in. To reſume money at intereſt. *Addiſon.*
To call over. To read aloud a liſt or ter-roll.
To call out. To challenge.
LL. *v. n.* To make a ſhort viſit; to e by accident, or without formality. *Ben Jonſon. Addiſon.*
. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
A vocal addreſs. *Pope.*
Requiſition. *Hooker.*
Divine vocation; ſummons to true reon. *Locke.*
An impulſe. *Roſcommon.*
Authority; command. *Denham.*
A demand; a claim. *Addiſon.*
An inſtrument to call birds. *Wilkins.*
Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden.*
A nomination. *Bacon.*
LAT. } *ſ.* A trull. *Shakeſpeare.*
LET. }
LING. *ſ.* [from *call.*]
Vocation; profeſſion; trade. *Rogers.*
Proper ſtation, or employment. *Swift.*
Claſs of perſons united by the ſame loyment or profeſſion. *Hammond.*
Divine vocation; invitation to the true ion. *Hakewell.*
LIPERS. *ſ.* Compaſſes with bowed kt. *Moxon.*
O'SITY. *ſ.* [*calloſité*, French.] A kind elling without pain. *Quincy.*
LOUS. *a.* [*callus*, Latin.]
ndurated; hardened. *Wiſeman.*
Hardened in mind; inſenſible. *Dryden.*
LOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *callous.*]
nduration of the fibres. *Cheyne.*
nſenſibility of mind. *Bentley.*
LOW. *a.* Unfledged; naked; wanting hers. *Milton.*
LUS. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *a.* [*calme*, Dutch.]
1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tempeſtuous. *Spenſer.*
2. Undiſturbed; unruffled. *Atterbury.*

CALM. *ſ.*
1. Serenity; ſtillneſs. *Raleigh.*
2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a.*
1. To ſtill; to quiet. *Dryden.*
2. To pacify; to appeaſe. *Atterbury.*

CA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *calm.*] The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *ad.* [from *calm.*]
1. Without ſtorms, or violence.
2. Without paſſions; quietly. *Prior.*

CA'LMLY. *a.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful. *Spenſer.*

CA'LMNESS. *ſ.* [from *calm.*]
1. Tranquillity; ſerenity. *Denham.*
2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion. *Shak.*

CA'LOMEL. *ſ.* [*calomelas*, Latin.] Mercury ſix times ſublimed. *Wiſeman.*

CALORI'FICK. *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat. *Grew.*

CALO'TTE. ſ. [French.] A cap or coif.

CALO'YERS. ſ. [καλόγερος.] Monks of the Greek church.

CA'LTROPS. *ſ.* [coltþæppe, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument made with four ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. *Dr. Addiſon.*
2. A plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgicks, under the name of *tribulus.* *Milton.*

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf.*] To bring a calf; ſpoken of a cow. *Dryden.*

CALVILLE. ſ. [French.] A ſort of apple.

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuſe falſely. *Dryden.*

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* To ſlander. *Sprat.*

CALUMNIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A malicious and falſe repreſentation of words or actions. *Ayliffe.*

CALU'MNIATOR. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] A forger of accuſation; a ſlanderer. *Addiſon.*

CALU'MNIOUS. *a.* [from *calumny.*] Slanderous; falſely reproachful. *Shakeſpeare.*

CALU'MNY. *ſ.* [*calumnia*, Latin.] Slander; falſe charge. *Temple.*

CALX. ſ. [Latin.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning. *Digby.*

CA'LYCLE. *ſ.* [*calyculus*, Latin.] A ſmall bud of a plant.

CAMA'IEU. *ſ.* A ſtone with various figures and

and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.

CA'MBER. *ſ.* A piece of timber cut arching. *Moxon.*

CA'MBRICK. *ſ.* [from *Cambray.*] A kind of fine linen. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAME. The preterite of *to come.* *Addiſon.*

CA'MEL. *ſ.* [*camelus*, Latin.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One ſort is large, fit to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, fit for men to ride on. A third kind is ſmaller, called dromedaries, becauſe of their ſwiftneſs. *Camels* will continue ten days without drinking. *Calmet.*

CAME'LOPARD. *ſ.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Latin.] An animal taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick.

CA'MELOT. } *ſ.* [from *camel.*] A kind of
CA'MLET. } ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk. *Brown.*

CAME'RA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects oppoſite are repreſented inverted. *Martin.*

CA'MERADE. *ſ.* [from *camera*, Latin.] A chamber fellow; a boſom companion. *Rymer.*

CA'MERATED. *a.* [*cameratus*, Latin.] Arched.

CAMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*cameratio*, Latin.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO. *ſ.* [*camiſa*, a ſhirt, Italian.] An attack made in the dark; on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward. *Hayward.*

CA'MISATED. *a.* Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.

CA'MMOCK. *ſ.* [cammoc, Saxon.] An herb; petty whin, or reſtharrow.

CAMO'YS. *a.* [*camus*, French.] Flat of the noſe. *Brown.*

CAMP. *ſ.* [*campe*, Fr.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lodge in tents. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAMP-FIGHT. *ſ.* An old word for *combat.* *Hakewell.*

CAMPA'IGN. *ſ.* [*campaigne*, French.]
1. A large, open, level tract of ground.
2. The time for which any army keeps the field. *Clarendon.*

CAMPA'NIFORM. *a.* [of *campana* and *forma.*] A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell. *Harris.*

CAMPA'NULATE. *a.* Campaniform.

CAMPE'STRAL. *a.* [*campeſtris*, Latin.] Growing in fields. *Mortimer.*

CA'MPHIRE-TREE. *ſ.* [*camphora*, L.] There are two ſorts of this tree; Borneo, from which the beſt *cam* taken, which is a natural exudati the tree, where the bark has been w The other ſort is a native of Japan.

CA'MPHORATE. *a.* [from *camphora.*] Impregnated with camphire.

CA'MPION. *ſ.* [*lychnis*, Latin.] A

CA'MUS. *ſ.* A thin dreſs.

CAN. *ſ.* [canne, Saxon.] A cup of as tin or copper. *Shakeſp.*

CAN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.]
1. To be able; to have power.
2. It expreſſes the potential mood; *can* do it.

CANAILLE. *ſ.* [French.] The people.

CANA'L. *ſ.* [*canalis*, Latin.]
1. A baſon of water in a garden.
2. Any courſe of water made by art.
3. A paſſage through which any juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. *ſ.* A fine kind of

CANALI'CULATED. *a.* [*canaliculatus.*] Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RY. *ſ.* [from the *Canary* i Wine brought from the Canaries;

To CANA'RY. *v. a.* To frolick.

CANA'RY-BIRD. An excellent ſing

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fren
1. To croſs a writing.
2. To efface; to obliterate in gen *Roſcommon.*

CANCELLA'TED. *a.* [from *cancel.*] barred.

CANCELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cancel* expunging or croſſing of a writing, take away its force.

CA'NCER. *ſ.* [*cancer*, Latin.]
1. A crabfiſh.
2. The ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice.
3. A virulent ſwelling, or ſore, cured.

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from To become a cancer.

CANCERA'TION. *ſ.* A growing ous.

CA'NCEROUS. *a.* [from *cancer.*] the virulence of a cancer.

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *a.* [from *cancer.*] qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *a.* [*candens*, Latin.]

CA'NDICANT. *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] ing white.

CA'NDID. *a.* [*candidus*, Latin.]
1. White.
2. Fair; open; ingenuous; kind.

CA'NDIDATE. *ſ.* [*candidatus*, Latin.]

etitor; one that ſolicits advancement, ference. *Addiſon.*

IDLY. *ad.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; ut trick; ingenuouſly. *Swift.*

IDNESS. *ſ.* [from *candid.*] Inge- ; openneſs of temper. *South.*

NDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Latin.] To white. *Dict.*

LE. *ſ.* [*candela*, Latin.] light made of wax or tallow, ſur- ing a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.* ght, or luminary. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEBERRY-TREE. Sweet-willow.

LEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *candle* and e that holds the candle. e that remotely aſſiſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

LELIGHT. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *light.*] he light of a candle. *Swift.* he neceſſary candles for uſe. *Molineux.*

LEMAS. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *maſs.*] feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed n, which was formerly celebrated with lights in churches. *Brown. Gay.*

LESTICK. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtick.*] inſtrument that holds candles. *Addiſ.*

LESTUFF. *ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtuff.*] e; tallow. *Bacon.*

LEWA'STER. *ſ.* [from *candle* and .] A ſpendthrift. *Shakeſpeare.*

OCK. *ſ.* A weed that grows in . *Walton.*

OUR. *ſ.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweet temper; of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*

NDY. *v. a.* o conſerve with ſugar. *Bacon.* o form into congelations. *Shakeſp.*

GDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

Y *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Latin.] A . *Miller.*

ſ. [*canna*, Latin.] kind of ſtrong reed. *Harvey.* he plant which yields the ſugar. r reeds have their ſkin hard; but the of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the pith juicy. It uſually grows four or five igh, and about half an inch diame- The ſtem is divided by knots a foot half apart. They uſually plant them ces cut a foot and a half below the top flower, and they are ordinarily ripe months.

lance. *Dryden.*

reed. *Mortimer.*

NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

CULAR. *a* [*canicularis*, Latin.] Be- g to the dog-ſtar. *Brown.*

NE. *a.* [*caninus*, Latin.] Having the ties of a dog. *Addiſon.*

STER. *ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Latin.] ſmall baſket. *Dryden.*

2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing is laid up.

CA'NKER. *ſ.* [*cancer*, Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits. *Spenſer.*
2. A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton.*
3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes. *Bacon.*
4. A wind of wild worthleſs roſes. *Peacham.*
5. An eating or corroding humour. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Corroſion; virulence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A diſeaſe in trees.

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt. *Spenſer. Prior.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.*
2. To infect; to pollute. *Addiſon.*

CA'NKERBIT. *part. ad.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakeſp.*

CA'NNABINE. *a.* [*cannabinus*, Latin.] Hempen.

CA'NNIBAL. *ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man eater. *Davies. Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NNIPERS *ſ.* Callipers.

CA'NNON. *ſ.* [*cannon*, Fr.] A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CA'NNON-BALL. } *ſ.* The balls which
CA'NNON-SHOT. } are ſhot from great guns.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* [from *cannon.*] To batter with great guns.

CANNONI'ER. *ſ.* [from *cannon.*] The engineer that manages cannon. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. Of *can* and *not.* It notes inability; as, I *cannot* fly: or impoſſibility; as, colours *cannot* be ſeen in the dark. *Locke.*

CA'NOA. } *ſ.* A boat made by cutting the
CAN'OE. } trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

CA'NON. *ſ.* [κάνων.]

1. A rule; a law. *Hooker.*
2. Law made by eccleſiaſtical councils. *Stilling fleet.*
3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule. *Ayliffe.*
4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. *Bacon.*
5. A large ſort of printing letter.

CA'NON-BIT. *ſ.* That part of the bit let into the horſe's mouth. *Spenſer.*

CA'NONESS. *ſ.* [*canoniſſa*, low Latin.] In popiſh countries, women living after the example of ſecular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL. *a.* [*canonicus*, low Latin.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Conſtituting the canon. *Raleigh.*
3. Regular; ſtated; fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws. *Taylor.*
4. Spiritual;

2. Spiritual; eccleſiaſtical. *Raleigh.*

CANO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *canonical.*] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANO'NICALNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. *ſ.* [from *canon.*] A profeſſour of the canon law. *Camden. Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *canonize.*] The act of declaring a ſaint. *Addiſon.*

To CA'NONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon.*] To declare any man a ſaint. *Bacon.*

CA'NONRY. } *ſ.* [from *canon.*] An
CA'NONSHIP. } eccleſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church.

CA'NOPIED. *a.* [from *canopy.*] Covered with a canopy.

CA'NOPY. *ſ.* [*canopeum*, low Latin.] A covering ſpread over the head. *Fairfax.*

To CA'NOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *a.* [*canorus*, Latin.] Muſical; tuneful. *Brown.*

CANT. *ſ.* [*cantus*, Latin.]

1. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men. *Dryden.*
3. A whining pretenſion to goodneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Barbarous jargon. *Swift.*
5. Auction. *Swift.*

To CANT. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions. *Glanville.*

CANTA'TA. ſ. [Italian.] A ſong.

CANTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of ſinging.

CA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *cant.*] Hypocrite.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS. Belflower.

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP. The gallop of an ambling horſe, commonly called a canter.

CANTHA'RIDES. ſ. [Lat.] Spaniſh flies uſed to raiſe bliſters. *Bacon.*

CA'NTHUS, ſ. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. *Wiſeman.*

CA'NTICLE. *ſ.* [*canto*, Latin.]

1. A ſong.
2. The ſong of Solomon. *Bacon.*

CA'NTILIVERS. *ſ.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſides of the houſe, to ſuſtain the eaves over it. *Moxon.*

CA'NTLE. *ſ.* [*kant*, Dutch.] A piece with corners. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

CA'NTLET. *ſ.* [from *cantle.*] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

CA'NTO. ſ. [Italian.] A book, or ſection of a poem. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NTON. *ſ.*

1. A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land.
2. A ſmall community, or clan. *Bacon.*

To CA'NTON. *v. a.* To divide into parts.

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* To parcel into ſmall diviſions.

CA'NTRED. *ſ.* An hundred.

CA'NVASS. *ſ.* [*canevas*, Fr.] A kind of linen cloth woven for ſeveral uſes.

To CA'NVASS. *v. a.* [*cannabaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To ſift; to examine.
2. To debate; to controvert. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To ſolicit.

CA'NY. *a.* [from *cane.*] Full of canes.

CA'NZONET. *ſ.* [*canzonetta*, Italian.] A little ſong.

CAP. *ſ.* [*cap*, Welch.]

1. The garment that covers the head.
2. The enſign of the cardinalate.
3. The topmoſt; the higheſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.
2. To ſnatch off the cap.
3. *To cap verſes.* To name alternately beginning with a particular letter.

CAP *à pè.* } From head to foot.
CAP *à pié.* }

CAP-PAPER. A ſort of coarſe brown paper formed into caps or bags.

CAPABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *capable.*] Capacity.

CA'PABLE. *a.* [*capable*, French.]

1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.
2. Intelligent; able to underſtand. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Capacious; able to receive.
4. Suſceptible.
5. Qualified for.
6. Hollow. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'PABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *capable.*] The quality or ſtate of being capable.

CAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*capax*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.
2. Extenſive; equal to great deſigns.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from capacious.] The power of holding; largeneſs.

To CAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [from capacity.] To enable; to qualify.

CAPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*capacité*, French.]

1. The power of containing.
2. The force or power of the mind.
3. Power; ability.
4. Room; ſpace.
5. State; condition; character.

CAPA'RISON. *ſ.* [*caparaxon*, Spaniſh.] A ſort of cover for a horſe.

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in capariſons.

To dreſs pompouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
E. *ſ.* [*cape*, Fr.]
Headland; promontory. *Arbuthnot.*
The neck-piece of a cloke. *Bacon.*
PER. *ſ.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A
p; a jump. *Swift.*
PER. *ſ.* [*capparis*, Latin.] An acid
ickle. *Floyer.*
PER BUSH. *ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.] This
nt grows in the ſouth of France; the
ds are pickled for eating.
A'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To dance frolickſomely. *Shakeſp.*
To ſkip for merriment. *Craſhaw.*
To dance. *Rowe.*
PERER. *ſ.* [from *caper*.] A dancer.
Dryden.
PIAS. ſ. [Lat.] A writ of execution.
Cowel.
ILLA'CEOUS. *a.* The ſame with ca-
llary.
I'LLAMENT. *ſ.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.]
all threads or hairs which grow up in
e middle of a flower. *Quincy.*
PILLARY. *a.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] Re-
ſembling hairs; ſmall; minute. *Brown.*
ILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*capillus*, Latin.] A
all ramification of veſſels. *Brown.*
PITAL. *a.* [*capitalis*, Latin.]
Relating to the head. *Milton.*
Criminal in the higheſt degree. *Swift.*
That which affects life. *Bacon.*
Chief; principal. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
Chief; metropolitan. *Milton.*
Applied to letters, large; ſuch as are
tten at the beginning or heads of books.
Taylor. Grew.
Capital Stock. The principal or original
k of a trading company.
PITAL. *ſ.*
The upper part of a pillar. *Addiſon.*
The chief city of a nation.
PITALLY. *ad.* [from *capital*.] In a
ital manner.
ITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *caput*, Latin.]
meration by heads. *Brown.*
I'TULAR. *ſ.* [from *capitulum*, Latin.]
The body of the ſtatutes of a chapter.
A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*
API'TULATE. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*,
in.]
To draw up any thing in heads or ar-
es. *Shakeſpeare.*
To yield, or ſurrender on certain ſti-
ations. *Hayward.*
ITULA'TION. *ſ.* Stipulation; terms;
ditions. *Hale.*
PIVI TREE. *ſ.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] This
grows near a village called Ayapel,
the province of Antiochi, in the Spa-
Weſt Indies. Some of them do not
d any of the balſam; thoſe that do,

are diſtinguiſhed by a ridge. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Miller.*

CA'PON. *ſ.* [*capo*, Latin.] A caſtrated cock. *Gay.*

CAPONNI'ERE. ſ. [Fr. a term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

CAPO'T. ſ. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPOU'CH. *ſ.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.

CA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or ſells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE. *a.* [from *capreolus*, Lat.] Such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate*. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. } *ſ.* [*caprice*, Fr.] Freak;
CAPRI'CHIO. } fancy; whim. *Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *a.* [*capricieux*, French.] Whimſical; fanciful.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *capricious*.] Whimſically.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *capricious*.] Humour; whimſicalneſs. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *ſ.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the ſigns of the zodiack; the winter ſolſtice. *Creech.*

CAPRIO'LE. ſ. [French.] *Caprioles* are leaps, ſuch as horſes make in one and the ſame place, without advancing forward. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *ſ.* [*cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*

CA'PSULAR. } *a.* [*capſula*, Lat.] Hol-
CA'PSULARY. } low like a cheſt. *Brown.*

CA'PSULATE. } *a.* [*capſula*, Lat.] In-
CA'PSULATED. } cloſed, as in a box.

CA'PTAIN. *ſ.* [*capitain*, French.]
1. A chief commander. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*
3. The chief commander of a ſhip.
4. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

CA'PTAINRY. *ſ.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain diſtrict; the chieftainſhip. *Spenſer.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *captain*.]
1. The rank or poſt of a captain. *Wotton.*
2. The condition or poſt of a chief commander. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The chieftainſhip of a clan. *Davies.*

CAPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION. *ſ.* [*capio*, Latin.] The act of taking any perſon.

CA'PTIOUS *a.* [*captieux*, Fr.]
1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.*

2. Inſi-

2. Inſidious; enſnaring. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *captious.*] With an inclination to object. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to object; peeviſhneſs. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captivus*, Fr.]

1. To take priſoner; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*

2. To charm; to ſubdue. *Addiſon.*

CAPTIVA'TION. *ſ.* The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *ſ.* [*captif*, French.]

1. One taken in war; one made a priſoner by conqueſt. *Rogers.*

2. One charmed by beauty. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'PTIVE. *a.* [*captivus*, Latin.] Made priſoner in war. *Dryden.*

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* To take priſoner.

CAPTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*captivité*, Fr.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. *Dryden.*

2. Slavery; ſervitude. *Addiſon.*

CA'PTOR. *ſ.* [from *capio*, Lat.] He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *ſ.* [*capture*, Fr.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

2. A prize.

CAPU'CHED. *a.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. *Brown.*

CAPUCHI'N. *ſ.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of capuchin monks.

CAR. *ſ.* [*car*, Welch.]

1. A ſmall carriage of burden. *Swift.*

2. A chariot of war. *Milton.*

3. The Charles's wain. *Dryden.*

CA'RABINE, or CARBINE. *ſ.* [*carbine*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of fire-arms uſed on horſeback.

CARABINI'ER. *ſ.* [from *carabine.*] A ſort of light horſe-man. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. *ſ.* [*caracca*, Spaniſh.] A large ſhip of burden; a galleon. *Raleigh. Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *ſ.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* To move in caracoles.

CA'RAT. } CA'RACT. } *ſ.* [*carat*, Fr.]

1. A weight of four grains.

2. A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold; an ounce is divided into twenty-four *carats*; if, of the mingled maſs two, or three, or four parts out of four and twenty be baſe metal, the whole is ſaid to be two and twenty, one and twenty, or twenty *carats* fine. Guineas are two and twenty *carats*. *Cocker.*

CA'RAVAN. *ſ.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims. *Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY. *ſ.* A houſe built for the reception of eaſtern travellers. *Spectator.*

CA'RAVEL. } CA'RVEL. } *ſ.* [*caravela*, Span.] A round, old-faſhioned

CA'RAWAY. *ſ.* [*carum*, Lat.] A

CARBONA'DO. *ſ.* [*carbonnade*, Fr.] cut acroſs, to be broiled. *Shak.*

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the To cut or hack. *Shak.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *ſ.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.]

1. A jewel ſhining in the dark.

2. Red ſpot or pimple.

CA'RBUNCLED. *a.*

1. Set with carbuncles. *Shak.*

2. Spotted; deformed with pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR. *a.* Red like a carb

CARBUNCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*carbun* Lat.] The blaſting of young buds by or cold.

CA'RCANET. *ſ.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A collar of jewels. *Shakeſp.*

CA'RCASS. *ſ.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

2. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shak.*

3. The main parts without compl ornament.

4. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb oblong, conſiſting of a ſhell or caſe holes, filled with combuſtibles.

CA'RCELAGE. *ſ.* [from *carcer.*] fees.

CARCINO'MA. ſ. [from καρκίνος, A cancer.

CARCINO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *car* Cancerous.

CARD. *ſ.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, games.

2. The papers on which the wi marked for the compaſs. *Spenſer.*

3. The inſtrument with which combed.

To CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun] comb wool.

To CARD. *v. n.* To game.

CARDAMO'MUM. ſ. [Latin.] A cinal ſeed.

CA'RDER. *ſ.* [from *card.*]

1. One that cards wool. *Shak.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIA'CAL. } CA'RDIACK. } *a.* [καρδία, the Cordial; having lity of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY. *ſ.* [from καρδία, th and ἄλγος, pain.] The heart-burn.

CA'RDINAL. *a.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] pal; chief. *Brown.*

CA'RDINAL. *ſ.* One of the ch vernours of the Romiſh church. *Shak.*

CA'RDINALATE. } CA'RDINALSHIP. } *ſ.* [from car The office and of a cardinal,

RDMATCH. *ſ.* A match made by dipg pieces of a card in melted ſulphur.

E. *ſ.* [ceape, Saxon.]
Solicitude; anxiety; concern. *Dryden.*
Caution. *Tillotſon.*
Regard; charge; heed in order to prevation. *Dryden.*
The object of care, or of love. *Dryden.*

ARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To be anxious or ſolicitous. *Knolles.*
To be inclined; to be diſpoſed; as, he not *care* for work. *Waller.*
To be affected with; as, he *cares* not my kindneſs. *Temple.*

ECRAZED. *a.* [from *care* and *craze.*]
oken with care and ſolicitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARE'EN. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr.] To lk, ſtop up leaks.

E'ER. *ſ.* [*carriere*, Fr.]
The ground on which a race is run. *Sidney.*
A courſe; a race. *Shakeſpeare.*
Full ſpeed; ſwift motion. *Prior.*
Courſe of action. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARE'ER. *v. n.* To run with ſwift tion. *Milton.*

EFUL. *a* [from *care* and *full.*]
Anxious; ſolicitous; full of concern.
Provident; diligent; cautious. *Dryden.*
Watchful. *Ray.*

EFULLY. *ad.* [from *careful.*]
In a manner that ſhews care. *Collier.*
Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

EFULNESS. *ſ.* Vigilance; heedfulſ; caution. *Knolles.*

ELESLY. *ad.* [from *careleſs.*] Negliſtly; heedleſly. *Waller.*

ELESNESS. *ſ.* Heedleſneſs; inattenſ. *Shakeſpeare. Taylor.*

ELESS. *a.* [from *care.*]
Having no care; feeling no ſolicitude;
oncerned; negligent; heedleſs; unidful. *Locke.*
Cheerful; undiſturbed. *Pope.*
Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Granville.*

ARE'SS. *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr.] To en; to fondle. *South.*
E'SS. *ſ.* Act of endearment. *Milton.*

ET. *ſ.* A note which ſhews where ething interlined ſhould be read; as, A.

GASON. *ſ.* [*cargacon*, Spaniſh.] A o. *Howel.*

GO. *ſ.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of ip. *Burnet.*

ICOUS *Tumour.* [*carica*, Lat. a fig.] welling in the form of a fig.

IES. *ſ.* Rottenneſs. *Wiſeman.*

O'SITY. *ſ.* [from *carious.*] Rotten- *Wiſeman.*

CA'RIOUS. *a.* [*cariouſus*, Latin.] Rotten.

CARK. *ſ.* [ceapc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety. *Sidney.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney.*

CARLE. *ſ* [ceopl, Saxon.] A rude, brutal man; churl. *Spenſer. Bentley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant.

CA'RLINGS. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft in a ſhip. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *ſ.* A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars. *Gay.*

CA'RMELITE. *ſ.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE. *a. Carminatives* are ſuch things as dilute and relax at the ſame time. Whatever promotes inſenſible perſpiration, is *carminative.* *Arbuthnot Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *ſ.* A bright red or crimſon pigment. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *ſ.* [*carnage*, Fr.]
1. Slaughter; havock. *Hayward.*
2. Heaps of fleſh. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *a.* [*carnal*, Fr.]
1. Fleſhly; not ſpiritual, *K. Charles.*
2. Luſtful; lecherous. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RNALITY. *ſ.* [from *carnal.*]
1. Fleſhly luſt. *South.*
2. Groſſneſs of mind. *Tillotſon.*

CA'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually. *Taylor.*

CA'RNALNESS. *ſ.* Carnality.

CARNA'TION. *ſ.* [*carnes*, Latin.] The name of the natural fleſh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named. A flower.

CARNE'LION. *ſ.* A precious ſtone. *Woodward.*

CARNE'OUS *a.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

To CA'RNIFY. *v. n.* [*carnis*, Latin.] To breed fleſh. *Hale.*

CA'RNIVAL. *ſ.* The feaſt held in popiſh countries before Lent. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *a.* [from *carnis* and *voro*, Latin.] Fleſh eating. *Ray.*

CARNO'SITY. *ſ.* [*carnoſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcence. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RNOUS. *a.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] Fleſhy. *Brown. Ray.*

CA'ROB. A plant.

CARO'CHE. *ſ.* [from *careſſe*, Fr.] A coach.

CA'ROL. *ſ.* [*carola*, Ital.]
1. A ſong of joy and exultation. *Bacon. Dryden.*
2. A ſong of devotion. *Milton.*

To CA'ROL. *v. n.* To ſing; to warble. *Spenſer. Prior.*

To CA'ROL. *v. a.* To praiſe; to celebrate. *Milton.*

CA'ROTID. *a.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries

teries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta. *Ray.*

CARO'USAL *ſ.* [from *carouſe.*] A feſtival. *Dryden.*

To CARO'USE. *v. n.* [*carouſſer*, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. *Suckling.*

To CARO'USE. *v. a.* To drink. *Denham.*

CARO'USE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match. *Pope.*
2. A heavy doſe of liquor. *Davies.*

CARO'USER. *ſ.* A drinker; a toper. *Granville.*

CARP, *ſ* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fiſh. *Hale.*

To CARP. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To cenſure; to cavil. *Herbert.*

CA'RPENTER. *ſ.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood. *Fairfax.*

CA'RPENTRY. *ſ.* [from *carpenter.*] The trade of a carpenter. *Moxon.*

CA'RPER. *ſ.* A caviller. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RPET. *ſ.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours. *Bacon.*
2. Ground variegated with flowers. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtate of eaſe and luxury. *Shakeſp.*
4. To be on the *carpet*, is to be the ſubject of conſideration.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſpread with carpets. *Bacon.*

CA'RPING. *part. a.* Captious; cenſorious. *Watts.*

CA'RPINGLY. *ad.* Captiouſly; cenſoriouſly. *Camden.*

CA'RPUS. ſ. [Latin.] The wriſt. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*cariage*, Fr.]

1. The act of carrying or tranſporting. *Wilkins.*
2. Conqueſt; acquiſition. *Knolles.*
3. Vehicle; *as*, coach, chariot. *Watts.*
4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. *Knolles.*
5. Behaviour; perſonal manners. *Bacon.*
6. Conduct; meaſures; practices. *Clar.*
7. Management; manner of tranſacting. *Bacon.*

CA'RRIER. *ſ.* [from *to carry.*]

1. One who carries ſomething. *Bacon.*
2. One whoſe trade is to carry goods.
3. A meſſenger. *Dryden.*
4. A ſpecies of pigeons. *Walton.*

CA'RRION. *ſ.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcaſe of ſomething not proper for food. *Spenſer. Temple.*
2. A name of reproach for a worthleſs woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food. *Dryden.*

CA'RRION. *a.* [from the ſubſt.] Relating to carcaſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'RROT. *ſ.* [*carote*, Fr.] A garden root.

CA'RROTINESS. *ſ.* [from *carroty.*] Redneſs of hair.

CA'RROTY. *a.* [from *carrot.*] Sp red hair.

To CA'RRY. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr.]

1. To convey *from* a place.
2. To tranſport.
3. To bear; to have about one.
4. To convey by force.
5. To effect any thing; he *carri* election.
6. To gain in competition; he *carri* prize.
7. To gain after reſiſtance.
8. To manage; to tranſact.
9. To behave; to conduct.
10. To bring forward.
11. To urge; his inclinations *carri* too far.
12. To have; to obtain.
13. To diſplay on the outſide.
14. To imply; to import.
15. To have annexed; ſecrecy *carries* fear.
16. To move any thing.
17. To puſh on ideas in a train.
18. To receive; to endure.
19. To ſupport; to ſuſtain.
20. To bear, as trees.
21. To fetch and bring, as dogs.
22. *To carry off.* To kill.
23. *To carry on.* To promote; to forward.
24. *To carry through.* To keep from ing.

To CA'RRY. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *well*, when his neck is arched, and his head high.

CA'RRY-TALE. *ſ.* A talebearer.

CART. *ſ.* [cpæt, cpat, Saxon.]

1. A carriage in general.
2. A wheel-carriage uſed commonly luggage.
3. The vehicle in which criminals are ried to execution.

To CART. *v. a.* To expoſe in a cart.

To CART. *v. n.* To uſe carts for carri

CART-HORSE. *ſ.* A coarſe un horſe.

CART-JADE. *ſ.* A vile horſe.

CART-LOAD. *ſ.*

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a
2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. *ſ.* A way through wh carriage may conveniently travel.

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A paper; a paper to be filled with ſuch ditions as the perſon to whom it is thinks proper.

CA'RTEL. *ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr.] A writing taining ſtipulations.

CA'RTE

TER. *ſ.* [from *cart.*] The man who ves a cart. *Dryden.*

RTILAGE. *ſ.* [from *cartilago.*] A ſmooth d ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but der than a ligament. *Arbuthnot.*

RTILAGI'NEOUS. } *a.* [from *cartil-*
RTILA'GINOUS. } *age.*] Conſiſting artilages. *Holder.*

RTO'ON. *ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*

RTOUCH. *ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of od three inches thick at the bottom, ding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or all mortar. *Harris.*

RTAGE. } *ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A
RTRIDGE. } caſe of paper or parch-nt filled with gunpowder, uſed for greater edition in charging guns. *Dryden.*

RTRUT. *ſ.* [from *cart* and *route.*] The k made by a cart wheel.

RTULARY. *ſ.* [from *charta*, Lat.] A e where papers are kept.

RTWRIGHT. *ſ.* [from *cart* and *ight.*] A maker of carts. *Camden.*

ARVE. *v. a.* [ceorpan, Saxon.]
To cut wood or ſtone. *Wiſdom.*
To cut meat at the table.
To make any thing by cutting.
To engrave. *Shakeſpeare.*
To chuſe one's own part. *South.*

ARVE. *v. n.*
To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.
To perform at table the office of ſup-ng the company. *Prior.*

VER. [from *carve.*]
A ſculptor. *Dryden.*
He that cuts up the meat at the table.
He that chooſes for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

VING. *ſ.* Sculpture; figures carved.

U'NCLE. *ſ.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A ſmall uberance of fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

A'TES. } *ſ.* [from *Carya*, a city.]
A'TIDES. } Columns or pilaſters, er the figures of women, dreſſed in long es. *Chambers.*

A'DE. *ſ.* [*caſcade*, Fr. *caſcare*, Italian,] ataract; a water-fall. *Prior.*

ſ. [*caiſſe*, Fr.]
A covering; a box; a ſheath. *Broome.*
The outer-part of a houſe. *Addiſon.*
A building unfurniſhed. *Wotton.*

-KNIFE, *ſ.* A large kitchen knife.

-SHOT. *ſ.* Bullets incloſed in a caſe.

ſ. [*caſus*, Lat.]
Condition with regard to outward cir-ſtances, *Atterbury.*
State of things. *Bacon.*
n phyſick; ſtate of the body. *Arbuthnot.*
Condition with regard to leanneſs, or th. *Swift.*
Contingence, *Tillotſon.*
6. Queſtion relating to particular perſons or things; as, a *caſe* of conſcience. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*
7. Repreſentation of any queſtion. *Bacon.*
8. Hiſtory of a diſeaſe.
9. State of a legal queſtion.
10. The variation of nouns. *Clarke.*
11. *In caſe.* If it ſhould happen. *Hooker.*

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in a caſe or cover. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cover as a caſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrip off the covering. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CASE. *v. n.* To put caſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CASEHA'RDEN. *v. n.* To harden on the outſide. *Moxon.*

CA'SEMATE. *ſ.* [*caſamata*, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone work.

CA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *South.*

CA'SEOUS. *a.* [*caſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy. *Floyer.*

CA'SERN. *ſ.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houſes. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM. *ſ.* A grub that makes itſelf a caſe. *Floyer.*

CASH. *ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money at hand. *Milton. Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER. *ſ.* A man entruſted with the money. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'SHEWNUT. *ſ.* A tree. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER. *ſ.* [from *caſh.*] He that has charge of money. *South.*

To CASHI'ER. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt. *Bacon. Swift.*

CASK. *ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*

CASK. } *ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr.] A helmet;
CASQUE. } armour for the head. *Addiſon.*

CA'SKET. *ſ.* [*caſſe*, *caſſette.*] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels. *Davies. Pope.*

To CA'SKET. *v. a.* To put in a caſket. *Shakeſpeare.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *ſ.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal. Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*

CASSA'TION. *ſ.* [*caſſatio*, Lat.] The act of making null or void.

CA'SSAVI. } An American plant.
CA'SSADA. }

CA'SSIA. *ſ.* A ſweet ſpice mentioned by *Moſes.*

CA'SSIDONY. *Stickodore.* A plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *ſ.* A large bird of prey.

CA'SSOCK. *ſ.* [*caſaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'SSWEED. *ſ.* Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST. *v. a.* *caſt*; paſſ. *caſt.* [*kaſter*, Daniſh.]
1. To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.*
2. To throw away as uſeleſs or noxious. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To

3. To throw dice, or lots. *Joſhua.*
4. To throw from a high place.
5. To throw in wreſtling. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To throw a net or ſnare.
7. To drop; to let fall. *Acts.*
8. To expoſe, as uſeleſs. *Pope.*
9. To drive by violence of weather; as, he was *caſt* on an iſland.
10. To build, by throwing up earth. *Knolles.*
11. To put into any certain ſtate. *Pſalm* lxxvi. 6.
12. To condemn in a trial. *Donne.*
13. To condemn in a law-ſuit. *Decay of Piety.*
14. To defeat. *Hudibras.*
15. To caſhier. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To leave behind in a race. *Dryden.*
17. To ſhed; to let fall, to moult; the ſerpent has *caſt* his ſkin. *Fairfax.*
18. To lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
19. To have abortions; the cow has *caſt* her calf. *Geneſis.*
20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; intereſt *caſts* the balance. *South.*
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; he has *caſt* the reckoning wrong. *Addiſon.*
22. To contrive; to plan out. *Temple.*
23. To judge; to conſider. *Milton.*
24. To fix the parts in a play. *Addiſon.*
25. To direct the eye. *Pope.*
26. To form in a mould; the king's head is *caſt* in gold. *Boyle. Waller.*
27. To model; to form. *Watts.*
28. To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden.*
29. To yield, or give up; *caſt* thyſelf on his charity. *South.*
30. To inflict; he *caſt* no reproaches. *Locke.*
31. *To caſt away.* To ſhipwreck. *Raleigh. Knolles.*
32. *To caſt away.* To waſte in profuſion. *Ben Jonſon.*
33. *To caſt away.* To ruin. *Hooker.*
34. *To caſt down.* To deject; to depreſs the mind. *Addiſon.*
35. *To caſt off.* To diſcard. *Milton.*
36. *To caſt off.* To diſburden one's ſelf of. *Tillotſon.*
37. *To caſt off.* To leave behind. *L'Eſtrange.*
38. *To caſt out.* To turn out of doors. *Shakeſpeare.*
39. *To caſt out.* To vent; to ſpeak. *Addiſon.*
40. *To caſt up.* To compute; to calculate. *Temple.*
41. *To caſt up.* To vomit. *Dryden.*

To CAST. *v. n.*
1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Spenſer.*
2. To admit of a form, by caſting or ing. *Wood*
3. To warp; to grow out of form.

CAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of caſting or throwing; a th *W*
2. State of any thing caſt or thrown. *Bra*
3. The ſpace through which any th thrown.
4. A ſtroke; a touch. *South.*
5. Motion of the eye.
6. The throw of dice.
7. Chance from the caſt of dice.
8. A mould; a form.
9. A ſhade; or tendency to any colo *Wood*
10. Exterior appearance. *Dry*
11. Manner; air; mien.
12. A flight of hawks.

CA'STANET. *ſ.* [*caſtaneta*, Span.] ſhells of ivory, or hard wood, which d rattle in their hands. *Congr*

CA'STAWAY. *ſ.* [from *caſt* and *a* A perſon loſt, or abandoned by provi *Ha*

CA'STAWAY. *a.* Uſeleſs. *Ral*

CA'STELLAIN. *ſ.* [*caſtellano*, Span.] ſtable of a caſtle.

CA'STELLANY. *ſ.* [from *caſtle.*] manour or lordſhip belonging to a caſt *Phi*

CA'STELLATED. *a.* [from *caſtle.*] I within a building.

CA'STER. *ſ.* [from *to caſt.*]
1. A thrower; he that caſts.
2. A calculator; a man that calcul fortunes. *Addi*

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, La To chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to puniſh.

CASTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *to caſtigate.*]
1. Penance; diſcipline. *Shakeſp*
2. Puniſhment; correction.
3. Emendation.

CA'STIGATORY. *a.* [from *caſtigate.*] nitive; tending to correction. *Bran*

CA'STING-NET. *ſ.* A net to be th into the water.

CA'STLE. *ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Lat.]
1. A houſe fortified. *Shakeſp*
2. CASTLES *in the air.* Projects wit reality. *Ral*

CASTLE-SOAP. *ſ.* [*Caſtile Soap.*] A of ſoap, originally Spaniſh. *Addi*

CA'STLED. *a.* [from *caſtle.*] Furniſhed w caſtles. *Dry*

CA'STLING. *ſ.* [from *caſtle.*] An abort *Bro*

CA'STOR. *ſ.* [*caſtor*, Latin.] A beave

TOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] fiery meteor, which at ſea ſeems ſometimes ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form balls. *Chambers.*

TO'REUM. *ſ.* [from *caſtor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter incloſed in bags purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, ſely taken for his teſticles. *Chambers.*

TRAMETA'TION. *ſ.* [*caſtrametor.*] e art or practice of encamping.

A'STRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Latin.] To geld.

To take away the obſcene parts of a hing.

TRATION. *ſ.* [from *caſtrate.*] The of gelding. *Sharp.*

TERIL. } *ſ.* A mean or degenerate
TREL. } kind of hawk.

TRE'NSIAN. *a.* [*caſtrenſis*, Lat.] longing to a camp.

UAL. *a.* [*caſuel*, Fr.] Accidental; ſing from chance. *Davies. Clarendon.*

UALLY. *ad.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentally; without deſign. *Bacon.*

UALNESS. *ſ.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentalneſs; chance; fortuitouſneſs.

UALTY. *ſ.* [from *caſual.*] Accident; a thing happening by chance. *South.*

Chance that produces unnatural death. *Graunt.*

UIST. *ſ.* [*caſuiſte*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] ne that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conience. *South.*

UI'STICAL. *a.* [from *caſuiſt.*] Relating to caſes of conſcience. *South.*

UISTRY. *ſ.* [from *caſuiſt.*] The ſcience a caſuiſt. *Pope.*

T. *ſ.* [*katze*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domeſtic animal that catches mice. *Shakeſpeare.*

T. *ſ.* A ſort of ſhip.

in the pan. Turning of the *cat in the n*, is, when that which a man ſays to nother, he ſays it as if another had ſaid to him. *Bacon.*

o' nine tails. A whip with nine laſhes. *Vanbrugh.*

TACHRE'SIS. *ſ.* [καταχρησις.] The abuſe a trope, when the words are too far rerted from their native ſignification; a ke beautiful *to the ear.*

TACHRE'STICAL. *a.* [from *catachreſis.*] Forced; far-fetched. *Brown.*

TACLYSM. *ſ.* [κατακλυσμος.] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*

TACOMBS. *ſ.* [from κατα and κομβος, hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities r the burial of the dead.

TAGMA'TICK. *a.* [κατα γμα, a fracture.] That which has the quality of conſolidating the parts. *Wiſeman.*

CATALE'PSIS. *ſ.* [καταληψις.] A diſeaſe, wherein the patient is without ſenſe, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him.

CA'TALOGUE. *ſ.* [καταλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a liſt.

CATAMO'UNTAIN. *ſ.* [from *cat* and *mountain.*] A fierce animal, reſembling a cat. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TAPHRACT. *ſ.* [*cataphracta*, Latin.] A horſeman in complete armour. *Milton.*

CA'TAPLASM. *ſ.* [καταπλασμα.] A poultice. *Shakeſpeare. Arbuthnot.*

CA'TAPULT. *ſ.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones. *Camden.*

CA'TARACT. *ſ.* [καταρακτης.] A fall of water from on high; a caſcade. *Blackmore.*

CA'TARACT. An inſpiſſation of the chryſtalline humour of the eye; ſometimes a pellicle that hinders the ſight; the diſeaſe cured by the needle. *Bacon.*

CATA'RRH. *ſ.* [καταῤῥοια.] A defluction of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton. South.*

CATA'RRHAL. } *a.* [from *catarrh.*] Re-
CATA'RRHOUS. } lating to the catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer.*

CATA'STROPHE. *ſ.* [καταστροφη.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatick piece. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; generally unhappy.

CA'TCAL. *ſ.* [from *cat* and *call*.] A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. *I catched*, or *caught*; *I have catched*, or *caught.* [*ketſen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand. *1 Sam.*
2. To ſtop any thing flying. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſeize any thing by purſuit. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſtop; to intercept falling. *Spectator.*
5. To enſnare; to entangle in a ſnare.
6. To receive ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
7. To faſten ſuddenly upon; to ſeize. *Decay of Piety.*
8. To pleaſe; to ſeize the affections; to charm. *Dryden.*
9. To receive any contagion or diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*
10. To ſeize, as a diſeaſe.

To CATCH. *v. n.* To be contagious; to ſpread infection. *Addiſon.*

CATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of ſeizing. *Sidney.*
2. The act of taking. *Bacon.*
3. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*
4. Wait; the poſture of ſeizing. *Addiſon.*
5. An advantage taken; hold laid on.

6. The

6. The thing caught; profit. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A ſhort interval of action. *Locke.*
8. A taint; a ſlight contagion. *Glanville.*
9. Any thing that catches, as a hook.
10. A ſmall ſwift-ſailing ſhip.

CA'TCHER. *ſ.* [from *catch.*]
1. He that catches.
2. That in which any thing is caught.

CA'TCHFLY. *ſ.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; *Campion.*

CA'TCHPOLL. *ſ.* [*catch poll.*] A ſerjeant; a bumbailiff. *Bacon. Philips.*

CA'TCHWORD. *ſ.* The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHE'TICAL. *a.* [from · κατηχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers. *Addiſon.*

CATECHE'TICALLY. *ad.* In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v a.* [κατηχέω.]
1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To queſtion; to interrogate; to examine. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *ſ.* [from *to catechiſe.*] One who catechiſes.

CA'TECHISM. *ſ.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion. *Hooker. South.*

CA'TECHIST. *ſ.* [κατηχιςὴς.] One whoſe charge is to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion. *Hammond.*

CATECHU'MEN. *ſ.* [κατηχύμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of Chriſtianity. *Stilling fleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *category.*] Abſolute; adequate; poſitive. *Clarendon.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. *ad.* Poſitively; expreſsly. *Child.*

CA'TEGORY. *ſ.* [κατηγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament.

CATENA'RIAN. *a.* Relating to a chain.

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.

CATENA'TION. *ſ.* [from *catena*, Latin.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakeſp.*

CA'TER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew.*

CA'TER. *ſ.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *ſ.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer.*

CA'TERER. *ſ.* [from *cater.*] The provider or purveyor. *Ben Jonſon. South.*

CA'TERESS. *ſ.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *ſ.* A worm, ſuſtained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *ſ.* A plant.

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat.*]
1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting
2. To make any offenſive or odious

CATES. *ſ.* Viands; food; diſh of

CA'TFISH. *ſ.* A ſea-fiſh in the Weſt dies.

CA'THARPINGS. *ſ.* Small ropes in a

CATHA'RTICAL. } *a.* [καθαρτικὸς.]
CATHA'RTICK. } ing.

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *cathartical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *ſ.* A kind of foſſile. *Woodward.*

CA'THEAD. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A piece timber with two ſhivers at one end, a rope and a block. *See*

CATHE'DRAL. *a.* [from *cathedra*, Lat.]
1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a ſhop. *Shakeſp.*
2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church.
3. Antique; venerable.

CATHE'DRAL. *ſ.* The head church of dioceſe. *Addiſon.*

CA'THERINE-PEAR. See PEAR.

CA'THETER. *ſ.* A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped.

CA'THOLES. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Two holes aſtern above the gun-room ports.

CATHO'LICISM. *ſ.* [from *catholick.*] herence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK. *a.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικὸς.] Univerſal or general.

CATHO'LICON. *ſ.* [*cathoLick.*] An verſal medicine. *Gow. of the Tong*

CA'TKINS. *ſ.* [*kettekens*, Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in ma of a rope or cat's tail.

CA'TLING. *ſ.*
1. A diſmembring knife, uſed by ſurgeons
2. Catgut; fiddle-ſtrings.

CA'TMINT. *ſ.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The of a plant.

CATO'PTRICAL. *a.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to the catoptricks, or viſion reflection. *Arbuthnot.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *ſ.* [κάτοπτρον.] part of opticks which treats of viſion reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *ſ.* Catcal.

CA'T's EYE. A ſtone.

CA'T's FOOT. *ſ.* An herb; *alehoof*; ivy.

CA'T's HEAD. *ſ.* A kind of apple.

CA'TSILVER. *ſ.* A kind of foſſile.

AT's TAIL. *ſ.*
1. A long round ſubſtance, that grows upon nut-trees.
2. A kind of reed. *Philips.*
'TSUP. *ſ.* A kind of pickle. *Swift.*
'TTLE. *ſ.* Beaſts of paſture, not wild nor domeſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*
VALCA'DE. *ſ.* [from *cavallo.*] A proceſſion on horſeback.
VALI'ER. *ſ.* [*cavalier*, French.]
1. A horſeman; a knight.
2. A gay ſprightly military man. *Shakeſp.*
3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the firſt. *Swift.*
VALI'ER. *a.* [from the ſubſt.]
1. Gay; ſprightly; warlike.
2. Generous; brave. *Suckling.*
3. Diſdainful; haughty.
VALI'ERLY. *ad.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.
'VALRY. *ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe-troops. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Latin.] To hollow.
VA'ZION. *ſ.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] Hollowing of the earth for cellarage. *Philips.*
'UDLE. *ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed. *Shakeſpeare.*
CA'UDLE. *v. a.* To make caudle.
VE. *ſ.* [*cave*, French.]
1. A cavern; a den. *Wotton. Dryden.*
2. A hollow; any hollow place. *Bacon.*
CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave. *Shakeſpeare.*
'VEAT. *ſ.* A *caveat* is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge, notifying to him that he ought to beware how he acts. *Ayliffe. Trumball.*
'VERN. *ſ.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground. *Shakeſpeare.*
'VERNED. *a.* [from *cavern.*]
1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.
2. Inhabiting a cavern. *Pope.*
'VERNOUS. *a.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns. *Woodward.*
'VESSON. *ſ.* [Fr. In horſemanſhip.] A ſort of noſeband, put into the noſe of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*
UF. *ſ.* A cheſt with holes, to keep fiſh alive in the water. *Philips.*
UGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *to catch.*]
VIA'RE. *ſ.* The eggs of a ſturgeon ſalted. *Grew.*
CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr.] To raiſe captious and frivolous objections. *Pope.*
CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections. *Milton.*
'VIL. *ſ.* Falſe or frivolous objections.
'VILLA'TION. *ſ.* The diſpoſition to make captious objection. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER. *ſ.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] An unfair adverſary; a captious diſputant. *Atterbury.*
CA'VILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner.
CA'VILLOUS. *a.* [from *cavil.*] Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*
CA'VIN. *ſ.* [French.] A natural hollow.
CA'VITY. *ſ.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] Hollowneſs; hollow. *Bentley.*
CAUK. *ſ.* A coarſe talky ſpar. *Woodward.*
CAUL. *ſ.*
1. The net in which women incloſe their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.
2. Any kind of ſmall net. *Grew.*
3. The integument in which the guts are incloſed. *Ray.*
CAULI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *caulis*, a ſtalk, and *fero.*] A term for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk.
CA'ULIFLOWER. *ſ.* [*caulis*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *cabbage.* *Evelyn.*
To CAU'PONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Latin.] To ſell wine or victuals.
CA'USABLE. *a.* [from *cauſo*, low Latin.] That which may be cauſed. *Brown.*
CAU'SAL. *a.* [*cauſalis*, low Lat.] Relating to cauſes. *Glanville.*
CAUSA'LITY. *ſ.* [*cauſalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cauſe; the quality of cauſing. *Brown.*
CAU'SALLY. *ad.* [from *cauſal.*] According to the order of cauſes. *Brown.*
CAUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Latin.] The act or power of cauſing. *Brown.*
CAU'SATIVE. *a.* That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.
CAUSA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cauſe.*] A cauſer; an author of any effect. *Brown.*
CAUSE. *ſ.* [*cauſa*, Latin.]
1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient; fire is the *cauſe* of heat. *Hooker. Rowe.*
2. The reaſon; motive to any thing; money is the *cauſe* of virtues. *South. Rowe.*
3. Subject of litigation; his *cauſe* was lately before the court. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Side; party; he ſtuck his *cauſe* againſt his intereſt. *Tickell.*
To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. *Locke.*
CAU'SELESS. *a* [from *cauſe.*]
1. Original to itſelf. *Blackmore.*
2. Without juſt ground or motive.
CAU'SELESSLY. *ad.* [from *cauſeleſs.*] Without cauſe; without reaſon. *Taylor.*
CAU'SER. *ſ.* [from *cauſe.*] He that cauſes; the agent by which an effect is produced.
CA'USEY. } *ſ.* [*chauſſée*, Fr.] A way
CA'USEWAY. } raiſed and paved, above the reſt of the ground. 1 *Chron. Pope.*

CA'USTICAL. } *a.* [καυστικὸς.] Belonging
CAU'STICK. } to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eſchar. *Wiſeman.*

CA'USTICK. *ſ.* A cauſtick or burning application. *Temple.*

CA'UTEL. *ſ.* [*cautela*, Latin.] Caution; ſcruple. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUS. *a.* [*cauteleux*, French.]
1. Cautious; wary. *Wotton.*
2. Wily; cunning. *Spenſer. Shakeſpeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *ad.* Cunningly; ſlily; cautiouſly; warily. *Brown. Bacon.*

CAUTERIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning fleſh with hot irons.

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery. *Sharp.*

CA'UTERY. *ſ.* [καίω, *uro.*] *Cautery* is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with a cauſtick medicines. *Wiſeman.*

CA'UTION. *ſ.* [*caution*, French.]
1. Prudence; foreſight; provident care; warineſs.
2. Security; he laid down money as *caution* for performance. *Sidney.*
3. Proviſionary precept. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

CA'UTIONARY. *a.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity. *Southern.*

CA'UTIOUS. *a.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *ad.* In a wary manner.

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulneſs; vigilance; circumſpection.

To CAW. *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow. *Addiſon.*

CA'YMAN. *ſ.* American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Latin.]
1. To leave off; to ſtop; to give over. *Dryden.*
2. To fail; to be extinct. *Hale.*
3. To be at an end. *Dryden.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a ſtop to. *Milton.*

CEASE. *ſ.* Extinction; failure. *Shakeſpeare.*

CE'ASELESS. *a.* Inceſſant; perpetual; continual. *Fairfax.*

CE'CITY. *ſ.* [*cæcitas*, Latin.] Blindneſs; privation of ſight. *Brown.*

CECU'TIENCY. *ſ.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Cloudineſs of ſight. *Brown.*

CE'DAR. *ſ.* [*cedrus*, Latin.] A tree. It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle; it hath male flowers. The ſeeds are produced large cones, ſquamoſe and turbinated. extenſion of the branches is very regular *cedar* trees.

CE'DRINE. *a.* [*cedrinus*, Latin.] Of or longing to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Latin.] To ove or cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING. *ſ.* [from *ceil.*] The inner Bacon. Mi

CE'LANDINE. A plant.

CE'LATURE. *ſ.* [*celatura*, Latin.] art of engraving.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Latin.
1. To praiſe; to commend. Addi
2. To diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites 2 Macca
3. To mention in a ſet or ſolemn ma Dry

CELEBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *celebrate.*]
1. Solemn performance; ſolemn rem brance. Sidney. Te
2. Praiſe; renown; memorial. Clarend

CELE'BRIOUS. *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Fam renowned. Cr

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *celebrio* In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *celebri* Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY. *ſ.* [*celebritas*, Latin.] C bration; tranſaction publickly ſplendid. Ba

CELE'RIACK. *ſ.* Turnep-rooted celery.

CELE'RITY. *ſ.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swift ſpeed; velocity. Hooker. Dry

CE'LERY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of *parſley.*

CELE'STIAL. *a.* [*cæleſtis*, Latin.]
1. Heavenly; relating to the ſuperio gions. Shakſp
2. Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed Shakſp
3. Heavenly, with reſpect to excell Dry

CELE'STIAL. *ſ.* An inhabitant of he

CELE'STIALLY. *ad.* In a heavenly ner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *cæleſtis*, L To give ſomething of heavenly natur any thing. Bro

CE'LIACK. *a.* [κοιλία, the belly.] Rel to the lower belly. Arbu

CE'LIBACY. *ſ.* [from *cælebs*, Lat.] S life. Atter

CE'LIBATE. *ſ.* [*cælibatus*, Latin.] S life. Cr

CELL. *ſ.* [*cella*, Latin.]
1. A ſmall cavity or hollow.
2. The cave or little habitation of a gious perſon. Dr
3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a pr
4. Any ſmall place of reſidence.

CE'LLAR. *ſ.* [*cella*, Latin.] A place

ground, where ſtones are repoſited. *Peacham.*

'LLARAGE. *ſ.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

'LLARIST. *ſ.* [*cellarius*, Latin.] The butler in a religious houſe.

'LLULAR. *a.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Conſiſting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp.*

'LSITUDE. *ſ.* [*celſitudo*, Lat.] Height.

'MENT. *ſ.* [*cæmentum*, Latin.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon.*

2. Bond of union in friendſhip. *South.*

CEME'NT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To unite by ſomething interpoſed. *Burnet.*

CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere. *Sharp.*

'MENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing.

'METERY. *ſ.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repoſited. *Addiſon.*

'NATORY. *a.* [*ceno*, Lat.] Relating to ſupper. *Brown.*

NOBI'TICAL. *a.* [κοῖνος and βίος.] Living in community. *Stillingfleet.*

'NOTAPH. [κένος and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elſewhere; an empty tomb. *Dryden.*

'NSE. *ſ.* [*cenſus*, Lat.] Publick rates. *Bacon.*

CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenſer*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden.*

'NSER. *ſ.* [*encenſoir*, Fr.] The pan in which incenſe is burned. *Peacham.*

'NSOR. *ſ.* [*cenſor*, Latin.]

1. An officer of Rome who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to cenſure. *Roſcommon.*

NSO'RIAN. *a.* [from *cenſor.*] Relating to the cenſor. *Bacon.*

NSO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *cenſor.*] Addicted to cenſure; ſevere. *Sprat.*

NSO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ſevere upbraiding manner.

NSO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Diſpoſition to reproach, or cenſure. *Tillotſon.*

'NSORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *cenſor.*] The office of a cenſor. *Brown.*

'NSURABLE. *a.* [from *cenſure.*] Worthy of cenſure; culpable. *Locke.*

'NSURABLENESS. *ſ.* Blamableneſs.

'NSURE. *ſ.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Judicial ſentence. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Spiritual puniſhment. *Hammond.*

CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, French.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly. *Sanderſon.*

2. To condemn.

'NSURER. *ſ.* He that blames. *Addiſon.*

CENT. *ſ.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred; as, five *per cent.* that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *ſ.* [*centaurus*, Latin.]

1. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compoſed of a man and a horſe. *Thomſon.*

2. The archer in the zodiack. *Thomſon.*

CE'NTAURY. *ſ.* A plant.

CE'NTENARY. *ſ.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred. *Hakewell.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *a.* [*centeſimus*, Lat.] Hundredth. *Arbuthnot.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Latin.] Having an hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE. *ſ.* [*centum* and *pes.*] A poiſonous inſect.

CE'NTO. ſ. [Latin.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from other authors. *Camden.*

CE'NTRAL. *a.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre. *Woodward.*

CE'NTRALLY. *ad.* With regard to the centre. *Dryden.*

CE'NTRE. *ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle. *Digby.*

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.*

1. To reſt on; to repoſe on. *Atterbury.*

2. To be placed in the midſt or centre.

CE'NTRICK. *a.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre. *Donne.*

CENTRI'FUGAL. *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CE'NTRIPETAL. *a.* Having a tendency to the centre. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY. See SENTINAL, a word ill-ſpelt for *Sentry.* *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *a.* [*centuplex*, Latin.] An hundredfold.

To CENTU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*centum* and *plico*, Latin.] To make a hundredfold.

To CENTU'RIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *century.*] A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*

CENTU'RION. *ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer, who commanded an hundred men. *Shakeſpeare.*

CE'NTURY. *ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred; uſually employed to ſpecify time; as, the ſecond *century.* *Boyle.*

CEPHALALGY. *ſ.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach.

CEPHA'LICK. *a.* [κεφαλή.] That which is medicinal to the head. *Arbuthnot.*

CERA'STES. ſ. [κεραστὴς.] A ſerpent having horns. *Milton.*

CE'RATE. *ſ.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED. *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wiſeman.*

CE'REBEL. *ſ.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH. *ſ.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter.

CE'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *cera*, Latin, wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakeſpeare.*

CEREMO'NIAL *a.* [from *ceremony.*]
1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite.
2. Formal; obſervant of old forms.

CEREMO'NIAL *ſ.* [from *ceremony.*]
1. Outward form; external rite. *Swift.*
2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *ſ.* The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ceremony.*]
1. Conſiſting of outward rites. *South.*
2. Full of ceremony; awful. *Shakeſp.*
3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Civil; according to the ſtrict rules of civility. *Addiſon.*
5. Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally. *Shakeſpeare.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Addictedneſs to ceremony.

CE'REMONY. *ſ.* [*ceremonia*, Latin.]
1. Outward rite; external form in religion. *Spenſer.*
2. Forms of civility. *Bacon.*
3. Outward form of ſtate. *Dryden.*

CE'ROTE. *ſ.* The ſame with *cerate.* *Wiſeman.*

CE'RTAIN. *a.* [*certus*, Latin.]
1. Sure; indubitable; unqueſtionable. *Tillotſon.*
2. Reſolved; determined. *Milton.*
3. Unfailing; as, a *certain* experiment.
4. Regular; ſettled; they pay a *certain* rate.
5. Not ſubject to chance; the labour is *certain*, the profit doubtful.
6. In an indefinite ſenſe, ſome; as a *certain* man told me this. *Wilkins.*
7. Undoubting; put paſt doubt. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *ad.* [from *certain.*]
1. Indubitably; without queſtion. *Locke.*
2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINTY. *ſ.* [from *certain.*]
1. Exemption from doubt. *Locke.*
2. That which is real and fixed. *Shakeſp.*
3. Exemption from eaſualty.

CE'RTES. *ad.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras.*

CERTI'FICATE. *ſ.* [*certificat*, low Latin.]
1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
2. Any teſtimony. *Addiſon.*

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hayward.*

CE'RTIORARI. *ſ.* [Latin.] A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending. *Cowel.*

CE'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*certitudo*, Latin.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

CERVI'CAL. *a.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*

CERU'LEAN. } *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue.
CERU'LEOUS. } ſky-coloured. *Boyle.*

CERULI'FICK. *a.* [from *ceruleous.*] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Grew.*

CERU'MEN. ſ. [Latin.] The wax of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *ſ.* [*ceruſſa*, Latin.] White lead. *Quincy.*

CESA'RIAN. *a.* [from *Cæſar.*] The *Cæſarian* ſection is cutting a child out of the womb. *Quincy.*

CESS. *ſ.* [from *ceſe.*]
1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. *Spenſer.*
2. The act of laying rates.
3. Bounds or limits. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CESS. *v. a.* To rate; to lay charge on. *Spenſer.*

CESSA'TION. *ſ.* [*ceſſatio*, Latin.]
1. A ſtop; a reſt; a vacation. *Hayward.*
2. A pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

CESSA'VIT. ſ. [Latin.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perſon againſt whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform ſuch ſervice as he is obliged by his tenure. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* The quality of receding or giving way. *Digby.*

CE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*ceſſum*, Latin.] Eaſy to give way. *Digby.*

CE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ceſſion*, French.]
1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.*
2. Reſignation. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *ceſſion.*] Implying a reſignation.

CE'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *ceſs.*] An aſſeſſment or tax.

CE'SSOR. *ſ.* [from *ceſſo*, Latin.] He that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law. *Cowel.*

CE'STUS. ſ. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

CETA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown.*

CHAD. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Carew.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, French.]
1. To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.*
2. To heat. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To perfume. *Suckling.*
4. To make angry. *Hayward. Knolles.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*
1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope.*
2. To fret againſt any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

E. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A heat; a
a fury. *Hudibras.*
E-WAX. *ſ.* An office belonging to
ord high chancellor, who fits the wax
he ſealing of writs. *Harris.*
ER, *ſ.* [ceaꝼop, Saxon.] An inſect;
t of yellow beetle.
FERY. *ſ.* A forge in an iron mill.
F. *ſ.* [ceaꝼ, Saxon.]
The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by
hing and winnowing. *Dryden.*
is uſed for any thing worthleſs.
A'FFER. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, German, to
] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift.*
A'FFER. *v. a.*
o buy. *Spenſer.*
o exchange. *Spenſer.*
FERER. *ſ.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer;
iner.
FERN. *ſ.* [from *eſchauffer*, French.]
eat.] A veſſel for heating water.
FERY. *ſ.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick.
FINCH. *ſ.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.]
d ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff.
FLESS. *a.* [from *chaff*.] Without
Shakeſpeare.
FWEED. *ſ.* Cudweed.
FY. *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff.
INGDISH. *ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *diſh*.]
ſſel to make any thing hot in; a por-
grate for coals. *Bacon.*
GRI'N. *ſ.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill-humour;
ion. *Pope.*
AGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To
to put out of temper.
N. *ſ.* [*chaine*, French.]
ſeries of links faſtened one within
er. *Geneſis.*
bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pope.*
line of links with which land is
ured. *Locke.*
ſeries linked together; a *chain* of
poſitions. *Hammond.*
AIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
o faſten or link with a chain.
Knolles.
o bring into ſlavery. *Pope.*
o put in a chain. *Knolles.*
o unite. *Shakeſpeare.*
NPUMP. *ſ.* [from *chain* and *pump*.]
mp uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which
able, ſo that one riſes as the other falls.
Chambers.
NSHOT. *ſ.* [from *chain* and *ſhot*.]
bullets, or half bullets, faſtened to-
er by a chain, which, when they
pen, cut away whatever is before
.
NWORK. *ſ.* Work with open ſpaces.
King.
R. *ſ.* [*chair*, French.]

1. A moveable ſeat. *Watts.*
2. A ſeat of juſtice, or of authority.
3. A vehicle borne by men; a ſedan.
Pope.

CHA'IRMAN. *ſ.* [from *chair* and *man*.]
1. The preſident of an aſſembly. *Watts.*
2. One whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE. *ſ.* [*chaiſe*, French.] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe. *Addiſon.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χαλκογράφος, of χάλκος, braſs.] An engraver in braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in braſs.

CHA'LDER. } *ſ.* A dry Engliſh meaſure
CHA'LDRON. } of coals, conſiſting of
CHA'UDRON. } thirty-ſix buſhels heaped up. The *chaudron* ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE. *ſ.* [calic, Saxon.]
1. A cup; a bowl. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is generally uſed for a cup uſed in acts of worſhip. *Stilling fleet.*

CHA'LICED. *a.* [from *calix*, Lat.] Having a cell or cup. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHALK. *ſ.* [cealc, Saxon.] *Chalk* is a white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles.

To CHALK, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk. *Mortimer.*
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.
Woodward.

CHALK-CUTTER. *ſ.* A man that digs chalk. *Woodward.*

CHA'LKY. *a.* [from *chalk*.]
1. Conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk.
2. Impregnated with chalk. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]
1. To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To call to a conteſt. *Locke.*
3. To accuſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [In law.] He *challenges* the jury; to object to the impartiality of any one.
Hale.
5. To claim as due. *Hooker. Addiſon.*
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions. *Peacham.*

CHA'LLENGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſummons to combat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A demand of ſomething as due. *Collier.*
3. [In law.] An exception taken either againſt perſons or things; perſons, as in aſſize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the priſoner at the bar. *Cowel.*

CHA'LLENGER. *ſ.* [from *challenge*.]
1. One that deſires or ſummons another to combat.
2. One that claims ſuperiority.
Shakeſpeare.
3. A claimant. *Hooker.*

CHALY-

CHALY'BEATE. *a.* [from *chalybs*, Latin.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel. *Arbuthnot.*

CHAMA'DE. ſ. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender. *Addiſon.*

CHA'MBER. *ſ.* [*chambre*, French.]

1. An apartment in a houſe; generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging.
2. Any retired room. *Prior.*
3. Any cavity or hollow. *Sharp.*
4. A court of juſtice. *Ayliffe.*
5. The hollow part of the gun where the charge is lodged.
6. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue. *Romans.*
2. To reſide as in a chamber. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'MBERER. *ſ.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *ſ.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the ſame chamber. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERLAIN. *ſ.* [from *chamber*.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth great officer of the crown.
2. Lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers. Clarendon.*
3. A ſervant who has the care of the chambers. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *ſ.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whoſe buſineſs it is to dreſs a lady. *Ben Jonſon.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*

CHA'MBREL *of a horſe.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAME'LION. *ſ.* [χαμαίλεων.] The *chamelion* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its noſe long, its back is ſharp, its ſkin plated. Some have aſſerted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been obſerved to feed on flies. This animal is ſaid to aſſume the colour of thoſe things to which it is applied. *Bacon.*

To CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel.

CHA'MFER. } *ſ.* A ſmall furrow or gut-
CHA'MFRET. } ter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *ſ.* See CAMELOT. *Peacham.*

CHA'MOIS. *ſ.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*

CHA'MOMILE. *ſ.* [χαμαιμῆλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant. *Spenſer.*

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, French.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.
2. To devour.

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform the action of biting. *Sidney.*

CHA'MPAIGN. *ſ.* [*campagne*, Fr.] open country. *Spenſer.*

CHA'MPERTORS. *ſ.* [from *champ*.] Such as move ſuits at their proper have part of the gains.

CHA'MPERTY. *ſ.* [*champart*, Fr.] maintenance of any man in his have part of the thing recovered.

CHAMPI'GNON. *ſ.* [*champignon*, Fr.] kind of muſhroom. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'MPION. *ſ.* [*champion*, French.]

1. A man who undertakes a cauſe ſingle combat.
2. A hero; a ſtout warriour.

To CHA'MPION. *v. n.* To challenge.

CHANCE. *ſ.* [*chance*, French.]

1. Fortune; the cauſe of fortuitous
2. The act of fortune.
3. Accident; caſual occurrence; for event. *South.*
4. Event; ſucceſs; luck. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Poſſibility of any occurrence.

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] happen; to fall out.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *ſ.* [from *chance* *medley*.] In law, the caſual ſlaughter a man, not altogether without the the ſlayer. *Cowel.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *a.* [from *chance*.] dental.

CHA'NCEL. *ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.] eaſtern part of the church, in which altar is placed. *Hooker.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, French.]

1. The *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and ſubmits himſelf only to the law of nature and ſcience. *Cowel.*
2. CHANCELLOR *in the Eccleſiaſtical.* A biſhop's lawyer, to direct the biſhop in matters of judgment.
3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary, whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.
4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the reſt of the court, ordereth things to the beſt benefit.
5. CHANCELLOR *of the University.* A principal magiſtrate.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *ſ.* The office of chancellor.

CERY. *ſ.* [probably *chancellery*; then ned.] The court of equity and con- *Cowel.*
CRE. *ſ.* [*chancre*, French.] An ulcer y ariſing from venereal maladies. *Wiſeman.*
CROUS. *a.* [from *chancre.*] Ulcer- *Wiſeman.*
DELI'ER. *ſ.* [*chandelier*, French.] A h for candles.
DLER. *ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan e trade it is to make candles. *Gay.*
FRIN. *ſ.* [old French.] The fore of the head of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*
ANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, French.]
o put one thing in the place of an- *Bacon.*
o reſign any thing for the ſake of an- *South. Dryden.*
o diſcount a larger piece of money ſeveral ſmaller. *Swift.*
o give and take reciprocally. *Taylor.*
o alter. *Eccluſ.*
o mend the diſpoſition or mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
ANGE. *v. n.* To undergo change; ffer alteration. *Shakeſpeare.*
GE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
n alteration of the ſtate of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſucceſſion of one thing in the place nother. *Prior.*
The time of the moon in which it be- a new monthly revolution. *Bacon.*
Novelty. *Dryden.*
An alteration of the order in which a of bells is ſounded. *Norris.*
That which makes a variety. *Judges.*
mall money. *Swift.*
NGEABLE. *a.* [from *change.*]
ubject to change; fickle; inconſtant.
oſſible to be changed. *Arbuthnot.*
Having the quality of exhibiting differ- appearances. *Shakeſpeare.*
NGEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *change-*.]
uſceptibility of change. *Hooker.*
Inconſtancy; fickleneſs. *Sidney.*
NGEABLY. *ad.* Inconſtantly.
NGEFUL. *a.* Inconſtant; uncertain; able. *Pope.*
NGELING. *ſ.* [from *change.*]
A child left or taken in the place of ther. *Spenſer.*
An ideot; a natural. *Dryden.*
One apt to change; a waverer. *Hudibras.*
NGER. *ſ.* One that is employed in nging or diſcounting money.
NNEL. *ſ.* [*canal*, French.]
The hollow bed of running waters. *Spenſer.*
Any cavity drawn longways. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtreight or narrow ſea.
4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. *Wotton. Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, French.]
1. To ſing. *Spenſer.*
2. To celebrate by ſong. *Bramhall.*
3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To ſing. *Amos.*

CHANT. *ſ.* Song; melody. *Milton.*

CHA'NTER. *ſ.* A ſinger; a ſongſter. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, French.] The cock, from his crow. *Dryden.*

CHA'NTRESS. *ſ.* [from *chant.*] A woman ſinger. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *ſ.* [from *chant.*] *Chantry* is a church endowed with revenue for prieſts, to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors.

CHA'OS. *ſ.* [*chaos*, Latin.]
1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements.
2. Confuſion; irregular mixture. *K. Charles.*
3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *a.* [from *chaos.*] Reſembling chaos; confuſed. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch.] To break into chinks; to make gape. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *ſ.* A cleft; a gaping; a chink. *Burnet.*

CHAP. *ſ.* The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth. *Grew.*

CHAPE. *ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PEL. *ſ.* [*capella*, Latin.] A *chapel* is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a *chapel* of eaſe. *Cowel. Sidney. Ayliffe.*

CHA'PELESS. *a.* Without a chape.

CHA'PELLANY. *ſ.* A *chapellany* is founded within ſome other church. *Ayliffe.*

CHA'PELRY. *ſ.* [from *chapel.*] The juriſdiction or bound of a chapel.

CHAPE'RON. *ſ.* A kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter. *Camden.*

CHA'PFALN. *a.* [from *chap* and *faln.*] Having the mouth ſhrunk. *Dryden.*

CHA'PITER. *ſ.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] Capital of a pillar. *Exodus.*

CHA'PLAIN. *ſ.* [*capellanus*, Latin.] He that attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family. *Cowel. Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *chaplain.*]
1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *a.* [from *chap.*] Without any fleſh about the mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'PLET. *ſ.* [*chapelet*, French.]
1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.
2. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads.

CHA'PMAN. *ſ.* [ceapman, Saxon.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer. *Shakeſpeare. Ben Jonſon. Dryden.*

CHAPS. *ſ.* [from *chap.*] The mouth of a beaſt of prey. *Dryden.*

CHAPT. } *part. paſſ.* [from *to chap.*]
CHA'PPED. } Cracked; cleft. *B. Jonſon.*

CHA'PTER. *ſ.* [*chapitre*, French.]
1. A diviſion of a book. *South.*
2. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral. *Cowel.*
3. The place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

CHA'PTREL. *ſ.* The capitals of pillars or pilaſters, which ſupport arches. *Moxon.*

CHAR. *ſ.* A fiſh found in Winander-meer in Lancaſhire, and a few other places.

To CHAR. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black cinder. *Woodward.*

CHAR. *ſ.* [cyppe, work, Saxon.] Work done by the day. *Dryden.*

To CHAR. *v. n.* To work at others houſes by the day. *Dryden.*

CHAR-WOMAN. *ſ.* A woman hired accidentally for odd work. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER. *ſ.* [*character*, Latin.]
1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation. *Milton.*
2. A letter uſed in writing or printing. *Holder.*
3. The hand or manner of writing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities. *Denham.*
5. An account of any thing as good or bad. *Addiſon.*
6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities. *Dryden.*
7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind. *Pope.*
8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* To inſcribe; to engrave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHARACTERI'STCAL. *a.* [from *characterize.*] That which conſtitutes the character. *Woodward.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *characteriſtical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *a.* That which conſtitutes the character. *Pope.*

To CHARA'CTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]
1. To give a character or an account of perſonal qualities of any man.
2. To engrave; to imprint.
3. To mark with a particular token.

CHA'RACTERLESS. *a.* [from *character*] Without a character.

CHA'RACTERY. *ſ.* [from *character*] Impreſſion; mark.

CHA'RCOAL. *ſ.* [from *to chark*, to] Coal made by burning wood under

CHARD. *ſ.* [*charde*, French.]
1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of artichoke plants, tied and wrapped over but the top, in ſtraw.
2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of wh transplanted.

To CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, French]
1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for purpoſe.
2. To impute as a debt.
3. To impute as a crime. *Pope.*
4. To impoſe as a taſk.
5. To accuſe; to cenſure.
6. To accuſe.
7. To challenge.
8. To command.
9. To fall upon; to attack.
10. To burden; to load.
11. To fill.
12. To load a gun.

CHARGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Care; truſt; cuſtody.
2. Precept; mandate; command.
3. Commiſſion; truſt conferred;
4. Accuſation; imputation.
5. The thing entruſted to care or ment.
6. Expence; coſt. *Spenſer.*
7. Onſet; attack.
8. The ſignal to fall upon enemies.
9. The quantity of powder and into a gun.
10. A preparation, or ſort of applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits and horſes.
11. [In heraldry.] The which is borne upon the colour.

CHA'RGEABLE. *a.* [from *charge*]
1. Expenſive; coſtly.
2. Imputable, as a debt or crime.
3. Subject to charge; accuſable.

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *ſ.* [from Expence; coſt; coſtlineſs.

CHA'RGEABLY. *ad.* [from Expenſively.

CHA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *charge.*] A

RILY. *ad.* [from *chary.*] Warily; ally.

RINESS. *ſ.* [from *chary.*] Caution; ty. *Shakeſpeare.*

RIOT. *ſ.* [*car-rhod*, Welſh.] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate. *Dryden.*

A car in which men of arms were antly placed.

HA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

RIOTE'ER. *ſ.* [from *chariot.*] He drives the chariot. *Prior.*

'RIOT RACE. *ſ.* A ſport where chas were driven for the prize. *Addiſon.*

'RITABLE. *a.* [*charitable*, Fr.] Kind in giving alms. *Taylor.*

Kind in judging of others. *Bacon.*

'RITABLY. *ad.* [from *charity.*] Kindly; liberally.

Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor.*

'RITY. *ſ.* [*charité*, French.] Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love. *Milton.*

Goodwill; benevolence. *Dryden.*

The theological virtue of univerſal e. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.*

Alms; relief given to the poor. *L'Eſtrange.*

HARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black der. *Grew.*

'RLATAN. *ſ.* [*charlatan*, French.] A ck; a mountebank. *Brown.*

RLATA'NICAL. *a.* [from *charlatan.*] ckiſh; ignorant. *Cowley.*

'RLATANRY. *ſ.* [from *charlatan.*] eedling; deceit.

RLES's WAIN. *ſ.* The northern conlation, called the Bear. *Brown.*

'RLOCK. *ſ.* A weed growing among corn with a yellow flower.

RM. *ſ.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.] Words or philtres, imagined to have e occult power. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*

Something of power to gain the affecn. *Waller.*

HARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with charms againſt evil.

To make powerful by charms. *Sidney.*

To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power.

To ſubdue by pleaſure. *Waller.*

'RMER. *ſ.* [from *charm.*] One that the power of charms, of enchantnts. *Dryden.*

'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *charm.*] eaſing in the higheſt degree. *Sprat.*

'RMINGLY. *ad.* [from *charming.*] ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleaſing.

CHA'RNEL. *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh or carcaſes. *Milton.*

CHA'RNELHOUSE. *ſ.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are repoſited. *Taylor.*

CHART. *ſ.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation of coaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RTER. *ſ.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence. *Cowel.*

2. Any writing beſtowing privileges or rights. *Raleigh. South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY. *ſ.* [*chartre-partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED. *a.* [from *charter.*] Privileged; granted by charter. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RY. *a.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious. *Carew.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, French.]

1. To hunt as game.

2. To purſue as an enemy. *Judges.*

3. To drive. *Knolles.*

4. To follow with deſire to overtake.

CHASE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; purſuit of any thing as game, *Burnet.*

2. Fitneſs to be hunted. *Dryden.*

3. Purſuit of an enemy. *Knolles.*

4. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable. *Dryden.*

5. Hunting match. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. The game hunted. *Sidney. Granville.*

7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER. *ſ.* [from *chaſe.*] Hunter; purſuer; driver. *Denham.*

CHASM. *ſ.* [χάσμα.]

1. A cleft; a gape; an opening. *Locke.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS. *ſ.* [French.] A ſort of grape.

CHASTE. *a.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Latin.]

1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as a *chaſte* virgin.

2. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.

3. Free from obſcenity. *Watts.*

4. True to the marriage bed. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. *ſ.* [*vitex*, Lat.] A tree. *Miller.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr.] To correct; to puniſh. *Proverbs. Rowe.*

To CHA'STIZE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Latin.]

1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment. *Boyle. Grew.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *ſ.* Correction; puniſhment. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

CHASTI'SER. *ſ.* [from *chaſtiſe.*] A puniſher; a corrector.

CHA'STITY. *ſ.* [*caſtitas*, Latin.]

1. Purity of the body. *Taylor. Pope.*

2. Freedom from obſcenity. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHA'STLY. *ad.* [from *chaſte.*] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination. *Walton. Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *chaſtity.*] Chaſtity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle. *Spenſer.*

CHAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

CHAT. *ſ.* The keys of trees.

CHA'TELLANY *ſ.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

CHA'TTEL. *ſ.* Any moveable poſſeſſion.

To CHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. *Sidney. Dryden.*

2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or careleſsly. *Watts.*

CHA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey.

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *chatter.*] An idle talker.

CHA'TWOOD. *ſ.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *ſ.* [*chaveſne*, Fr.] The chub; a fiſh. *Walton.*

CHAUMANTE'LLE. ſ. [Fr.] A ſort of pear.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, German.] To maſticate; to chew. *Donne. Boyle.*

CHAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The chap.

CHA'WDRON. *ſ.* Entrails. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHEAP. *a.* [ceapan. Saxon.]

1. To be had at a low rate. *Locke.*

2. Eaſy to be had; not reſpected. *Bacon.*

CHEAP. *ſ.* Market; purchaſe; bargain. *Sidney. Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapen, Saxon, to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing. *Prior.*

2. To leſſen value. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY. *ad.* [from *cheap.*] At a ſmall price; at a low rate. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS. *ſ.* [from *cheap.*] Low of price.

To CHEAT. *v. a.* To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick.

CHEAT. *ſ.*

1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture.

2. A perſon guilty of fraud.

CHE'ATER. *ſ.* [from *cheat.*] One who practiſes fraud.

To CHECK. *v. a.*

1. To repreſs; to curb. *Bacon.*

2. To reprove; to chide. *Shakeſ.*

3. To controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK *v. n.*

1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop.

2. To claſh; to interfere.

CHECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff.

2. Reſtraint; curb; government. *Clarendon.*

3. Reproof; a ſlight. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt.

5. In falconry, when a hawk ſeizes her proper game to follow other birds.

6. The cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop. *Clarendon.*

7. *Clerk of the* CHECK, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard.

To CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echec*, Fr.] To
To CHE'QUER. } variegate; diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs board, with alternate colours.

CHE'CKER. } *ſ.* Work variegated;
CHE'CKER-WORK. } ternately.

CHE'CK MATE. *ſ.* [*echec eſt mat*, French.] The movement on the cheſs board, that kills the oppoſite men.

CHEEK. *ſ.* [ceeac, Saxon.]

1. The ſide of the face below the eye.

2. A general name among mechanicks, almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines that are double.

CHE'EK TOOTH. *ſ.* The hinder tooth; tuſk.

CHEER. *ſ.* [*chere*, French.]

1. Entertainment; proviſions.

2. Invitation to gaiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Gaiety; jollity. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Air of the countenance.

5. Temper of mind.

To CHEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit.

2. To comfort; to conſole. *Dryden.*

3. To gladden.

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or ſprightly. *Pope.*

CHE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *to cheer.*] Giver of gaiety. *Wotton.*

CHE'ERFUL. *a.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

Having an appearance of gaiety.
E'RFULLY. *ad.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with gaiety. *South.*
E'RFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *cheerful.*] Freedom from dejection; alacrity. Freedom from gloomineſs. *Sidney.*
E'RLESS. *a* [from *cheer.*] Without iety, comfort, or gladneſs. *Dryden.*
E'RLY. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; cheerful. *Ray.* Not gloomy.
E'RLY. *ad.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully. *Milton.*
E'RY. *a.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; ſprightly. *Gay.*
ESE. *ſ.* [cyſe, Saxon.] A kind of od made by preſſing the curd of milk
ESECAKE. *ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *cake.*] cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar, and tter.
ESEMONGER. *ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *nger.*] One who deals in cheeſe.
ESEVAT. *ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *vat.*] e wooden caſe in which the curds are ſſed into cheeſe. *Glanville.*
ESY. *a.* Having the nature or form of eeſe. *Arbuthnot.*
LY. *ſ.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a ll-fiſh. *Brown.*
HE'RISH. *v a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To ſupt; to ſhelter; to nurſe up. *Tillotſon.*
RISHER. *ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] An enrager; a ſupporter. *Sprat.*
RISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] Enragement; ſupport; comfort. *Spenſer.*
RRY. } *ſ.* [*ceriſe*, Fr. *cerаſus*,
RRY-TREE. } Latin.] A tree and it. *Hale.*
RRY. *a.* Reſembling a *cherry* in co. *Shakeſpeare.*
RRYBAY. *ſ.* Laurel.
RRYCHEEKED. *a.* [from *cherry* and *k.*] Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve.*
RRYPIT. *ſ.* A child's play, in which y throw cherry ſtones into a ſmall hole. *Shakeſpeare.*
RSONE'SE. *ſ.* [χερσόνησος.] A peninla.
RT. *ſ.* [from *quartz*, German.] A d of flint. *Woodward.*
RUB. *ſ.* [כרוב.] A celeſtial ſpirit, ich, in the hierarchy, is placed next in r to the ſeraphim. *Calmet. Prior.*
RU'BICK. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; ting to the cherubim. *Milton.*
RUBINE. *a.* [from *cherub.*] Angeli-
RVIL. *ſ.* [*chærophyllum*, Latin.] An belliferous plant. *Miller.*
HE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To p; to uſe a cheerful voice. *Spenſer.*
SLIP. *ſ.* A ſmall vermin. *Skinner.*

CHESS. *ſ.* [*echec*, Fr.] A game in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition.
CHE'SS-APPLE. *ſ.* Wild ſervice.
CHE'SS-BOARD. *ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played. *Prior.*
CHE'SS-MAN. *ſ.* A puppet for cheſs.
CHE'SSOM. *ſ.* Mellow earth. *Bacon.*
CHEST. *ſ.* [cyſt, Saxon.] A box of wood or other materials. *Dryden.*
To CHEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repoſit in a cheſt.
CHEST-FOUNDERING. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. A pleuriſy, or peripneumony.
CHE'STED. *a.* Having a cheſt.
CHE'STNUT. } *ſ.* A tree.
CHE'STNUT-TREE. }
1. The fruit of the cheſnut tree. *Peacham.*
2. The name of a brown colour. *Cowley.*
CHE'STNUT. *adj.* Being of the colour of a cheſtnut; reddiſhly brown.
CHE'STON. *ſ.* A kind of plum.
CHEVALIER. ſ. A knight. *Shakeſpeare.*
CHEVAUX de Friſe. ſ. A piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.
CHE'VEN, *ſ.* [*cheveſne*, Fr.] A river fiſh; the ſame with chub.
CHE'VERIL. *ſ.* [*cheverau*, French.] A kid; kidleather. *Shakeſpeare.*
CHE'VISANCE. ſ. [French.] Enterpriſe; atchievement. *Spenſer.*
To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopyan, Saxon.]
1. To grind with the teeth; to maſticate. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*
2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior.*
3. To taſte without ſwallowing. *Bacon.*
To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon, to ruminate. *Pope.*
CHICA'NE. *ſ.* [*chicane*, French.]
1. The art of protracting a conteſt by artifice. *Locke.*
2. Artifice in general. *Prior.*
To CHICA'NE *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a conteſt by tricks.
CHICA'NER. *ſ.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty ſophiſter; a wrangler. *Locke.*
CHICA'NERY. *ſ.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophiſtry; wrangle. *Arbuthnot.*
CHICK. } *ſ.* [cicen, Saxon; *kiecken*,
CHI'CKEN. } Dutch.]
1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird. *Davies. Hale. Swift.*
2. A word of tenderneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A term for a young girl. *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *a.* Cowardly; fearful. *Spenſer.*

The CHI'CKENPOX. *ſ.* An exanthematous diſtemper.

CHI'CKLING. *ſ.* [from *chick.*] A ſmall chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *ſ.* [from *chick* and *pea.*] An herb.

CHI'CKWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Wiſeman.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid*, or *chode*; part. *chid*, or *chidden.* [cıꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To reprove. *Waller.*
2. To drive away with reproof. *Shakeſp.*
3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior.*

To CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to ſcold. *Swift.*
2. To quarrel with. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make a noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'DER. *ſ.* [from *chide.*] A rebuker; a reprover. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHIEF. *a.* [*chef*, the head, French.]

1. Principal; moſt eminent. *Kings.*
2. Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs.*
3. Capital; of the firſt order. *Locke.*

CHIEF. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader. *Milton. Pope.*

CHI'EFLESS. *a.* Without a head. *Pope.*

CHI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *chief.*] Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden.*

CHI'EFRIE. *ſ.* [from *chief.*] A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenſer.*

CHI'EFTAN. *ſ.* [from *chief.*]

1. A leader; a commander. *Spenſer.*
2. The head of a clan. *Davies.*

CHIE'VANCE. *ſ.* Traffick, in which money is extorted; as diſcount. *Bacon.*

CHILBLA'IN. *ſ.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain.*] Sores made by froſt. *Temple.*

CHILD. *ſ.* In the plural, CHI'LDREN. [cılꝺ, Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young perſon. *Wake.*
2. One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent. *Addiſon.*
3. A girl child. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any thing, the product or effect of another. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shakeſpeare. Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING. *participle.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

CHI'LDBED. *ſ.* The ſtate of a woman bringing a child. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *ſ.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail; labour. *Sidney. Dryden.*

CHI'LDED. *a.* Furniſhed with a child. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHI'LDERMASS DAY. [from *child* and *maſs.*] The day of the week throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the Holy Innocents is ſolemnized. *Carew.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *ſ.* [from *child.*]

1. The ſtate of infants; the time in which we are children.
2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.
3. The properties of a child.

CHI'LDISH. *a.* [from *child.*]

1. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile. *Sidney. Milton.*
2. Trifling; ignorant; ſimple.

CHI'LDISHLY. *ad.* [from *childiſh.*] In childiſh trifling way. *Hooker.*

CHI'LDISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *childiſh.*]

1. Puerility; trifflingneſs.
2. Harmleſſneſs.

CHI'LDLESS. *a.* [from *child.*] Without children. *Bacon.*

CHI'LDLIKE. *a.* [from *child* and *like.*] Becoming or beſeeming a child.

CHI'LIAD. *ſ.* [from χίλιας.] A thouſand.

CHILIA'EDRON. *ſ.* [from χίλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides.

CHILL. *a.* [cele, Saxon.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.
2. Having the ſenſation of cold.
3. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.
4. Having no warmth of mind; not paſſionate.

CHILL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold.

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold. *Dryden.*
2. To depreſs; to deject.
3. To blaſt with cold.

CHI'LLINESS. *ſ.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

CHI'LLY. *a.* Somewhat cold.

CHI'LNESS *ſ.* Coldneſs; want of warmth.

CHIMB. *ſ.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME. *ſ.* [*chirme*, an old word.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments.
2. The correſpondence of ſound.
3. The ſound of bells ſtruck with hammers.
4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation.

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony.
2. To correſpond in relation or proportion.
3. To agree; to fall in with.
4. To ſuit with; to agree.
5. To jingle; to clatter.

To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To make to move, or ſtrike, harmonically.
2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *ſ.* [*chimæra*, Latin.] A wild fancy.

…E'RICAL. *a.* [from *chimera.*] Ima…
…ry; fantaſtick. *Spectator.*
…E'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *chimerical.*]
…inly; wildly.
…MINAGE. *ſ.* [from *chemin*, Fr.] A toll …paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowel.*
…MNEY. *ſ.* [*cheminée*, Fr.]
The paſſage through which the ſmoke …ends from the fire in the houſe.
Swift.
The turret raiſed above the roof of the …ſe for conveyance of the ſmoke.
The fireplace. *Raleigh.*
…MNEY-CORNER. *ſ.* The fireſide; the …e of idlers. *Denham.*
…MNEYPIECE. *ſ.* [from *chimney* and …e.] The ornamental piece round the …place. *Swift.*
…MNEYSWEEPER. *ſ.* [from *chimney* …*ſweeper.*] One whoſe trade it is to …n foul chimnies of ſoot. *Shakeſpeare.*
…. *ſ.* [cinne, Saxon.] The part of the …e beneath the under lip.
Sidney. Dryden.
…NA. *ſ.* [from *China.*] China ware; …celain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in …na, dimly tranſparent. *Pope.*
…NA-ORANGE. *ſ.* The ſweet orange …ught from China. *Mortimer.*
…NA-ROOT. *ſ.* A medicinal root, …ught originally from China.
…NCOUGH. *ſ.* [*kincken*, to pant, Dut. …*cough.*] A violent and convulſive …gh. *Floyer.*
…E. *ſ.* [*eſchine*, French.]
The part of the back, in which the …kbone is found. *Sidney.*
A piece of the back of an animal, as a …e of pork. *Shakeſpeare.*
…HINE. *v. a.* To cut into chines.
Dryden.
…K. *ſ.* [cinan, to gape, Saxon.]
A ſmall aperture longwiſe. *Bacon. Swift.*
A ſmall ſharp ſound made by the col…n of metal, and by ſhaking money in …urſe.
Money, in burleſque.
…HINK. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo as to make …ound. *Pope.*
…HINK. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking …h other. *Arbuthnot.*
…KY. *a.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; …ng. *Dryden.*
…TS. *ſ.* Cloth of cotton made in India.
Pope.
…PPINE. *ſ.* A high ſhoe, formerly …n by ladies. *Cowley.*
…CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of …es, imply a market. *Gibſon.*
…HIP. *v. a.* [from *chop.*] To cut into …ll pieces. *Thomſon.*
…*ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument. *Taylor.*
CHI'PPING. *ſ.* A fragment cut off.
Mortimer.
CHIRA'GRICAL. *a.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*
CHIRO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χεὶρ, the hand, γράφω, to write.] He that exerciſes writing. *Bacon.*
CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *ſ.* Chirographer.
CHIRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* The art of writing.
CHIRO'MANCER. *ſ.* One that foretels events by inſpecting the hand. *Dryden.*
CHI'ROMANCY. *ſ.* [χεὶρ, the hand, and μάντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand.
Brown.
To CHIRP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To make a cheerful noiſe; as birds. *Sidney.*
To CHIRP. *v. n.* [*cheer up.*] To make cheerful. *Johnſon.*
CHIRP. The voice of birds or inſects.
Spectator.
CHI'RPER. *ſ.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps.
To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceorran, Saxon.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*
CHIRU'RGEON. *ſ.* [χεὶρ ουργὸς.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a ſurgeon.
CHIRU'RGERY. *ſ.* [from *chirurgeon.*] The art of curing by external applications.
CHIRU'RGICAL. } *a.*
CHIRU'RGICK. }
1. Having qualities uſeful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.*
2. Manual in general. *Wilkins.*
CHI'SEL. *ſ.* [*ciſeau*, Fr.] An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away.
To CHI'SEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chiſel.
CHIT. *ſ.* [*chico*, little, Spaniſh.]
1. A child; a baby. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.*
3. A freckle.
To CHIT. *v. n.* To ſprout. *Mortimer.*
CHI'TCHAT. *ſ.* [from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate. *Spectator.*
CHI'TTERLINGS. *ſ.* [from *ſchyterlingh*, Dutch.] The guts.
CHI'TTY. *a.* [from *chit.*] Childiſh; like a baby.
CHI'VALROUS. *a.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike.
CHI'VALRY. *ſ.* [*chevalerie*, French.]
1. Knighthood; a military dignity.
Bacon.
2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The general ſyſtem of knighthood.
Dryden.
4. An adventure; an exploit. *Sidney.*
5. The

5. The body or order of knights. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knights ſervice. *Cowel.*

CHIVES. *ſ.* [*cive*, French.]

1. The threads or filaments riſing in flowers, with ſeeds at the end. *Ray.*

2. A ſpecies of ſmall onion. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS. *ſ.* [from χλωρός, green.] The green-ſickneſs.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHO'COLATE. [*chocolate*, Spaniſh.]

1. The nut of the cocao tree.

2. The maſs made by grinding the kernel of the cocao-nut, to be diſſolved in hot water.

3. The liquor made by a ſolution of chocolate. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*chocolate* and *houſe*.] A houſe where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*

CHODE. The old preterite from *chide*.

CHOICE. *ſ.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of chooſing; election. *Dryden.*

2. The power of chooſing; election. *Grew.*

3. Care in chooſing; curioſity of diſtinction.

4. The thing choſen. *Milton. Prior.*

5. The beſt part of any thing. *Hooker.*

6. Several things propoſed as objects of election. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHOICE. *a.* [*choiſi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value. *Walton.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. *Taylor.*

CHO'ICELESS. *a.* [from *choice*.] Wanting the power of chooſing. *Hammond.*

CHOI'CELY. *ad.* [from *choice*.]

1. Curiouſly; with exact choice. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Valuably; excellently. *Walton.*

CHO'ICENESS. *ſ.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value. *Evelyn.*

CHOIR. *ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. An aſſembly or band of ſingers. *Waller.*

2. The ſingers in divine worſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The part of the church where the ſingers are placed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceocan, Saxon.]

1. To ſuffocate. *Waller.*

2. To ſtop up; to block up a paſſage; the port was *choked*. *Chapman.*

3. To hinder by obſtruction; the fire was *choked*. *Shakeſpeare. Davies.*

4. To ſuppreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To overpower. *Luke. Dryden.*

CHOKE. *ſ.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR. *ſ.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any ſarcaſm that ſtops the mouth.

CHO'KER. *ſ.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes.

2. One that puts another to ſilence.

3. Any thing that cannot be anſwered.

CHO'KY. *a.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of ſuffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *ſ.* [χολὴ, *bile*.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHO'LER. *ſ.* [*cholera*, Latin, from χολὴ.]

1. The bile.

2. The humour, ſuppoſed to produce irascibility. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Anger; rage. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHO'LERICK. *a.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

2. Angry; iraſcible.

3. Offenſive. *Sidney.*

CHO'LERICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *choleric*.] Anger; iraſcibility; peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE. *v. a. I choſe, I have choſen.* [*cheoſir*, Fr. ceopan, Saxon.]

1. To take by way of preference of other things offered. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To take; not to refuſe.

3. To ſelect; to pick out of a number.

4. To elect for eternal happineſs, in the ſenſe of theologians.

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker.*

CHOOSER. *ſ.* [from *chooſe*.] He that has the power of chooſing; elector.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch; *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To devour eagerly.

3. To mince; to cut into ſmall pieces.

4. To break into chinks. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick motion.

2. To light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]

1. To purchaſe; generally by way of barter.

2. To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudibras.*

3. To bandy; to altercate.

CHOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off.

2. A ſmall piece of meat.

3. A crack, or cleft.

CHO'P-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*chop* and *houſe*.] A houſe of entertainment. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN. *ſ.* [French.]

1. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter.

2. A term uſed in Scotland for a ſmall wine meaſure.

PING. *participial a.* An epithet freely applied to infants, by way of commendation. *Fenton.*

PING-KNIFE. *ſ.* [*chop* and *knife*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat. *Sidney.*

PY. *a.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes or cracks. *Shakeſpeare.*

S. *ſ.* [from *chaps.*] The mouth of a beaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The mouth of any thing, in familiar language.

AL. *a.* [from *chorus*, Latin.] Sung by a choir. *Milton.*

Singing in a choir. *Amhurſt.*

D. *ſ.* [*chorda*, Latin.] The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.

A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

ORD. *v. a.* To furniſh with ſtrings. *Dryden.*

DE. *ſ.* [from *chorda*, Latin.] A contraction of the frænum.

ION. *ſ.* [χωρίον, to contain.] The third membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

ISTER. *ſ.* [from *chorus.*] A ſinger in the cathedrals; a ſinging man.

A ſinger in a concert. *Spenſer. Ray.*

O'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χώρη and γράφω.] One that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

OGRA'PHICAL. *a.* Deſcriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*

OGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a chorographical manner.

O'GRAPHY. *ſ.* The art of deſcribing particular regions.

US. *ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.] A number of ſingers; a concert. *Dryden.*

The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold and paſſes in the acts of tragedy.

The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.

Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the finger.

. The preter tenſe, from *To chooſe.*

EN. The participle paſſive, from *To* *Shakeſpeare.*

GH. *ſ.* [ceo, Saxon.] A bird which haunts the rocks by the ſea. *Bacon.*

LE. *ſ.* The crop of a bird. *Brown.*

OUSE. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*

OUSE. *ſ.* A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras.* A trick or ſham.

M. *ſ.* [χρίσμα, an ointment.] Unction or unction. *Hammond.*

OM. *ſ.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*

To CHRI'STEN. *v. a.* [chriſtenian, Sax.] 1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate. *Burnet.*

CHRI'STENDOM. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom.*] The collective body of chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

CHRI'STENING. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity. *Bacon.*

CHRI'STIAN. *ſ.* [*chriſtianus*, Latin.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt. *Tillotſon.*

CHRI'STIAN. *a.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHRI'STIAN-NAME. *ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the gentilitious name, or ſurname.

CHRI'STIANISM. *ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.] 1. The Chriſtian religion.

2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRISTIA'NITY. *ſ.* [*chretienté*, French.] The religion of chriſtians. *Addiſon.*

To CHRI'STIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian.*] To make chriſtian. *Dryden.*

CHRI'STIANLY. *ad.* [from *chriſtian.*] Like a chriſtian.

CHRI'STMAS. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs.*] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated.

A CHRI'STMAS BOX. *ſ.* A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas. *Gay.*

CHRIST's THORN. *ſ.* A plant.

CHROMA'TICK. [χρῶμα, colour.] 1. Relating to colour. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to a certain ſpecies of ancient muſick. *Arbuthnot.*

CHRO'NICAL. } *a.* [from χρόνος, time.]
CHRO'NICK. } A *chronical* diſtemper is of length oppoſed to *acute.* *Brown.*

CHRO'NICLE. *ſ.* [*cronique*, French.] 1. A regiſter or account of events in order of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A hiſtory. *Spencer. Dryden.*

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory.

2. To regiſter; to record. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHRO'NICLER. *ſ.* [from *chronicle.*] 1. A writer of chronicles. *Donne.*

2. A hiſtorian. *Raleigh.*

CHRO'NOGRAM. *ſ.* [χρόνος, and γράφω.] An inſcription including the date of any action, as VIXI. I have lived twenty-ſeven years.

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* A writer of chronograms. *Addiſon.*

CHRONO'-

CHRONO'LOGER. *ſ.* [χρόνος, and λόγος, doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time. *Holder.*

CHRONOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *chronology.*] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*

CHRONOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *ſ.* One that ſtudies or explains time. *Locke.*

CHRONO'LOGY. *ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time.

CHRONO'METER. *ſ.* [χρόνος, and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *ſ.* [from χρύσος, gold.] Aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

CHRYSO'LITE. *ſ.* [χρύσος and λίθος.] A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *ſ.* [χρύσος, and *praſinus*, green.] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour approaching to green. *Rev.* xxi. 20.

CHUB. *ſ* [from *cop*, a great head.] A river-fiſh. The chevin. *Walton.*

CHU'BBED. *a.* [from *chub.*] Big-headed like a chub.

To **CHUCK.** *v. n.* To make a noiſe like a hen.

To **CHUCK,** *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.*
2. To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Congreve.*

CHUCK. *ſ.*

1. The voice of a hen. *Temple.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHUCK-FARTHING. *ſ.* A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbuthnot.*

To **CHU'CKLE.** *v. n.* [*ſchaecken*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior.*

To **CHU'CKLE.** *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]

1. To call as a hen. *Dryden.*
2. To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden.*

CHU'ET. *ſ.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*

CHUFF. *ſ.* A blunt clown. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *ad.* Stomachfully. *Clariſſa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *ſ.* [from *chuffy.*] Clownſhneſs.

CHU'FFY. *a.* [from *chuff.*] Surly; fat.

CHUM. *ſ.* [*chom*, Armorick.] A chamber fellow.

CHUMP. *ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Moxon.*

CHURCH. *ſ.* [cipce, Saxon, κυριακή.]

1. The collective body of chriſtians. *Hooker.*
2. The body of Chriſtians adhering to particular form of worſhip.
3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate the worſhip of God. *Hooker. Shakſ.*

To **CHURCH.** *v. a.* To perform with one the office of returning thanks any ſignal deliverance, as childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. *ſ.* [from *church* and A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of dedication of the church.

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *ſ.* The habit which men officiate at divine ſervice.

CHU'RCHMAN. *ſ.* [*church* and *man.*]

1. An eccleſiaſtick; a clergyman.
2. An adherent to the church of land.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *ſ.* Officers choſen, to look to the church, yard, and ſuch things as belong to and to obſerve the behaviour of the riſhioners. *Cowel.*

CHU'RCHYARD. *ſ.* The ground adj the church, in which the dead are ried; a cemetery. *Bacon.*

CHURL. *ſ.* [ceorl, Saxon.]

1. A ruſtick; a countryman.
2. A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man.
3. A miſer; a higgard. *Shak*

CHU'RLISH. *a.* [from *churl.*]

1. Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; civil.
2. Selfiſh; avaricious.
3. Unpliant; croſs-grained; unma able; as, *a churliſh* ſoil. *Goldſmith. Bacon.*
4. Intractable; vexatious.

CHU'RLISHLY. *ad.* [from *churliſh.*] ly; brutally.

CHU'RLISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *churliſh.*] tality; ruggedneſs of manner.

CHURME. *ſ.* A confuſed ſound; a

CHURN. *ſ.* The veſſel in which the is, by agitation, coagulated.

To **CHURN.** *v. n.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or ſhake any thing by lent motion.
2. To make butter by agitating the

CHU'RRWORM. *ſ.* [from churn, Sa An inſect that turns about nimbly; alſo a fancricket.

CHYLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *chyle.*] ing to chyle.

CHYLE. *ſ.* [χύλος.] The white formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of aliment.

CHYLIFA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *chyle.*] act or proceſs of making chyle in the

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *a.* Having the of making chyle.

YLOPOE'TICK. *a.* [χύλος, and ποιέω.] ving the power of forming chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

Y'LOUS. *a.* [from *chyle.*] Conſiſting of yle. *Arbuthnot.*

Y'MICAL. } *a.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]
Y'MICK. }
Made by chymiſtry. *Dryden.*
Relating to chymiſtry. *Pope.*

Y'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *chymical.*] In chymical manner.

Y'MIST. *ſ.* [See CHYMISTRY.] A rofeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by e. *Pope.*

Y'MISTRY. *ſ.* Philoſophy by fire. *Arbuthnot.*

A'RIOUS. *a.* [*cibarius*, Latin.] Relat- g to food.

OL. *ſ.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of ion. *Mortimer.*

ATRICE, or CICATRIX. *ſ.* [*cicatrix*, tin.]
The ſcar remaining after a wound. *Shakeſpeare.*
A mark; an impreſſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATRI'SANT. *ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*] An plication that induces a cicatrice.

ATRI'SIVE. *a.* [from *cicatrice.*] Hav- g the qualities proper to induce a cica- ce.

ATRIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*]
The act of healing the wound. *Harvey.*
The ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned er.

CI'CATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*] apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ers, as ſkin them. *Quincy.*

ELY. *ſ.* A ſort of herb.

HORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] ving the qualities of ſuccory. *Floyer.*

CI'CURATE. *v. a.* To tame; to re- im from wildneſs. *Brown.*

URA'TION. *ſ.* The act of taming or laiming from wildneſs. *Ray.*

ER. *ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital.]
Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed.
The juice of apples expreſſed and fer- nted. *Philips.*

ERIST. *ſ.* A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

ERKIN. *ſ.* [from *cider.*] The liquor de of the groſs matter of apples, after cider is preſſed out. *Mortimer.*

RGE. *ſ.* [French.] A candle carried in ceſſions.

IARY. *a.* [*cilium*, Latin.] Belonging the eyelids. *Ray.*

'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, .] Made of hair. *Brown.*

E'LIARCH. *ſ.* [from κειμηλιάρχης.] e chief keeper of things of value be- ging to a church. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *ſ.* [*cimitarra*, Spaniſh.] A ſort of ſword, ſhort and recurvated. *Dryden.*

CI'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]
1. Something worn round the body. *Pope.*
2. An incloſure. *Bacon.*
3. A ring or liſt at the top or bottom of the ſhaft of a column. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER. *ſ.* [*ceindre*, Fr.]
1. A maſs ignited and quenched. *Waller.*
2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

CI'NDER-WOMAN. } *ſ.* [*cinder* and *wo-*
CI'NDER-WENCH. } *man.*] A woman, whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes, and gather cinders. *Arbuthnot.*

CINERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cineres*, Latin.] The reduction of any thing by fire or aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUS. *a.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes. *Cheyne.*

CINE'RULENT. *a.* Full of aſhes.

CI'NGLE. *ſ.* [*cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horſe.

CI'NNABAR. *ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe cinnabar. *Newton.*

CI'NNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

CI'NNAMON. *ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon. *Chambers.*

CINQUE. ſ. [Fr.] Five.

CINQUE-FOIL. *ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance. *Shakeſpeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS. *ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Thoſe havens that lie toward France. The *cinque-ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt be added to the firſt inſtitution. *Cowel.*

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *a.* Having five ſpots. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'ON. *ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]
1. A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant. *Howel.*
2. The ſhoot engrafted on a ſtock. *Bacon.*

CI'PHER. *ſ.* [*chifre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat.]
1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure, as 1, 2.
2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures, as 10, ten. *South.*
3. An intertexture of letters; his box is marked with a *cipher*. *Pope.*
4. A character in general. *Raleigh.*
5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. *Donne.*

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise arithmetick. *Arbuthnot.*

To CI'PHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.*

To CI'RCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Latin.] To make a circle. *Baily.*

CIRCINA'TION. *s.* An orbicular motion.

CI'RCLE. *s.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun. *Locke.*
2. The space included in a circular line.
3. A round body; an orb. *Isaiah.*
4. Compass; inclosure. *Shakespeare.*
5. An assembly surrounding the principal person. *Pope.*
6. A company. *Addison.*
7. Any series ending as it begins. *Bacon. Dryden.*
8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing. *Watts.*
9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*
10. CIRCLES *of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets.

To CI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing. *Bacon.*
2. To inclose; to surround. *Prior.*
3. To confine; to keep together. *Digby.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly.

CI'RCLED. *a.* Having the form of a circle; round. *Shakespeare.*

CI'RCLET. *s.* [from *circle.*] A circle; an orb. *Pope.*

CI'RCLING. *particip. a.* Circular; round.

CI'RCUIT. *s.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.
2. The space inclosed in a circle. *Milton.*
3. Space; extent, measured by travelling round. *Hooker.*
4. A ring; a diadem. *Shakespeare.*
5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes. *Davies.*

To CI'RCUIT. *v. n.* To move circularly.

CIRCUITE'ER. *s.* One that travels a circuit with the judges of assize.

CIRCUI'TION. *s.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.
2. Compass; maze of argument; comprehension. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR. *a.* [*circularis*, Latin.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle. *Spenser. Addison.*
2. Successive to itself; always returning.
3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.*
4. CIRCULAR *Letter.* A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.
5. CIRCULAR *Sailing*, is that per... on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULA'RITY. *s.* [from *circular*] circular form.

CI'RCULARLY. *a.* [from *circular.*]

1. In form of a circle.
2. With a circular motion.

To CI'RCULATE. *v. n.* [from *cir...*] To move in a circle.

To CI'RCULATE. *v. a.* To put about.

CIRCULA'TION. *s.* [from *circulate*]

1. A motion in a circle.
2. A series in which the same orde... ways observed, and things always re... the same state.
3. A reciprocal exchange of mean...

CI'RCULATORY. *s.* [from *circula...* chymical vessel, in which that whic... from the vessel on the fire, is collect... cooled in another fixed upon it, ... down again.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. *s.* [from *cir... bient.*] The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. *a.* [*circum* ... Latin.] Surrounding; encompass...

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE. *v. n.* ... and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round ...

To CIRCUMCI'SE. *v. a.* [*circumcid...* To cut the prepuce, according to t... given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCI'SION. *s.* [from *circu...* The rite or act of cutting off the fo...

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circu...* Lat.] To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDU'CTION. *s.* [from *circum...*

1. Nullification; cancellation.
2. A leading about.

CIRCU'MFERENCE. *s.* [*circumf...* Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line includ... surrounding any thing.
2. The space inclosed in a circle.
3. The external part of an orbicular...
4. An orb; a circle.

To CIRCU'MFERENCE. *v. a.* To ... in a circular space.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *s.* [from ... *fero.*] An instrument used in survey... measuring angles.

CI'RCUMFLEX. *s.* [*circumflexus*, La... accent used to regulate the pronunci... of syllables, including or participat... acute and grave.

CIRCU'MFLUENCE. *s.* An incl... waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *a.* [*circumfluo*, ... Flowing round any thing.

CIRCU'MFLUOUS. *a.* [*circumfluus*, ... Environing with waters. *Milton.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*circu...*

…, Lat.] Wandering from house to …se.

…IRCUMFU'SE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, …] To pour round. *Bacon.*

…CUMFU'SILE. *a.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, …] That which may be poured round …thing. *Pope.*

…CUMFU'SION. *s.* The act of spreading …und.

…IRCU'MGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and …*us*, Lat.] To roll round. *Ray.*

…CUMGYRA'TION. *s.* [from *circum-…rate.*] The act of running round.

…CUMJA'CENT. *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] …ing round any thing.

…CUMI'TION. *s.* [*circumitum*, Lat.] The …of going round.

…CUMLIGA'TION. *s.* [*circumligo*, Lat.] The act of binding round.

The bond with which any thing is en-…mpassed.

…CUMLOCU'TION. *s.* [*circumlocutio*, …tin.]

A circuit or compass of words; peri-…phrasis. *Swift.*

The use of indirect expressions.
L'Estrange.

…CUMMU'RED. *a.* [*circum* and *murus.*] …alled round. *Shakespeare.*

…CUMNA'VIGABLE. *a.* That which …y be sailed round. *Ray.*

…IRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* …*navigo*.] To sail round.

…CUMNAVIGA'TION. *s.* The act of …ling round. *Arbuthnot.*

…CUMNAVIGA'TOR. *s.* One that sails …und.

…CUMPLICA'TION. *s.* [*circumplico*, …tin.]

The act of enwrapping on every side.

The state of being enwrapped.

…CUMPO'LAR. *a.* [from *circum* and …*lar.*] Round the pole.

…CUMPOSI'TION. *s.* [from *circum* and …*sition.*] The act of placing any thing …cularly. *Evelyn.*

…CUMRA'SION. *s.* [*circumrasio*, Latin.] …e act of shaving or pairing round.

…CUMROTA'TION. *s.* [*circum* and *roto*, …t.] The act of whirling round like a …eel.

…IRCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and …*ibo*, Latin.]

To inclose in certain lines or bounda-…es.

To bound; to limit; to confine.
Southern.

…CUMSCRI'PTION. *s.* [*circumscriptio*, …tin.]

Determination of particular form or …agnitude. *Ray.*

Limitation; confinement. *Shakesp.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *a.* [from *circumscribo.*] Inclosing the superficies. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *a.* [*circumspectum*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive; watchful. *Boyle.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTION. *s.* [from *circumspect.*] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention. *Clarendon.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [*circumspectum*, Latin.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *circumspective.*] Cautiously; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *circumspect.*] Watchfully; vigilantly. *Ray.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS. *s.* [from *circumspect.*] Caution; vigilance. *Wotton.*

CI'RCUMSTANCE. *s.* [*circumstantia*, Lat.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact. *South.*

2. Accident; something adventitious. *Dav.*

3. Incident; event. *Clarendon.*

4. Condition; state of affairs. *Bentley.*

To CI'RCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* To place in a particular situation, or relation to the things. *Donne.*

CI'RCUMSTANT. *a.* [*circumstans*, Latin.] Surrounding. *Digby.*

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential. *South.*

2. Incidental; casual. *Donne.*

3. Full of small events; detailed. *Prior.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. *s.* The appendage of circumstances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *circumstantial.*]

1. According to circumstance; not essentially. *Glanville.*

2. Minutely; exactly. *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstance.*]

1. To place in particular circumstances. *Bramhall.*

2. To represent with particular circumstances.

3. To place in a particular condition. *Swift.*

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. *s.* [from *circumvallate.*]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place. *Watts.*

2. The fortification thrown up round a place besieged. *Howel.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION. *s.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. *Knolles.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION. *s.* [from *circumvent.*]

1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat. *Collier.*
2. Prevention; pre-occupation. *Shakeſp.*

To CIRCUMVE'ST. *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round. *Glanville.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]
1. The act of rolling round.
2. The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*

CI'RCUS. } *ſ.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open
CI'RQUE. } ſpace or area for ſports. *Sidney.*

CIST. *ſ.* [*ciſta*, Latin.] A caſe; a tegument; commonly the incloſure of a tumour.

CI'STED. *a.* [from *ciſt.*] Incloſed in a ciſt, or bag.

CI'STERN. *ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.]
1. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſe.
2. A reſervoir; an incloſed fountain.
3. Any watery receptacle. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'STUS. ſ. [Lat.] Rockroſe.

CIT. *ſ.* [contracted from *citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townſman.

CI'TADEL. *ſ.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle. *Dryden.*

CI'TAL. *ſ.* [from *cite.*]
1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Summons; citation.

CITA'TION. *ſ.* [*citatio*, Latin.]
1. The calling a perſon before a judge.
2. Quotation from another author.
3. The paſſage or words quoted. *Watts.*
4. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*

CI'TATORY. *a.* [from *to cite.*] Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]
1. To ſummons to anſwer in a court.
2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively. *Prior.*
3. To quote. *Hooker.*

CI'TER. *ſ.* [from *cite.*]
1. One who cites into a court.
2. One who quotes; a quoter. *Atterbury.*

CITE'SS. *ſ.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. *Dryden.*

CI'THERN. *ſ.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp. *Mac.*

CI'TIZEN. *ſ.* [*citoyen*, French.]
1. A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.*
2. A townſman; not a gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An inhabitant. *Dryden.*

CI'TIZEN. *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakeſpeare.*

CI'TRINE. *a.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured. *Grew. Floyer.*

CI'TRINE. *ſ.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.] ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely p clear, and fine texture, generally free flaws and blemiſhes. Our jewellers ſtones for rings out of it, which are g rally miſtaken for topazes.

CI'TRON-TREE. *ſ.* [from *citrus*, Lat One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is in p eſteem. *Miller. Ai*

CITRON-WATER. *ſ.* Aqua vitæ, diſti with the rind of citrons.

CI'TRUL. *ſ.* Pumpion.

CI'TY. *ſ.* [*cité*, French.]
1. A large collection of houſes and in bitants.
2. In the Engliſh law. A town corpo that hath a biſhop.
3. The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shakſp*

CI'TY. *a.* Relating to the city.

CI'VET. *ſ.* [*civette*, Fr.] A perfume b the civet cat. The *civet*, or *civet cat*, little animal, not unlike our cat, except that his front is more pointed, his ta leſs dangerous, and his cry different.

CI'VICK. *a.* [*civicus*, Latin] Relating civil honours; not military.

CI'VIL. *a.* [*civilis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the community; politi *Hooker.*
2. Not in anarchy; not wild.
3. Not foreign; inteſtine; a *civil* war.
4. Not eccleſiaſtical; the clergy are ſu to the *civil* power.
5. Not natural; a natural and *civil* hi of a place.
6. Not military; the *civil* power gave to martial law.
7. Not criminal; he was purſued by *civil* action, as for a debt, not by a cri nal indictment, as for a robbery.
8. Civiliſed; not barbarous.
9. Complaiſant; civiliſed; gentle; w bred.
10. Grave; ſober.
11. Relating to the ancient conſular or i perial government; as, *civil* law.

CIVI'LIAN. *ſ.* [*civilis*, Latin.] One profeſſes the knowledge of the old Ro law.

CIVI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *civil.*]
1. Freedom from barbarity.
2. Politeneſs; complaiſance; elegance behaviour.
3. Rule of decency; practice of politen

To CI'VILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To claim from ſavageneſs and brutality.

CI'VILIZER. *ſ.* [from *civilize.*] He reclaims others from a wild and ſavage

CI'VILLY. *ad.* [from *civil.*]

a manner relating to government.
olitely; complaiſantly; without rude-
Collier.
ithout gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*
ſ. [from *inciſa*, Latin.] The quantity
y thing, with regard to its external
Grew.
K. *ſ.* [*klatchen*, German, to rattle.]
ny thing that makes a laſting and
rtunate noiſe. *Prior.*
The CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that
when more corn is required to be put
or that which ſtrikes the hopper, and
otes the running of the corn. *Betterton.*
CK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
o make a chinking noiſe,
o let the tongue run.
part. pret. Clothed; inveſted; garb-
IM. *v. a.* [from *clamer*, French.] To
nd of right; to require authoritatively.
Locke.
M. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
demand of any thing as due.
title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in
ands of another. *Locke.*
In law.] A demand of any thing that
the poſſeſſion of another. *Cowel.*
MABLE. *a.* That which may be de-
ed as due.
MANT. *ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that
nds any thing as unjuſtly detained by
er.
MER. *ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that
es a demand.
A'MBER. *v. n.* To climb with diffi-
Shakeſpeare. Ray.
AMM. *v. n.* [clæmian, Saxon.] To
with any glutinous matter.
MINESS. *ſ.* [from *clammy.*] Viſco-
viſcidity. *Moxon.*
MY. *a.* [from *clamm.*] Viſcous;
ous. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
MOROUS. *a.* [from *clamour.*] Voci-
s; noiſy. *Hooker. Swift.*
MOUR. *ſ.* [*clamor*, Latin.] Outcry;
; exclamation; vociferation.
King Charles.
A'MOUR. *v. n.* To make outcries;
claim; to vociferate. *Shakeſpeare.*
P. *ſ.* [*clamp*, French.]
piece of wood joined to another.
quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*
MP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Ends of
are commonly *clamped*. *Moxon.*
ſ. [*klaan*, in the Highlands, ſignifies
en.]
family; a race. *Milton.*
body or ſect of perſons. *Swift.*
CULAR. *a.* [*clacularius*, Latin.]
leſtine; ſecret. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE. *a.* [*clandeſtinus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY. *ad.* [from *clandeſtine.*] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*

CLANG. *ſ.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe. *Milton. Dryden.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Latin.] To clatter; to make a loud ſhrill noiſe. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *ſ.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A loud ſhrill ſound. *Dryden.*

CLA'NGOUS. *a.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang. *Brown.*

CLANK. *ſ.* [from *clang.*] A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe. *Spectator.*

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Saxon.]
1. To ſtrike together with a quick motion. *Job.*
2. To add one thing to another. *Taylor.*
3. To do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion. *Prior.*
4. To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands; to applaud. *Dryden.*
5. To infect with a venereal poiſon. *Wiſeman.*
6. *To* CLAP *up.* To complete ſuddenly. *Howel.*

To CLAP. *v. n.*
1. To move nimbly with a noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe. *Epilogue to Henry* VIII.

CLAP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion.
2. A ſudden or unexpected act or motion.
3. An exploſion of thunder. *Hakewill.*
4. An act of applauſe. *Addiſon.*
5. A venereal infection. *Pope.*
6. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *clap.*]
1. One who claps his hands.
2. The tongue of a bell. *Addiſon.*

To CLAPPERCLA'W. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw.*] To tongue beat, and ſcold.

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. *ſ.* The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the Dutchy of *Clarence.*

CLARE-OBSCURE. *ſ.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Latin.] Light and ſhade in painting. *Pope.*

CLA'RET. *ſ.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine.

CLA'RICORD. *ſ.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinette. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *clarify.*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities. *Bacon.*

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]
1. To purify or clear. *Bacon.*
2. To

2. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*

CLARI'ON. *ſ.* [*clarin*, Span.] A trumpet. *Spenſer. Pope.*

CLA'RITY. *ſ.* [*clarté*, French.] Brightneſs; ſplendour. *Raleigh.*

CLA'RY. *ſ.* An herb. *Bacon.*

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*kleiſen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion. *Denham. Bentley.*

2. To act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction. *South.*

3. To contradict; to oppoſe. *Spectator.*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike one thing againſt another.

CLASH. *ſ.*

1. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies. *Denham.*

2. Oppoſition; contradiction. *Atterbury.*

CLASP. *ſ.* [*cleſpe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing cloſe. *Addiſ.*

2. An embrace. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut with a claſp. *Hooker.*

2. To catch and hold by twining. *Milton.*

3. To incloſe between the hands. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace. *Smith.*

5. To incloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLA'SPER. *ſ.* [from *claſp.*] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants. *Ray.*

CLA'SPKNIFE. *ſ.* A knife which folds into the handle

CLASS. *ſ.* [from *claſſis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of perſons. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the ſame leſſon. *Watts.*

3. A ſet of beings or things. *Addiſon.*

To CLASS. *v. a.* To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'SSICAL, or CLASSICK. *a.* [*claſſicus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors. *Felton.*

2. Of the firſt order or rank. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'SSICK. *ſ.* An author of the firſt rank.

CLA'SSIS. ſ. [Latin.] Order; ſort; body.

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [clatpunge, a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together.

3. To talk faſt and idly. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound. *Milton.*

2. To diſpute, jar, or clamour. *Martin.*

CLA'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noiſe made by frequent colliſion of ſonorous bodies. *Swift.*

2. Any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLA'VATED. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed. *Woodward.*

CLA'UDENT. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; incloſing.

To CLA'UDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt.

CLAUDICA'TION. *ſ.* The habit of halting.

CLAVE. The preterite of *cleave.*

CLA'VELLATED. *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLA'VER. *ſ.* [clæfp, Saxon.] Clover.

CLA'VICLE. *ſ.* [*clavicula*, Latin.] The collar bone. *Brown. Wiſeman.*

CLAUSE. *ſ.* [*clauſula*, Latin.]

1. A ſentence; a ſingle part of diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular ſtipulation.

CLA'USTRAL. *a.* [from *clauſtrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyſter.

CLA'USURE. *ſ.* [*clauſura*, Latin.] Incloſure; incloſement.

CLAW. *ſ.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails. *Spenſer.*

2. A hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To tear or ſcratch in general. *Hudibras.*

3. To tickle. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. *To* CLAW *off.* To ſcold. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'WBACK. *ſ.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CLA'WED. *a.* [from *claw.*] Furniſhed or armed with claws.

CLAY. *ſ.* [*clai*, Welch.] Unctuous tenacious earth.

To CLAY. *v. a.* To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD. *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth.

CLAY PIT. *ſ.* A pit where clay is dug.

CLA'YEY. *a.* Conſiſting of clay. *Derham.*

CLA'YMARL. *ſ.* [*clay* and *marl.*] A kind of clay. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN. *a.* [clæne, Saxon.]

1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenſer.*

2. Chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered. *Locke.*

4. Not leprous.

CLEAN. *ad.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely.

To CLEAN. *v. a.* To free from dirt.

CLE'ANLILY. *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *ſ.* [from *cleanly.*]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addiſon.*

2. Neatneſs of dreſs; purity. *Swift.*

CLE'ANLY. *a.* [from *clean.*]

1. Free from dirtineſs; pure in perſon.

That which makes cleanliness: *Prior.*
Pure; immaculate. *Glanville.*
Nice; artful. *L'Estrange.*

ANLY. *ad.* [from *clean.*] Elegantly; tly.

ANNESS. *s.* [from *clean.*]
Neatness; freedom from filth.
Easy exactness; justness; natural, un-oured correctness. *Dryden.*
Purity; innocence. *Pope.*

LEANSE. *v. a.* [clænrian, Saxon.]
To free from filth or dirt. *Prior.*
To purify from guilt. *Proverbs.*
To free from noxious humours. *Arbuthnot.*
To free from leprosy. *Mark.*
To scour. *Addison.*

ANSER. *s.* [clænrene, Saxon.] That ich has the quality of evacuating, or ifying the body. *Arbuthnot.*

AR. *a.* [*clair*, French; *clarus*, Latin.]
Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transent; not opacous. *Denham.*
Free from clouds; serene; as a *clear* .
Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
Perspicuous; not obscure; not ambi-us. *Temple.*
Indisputable; evident; undeniable; a r proof.
Apparent; manifest; not hid. *Hooker.*
Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable; ear character. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
Unprepossessed; impartial. *Sidney.*
Free from distress, prosecution, or in-ed guilt; the suspected person is now r. *Gay.*
Free from deductions or incumbrances; ear estate. *Collier.*
Vacant; unobstructed; a *clear* passage. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
Out of debt.
Unintangled; at a safe distance from ger. *Shakespeare.*
Canorous; sounding distinctly. *Addison.*
Free; guiltless. *Susan.*

AR. *ad.* Clean; quite; completely. *L'Estrange.*

LEAR. *v. a.*
To make bright; to brighten. *Dryden.*
To free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
To purge from the imputation of guilt; ostify. *Hayward.*
To cleanse. *Shakespeare.*
To discharge; to remove any incum-nce. *Wilkins. Addison.*
To free from any thing offensive, or ob-ctive. *Locke.*
To clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.
To gain without deduction; as, he *clear*-en pounds by his bargain. *Addison.*
9. To dismiss from a port after customs paid.
10. To obtain dismission from a port.

To CLEAR. *v. n.*
1. To grow bright; to recover transparency. *Shakespeare. Norris.*
2. To be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements. *Bacon.*

CLE'ARANCE. *s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the customhouse.

CLE'ARER. *s.* Brightner; purifier; enlightener. *Addison.*

CLE'ARLY *ad* [from *clear.*]
1. Brightly; luminously. *Hooker.*
2. Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.*
3. With discernment; acutely. *B. Jonson.*
4. Without entanglement. *Bacon.*
5. Without by-ends; honestly. *Tillotson.*
6. Without deduction or cost.
7. Without reserve; without subterfuge. *Davies.*

CLE'ARNESS. *s.* [from *clear.*]
1. Transparency; brightness. *Bacon.*
2. Splendour; lustre. *Sidney.*
3. Distinctness; perspicuity. *Addison.*
4. Freedom from all imputation of ill.

CLEARSI'GHTED. *a.* [*clear* and *sight.*] Discerning; judicious. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [*clear* and *starch.*] To stiffen with starch. *Addison.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave*, particip. *cloven.* [cleopan, Saxon.]
1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to. *Job.*
2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakespeare.*
3. To unite in concord. *Hooker. Knolles.*
4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite, *I clove, I clave, I cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft.* [cleopan, Saxon.]
1. To divide with violence; to split. *Milton. Blackmore.*
2. To divide. *Deuteronomy.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To part asunder. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
2. To suffer division. *Newton.*

CLE'AVER. *s.* [from *cleave.*] A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEES. *s.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed.

CLEF. *s.* [from *clef*, key, French.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. *part. pass.* [from *cleave.*] Divided. *Milton.*

CLEFT. *s.* [from *cleave.*]
1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack. *Woodward.*
2. [In farriery.] *Clefts* appear on the boughs of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour. *Farr. Dict. Ben Jonson.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree.

CLE'MENCY. *ſ.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.] Mercy; remiſſion of ſeverity. *Addiſon.*

CLE'MENT. *a.* [*clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful.

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [clypian, Saxon.] To call. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLE'RGY. *ſ.* [*clergé*, Fr. κλῆρος.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLE'RGYMAN. *ſ.* A man in holy orders; not a laick. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *a.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*

CLERK. *ſ.* [clepic, Saxon.]

1. A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*
2. A ſcholar; a man of letters. *South.*
3. A man employed under another as a writer. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A petty writer in publick offices.
5. The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLE'RKSHIP. *ſ.* [from *clerk.*]

1. Scholarſhip.
2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVE. } At the beginning or end of the
CLIF. } proper name of a place, denotes
CLIVE. } it to be ſituated on a rock or hill.

CLE'VER. *a.*

1. Dexterous; ſkilful. *Addiſon.*
2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*
3. Well-ſhaped; handſome. *Arbuthnot.*

CLE'VERLY. *ad.* [from *clever.*] Dexterouſly; fitly; handſomely. *Hudibras.*

CLE'VERNESS. *ſ.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill.

CLEW. *ſ.* [clype, Saxon.]

1. Thread wound upon a button. *Roſcommon.*
2. A guide; a direction. *Smith.*

To CLEW. *v. n. To clew the Sails*, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled.

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dutch.] To make a ſharp, ſucceſſive noiſe. *Gay.*

CLI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman.

CLI'CKET. *ſ.* The knocker of a door.

CLI'ENT. *ſ.* [*cliens*, Lat.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence. *Taylor.*
2. A dependant. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTED. *participial a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLIENTE'LE. *ſ.* [*clientela*, Latin.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *ſ.* [*clivus*, Latin; clip, Saxon.] A ſteep rock; a rock. *Bacon.*

CLIFT. *ſ.* The ſame with Cleft.

CLIMA'CTER. *ſ.* [κλιμακτὴρ.] A progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed to be dangerous time.

CLIMACTE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *climacter*
CLIMACTE'RICK. } Containing a number of years, at the end of which ſome change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

CLI'MATE. *ſ.* [κλίμα.]

1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth measured from the equator to the poles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer. From the equator to the poles climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.
2. A region, or tract of land.

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit.

CLI'MATURE. *ſ.* The ſame with climate.

CLI'MAX. *ſ.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; ſucceſſion; a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually.

To CLIMB. *v. n.* preterite, *clomb*, or *climbed*; participle, *clomb*, or *climbed.* [climan, Saxon.] To aſcend up any place.

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To aſcend.

CLI'MBER. *ſ.* [from *climb.*]

1. One that mounts or ſcales any place; a mounter; a riſer.
2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports.
3. The name of a particular bone.

CLIME. *ſ.* [from *climate.*] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton.*

To CLINCH. *v. a.* [clynga, Saxon.]

1. To hold in hand with the fingers.
2. To contract or double the fingers.
3. To bend the point of a nail on the ſide.
4. To confirm; to fix; as, *to clinch an argument.*

CLINCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A pun; ambiguity. *Boyle.*

CLI'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *clinch.*] A cramp; a holdfaſt.

To CLING. *v. n.* preter. *I clung*; part. *I have clung.* [klynger, Daniſh.]

1. To hang upon by twining round. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To dry up; to conſume. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'NGY. *a.* [from *cling.*] Clinging; adhereſive.

CLI'NICAL. } *a.* [κλίνω, to lie down.]
CLI'NICK. } One that keeps the bed with infirmity.

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, interrupted noiſe.

CLINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſharp ceſſive noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'NQUANT. ſ. [French.] Embroidery; ſpangles. *Shakeſpeare.*

IP. *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon.]
To embrace, by throwing the arms
d. *Sidney. Ray.*
To cut with ſheers. *Suckling Bentley.*
t is particularly uſed of thoſe who di-
iſh coin. *Locke.*
To curtail; to cut ſhort. *Addiſon.*
To confine; to hold. *Shakeſpeare.*
PER. *ſ.* One that debaſes coin by
Addiſon.
ing.
PING. *ſ.* The part cut or clipped
Locke.
ER. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*
K. *ſ.* [lach, Saxon.]
The outer garment. *Pope.*
A concealment. *Peter.*
OAK. *v. a.*
To cover with a cloak.
To hide; to conceal. *Spenſer.*
AKBAG. *ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag.*] A
manteau; a bag in which clothes are
ed. *Shakeſpeare.*
K. *ſ.* [*cloce*, Welſh.]
The inſtrument which tells the hour.
t is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What*
of the clock? for *What hour is it?*
ten o'clock, for *the tenth hour.*
lle clock of a ſtocking; the flowers
verted work about the ankle. *Swift.*
A ſort of beetle.
EKMAKER. *ſ.* An artificer whoſe
eſſion is to make clocks. *Derham.*
KWORK. *ſ.* Movements by weights
rings. *Prior.*
. *ſ.* [clud, Saxon.]
A lump of earth or clay.
Ben Jonſon.
A turf; the ground. *South.*
Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy.
Milton.
A dull fellow; a dolt. *Dryden*
OD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ga-
into concretions; to coagulate.
Milton.
OD. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.
DDY. *a.* [from *clod.*]
Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy.
Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*
DPATE. *ſ.* [*clod* and *pate.*] A ſtupid
w; a dolt; a thickſcull.
DPATED. *a* [from *clodpate.*] Doltiſh;
ghtleſs. *Arbuthnot.*
DPOLL. *ſ.* A thickſcull; a dolt.
Shakeſpeare.
OG. *v. a.* [from *log.*]
To load with ſomething that may hin-
motion. *Digby.*
To hinder; to obſtruct. *Raleigh.*
To load; to burthen. *Shakeſpeare.*
OG. *v. n.*
To coaleſce; to adhere. *Evelyn.*
To be incumbered or impeded. *Sharp.*

CLOG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton.*
2. A hindrance; an obſtruction. *Donne.*
3. A kind of ſhackle.
4. A kind of additional ſhoe worn by women to keep them from wet.
5. A wooden ſhoe. *Harvey.*

CLO'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *cloggy.*] The ſtate of being clogged.
CLO'GGY. *a.* [from *clog.*] That which has the power of clogging up. *Boyle.*
CLO'ISTER. *ſ.* [cλauſtρeη, Sax. *clauſtrum*, Latin.]
1. A religious retirement. *Daviet.*
2. A periſtyle; a piazza.

To CLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to immure from the world. *Bacon. Rymer.*
CLO'ISTERAL. *a.* Solitary; recluſed. *Walton.*
CLOISTERED. *part. a.* [from *cloiſter.*]
1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Built with periſtyles or piazzas. *Wotton.*

CLO'ISTRESS. *ſ.* [from *cloiſter.*] A nun.
CLOMB. [*pret.* of *to climb.*] *Milton.*
To CLOOM. *v. a.* [claemian, Saxon.] To ſhut with viſcous matter. *Mortimer.*
To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clos*, Fr. *clauſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut; to lay together. *Prior.*
2. To conclude; to finiſh. *Wake.*
3. To incloſe; to confine. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To join; to unite fractures. *Addiſon.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together. *Numbers. Bacon.*
2. *To* CLOSE *upon.* To agree upon. *Temple.*
3. *To* CLOSE *with.* } To come to an
4. *To* CLOSE *in with.* } agreement with; to unite with. *Shakeſpeare. South. Newton.*

CLOSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ſhut; without outlet. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall field incloſed. *Carew.*
3. The manner of ſhutting. *Chapman.*
4. The time of ſhutting up. *Dryden.*
5. A grapple in wreſtling *Bacon. Chapman.*
6. A pauſe or ceſſation. *Dryden.*
7. A concluſion or end. *Milton.*

CLOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Shut faſt. *Wilkins.*
2. Without vent; without inlet; private. *Dryden.*
3. Confined; ſtagnant; *cloſe* air. *Bacon.*
4. Compact; ſolid; *cloſe* wood. *Burnet.*
5. Viſcous; glutinous. *Wilkins.*
6. Conciſe; brief; a *cloſe* ſtyle. *Dryden.*
7. Immediate; without any intervening diſtance or ſpace *Ben Jonſon. Pope.*
8. Joined one to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Narrow; as a *cloſe* alley.

10. Admitting ſmall diſtance. *Dryden.*
11. Undiſcovered. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. Hidden; ſecret; not revealed. *Boyle.*
13. Having the quality of ſecrecy; truſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. Cloudy; ſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. Without wandering; attentive. *Locke.*
16. Full to the point; home. *Dryden.*
17. Retired; ſolitary.
18. Secluded from communication.
19. Dark; cloudy; not clear.

CLO'SEBODIED. *a.* Made to fit the body exactly. *Ayliffe.*

CLO'SEHANDED. *a.* Covetous. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'SELY. *ad.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.*
2. Without much ſpace intervening; nearly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Secretly; ſlily. *Carew.*
4. Without deviation. *Dryden.*

CLO'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. The ſtate of being ſhut. *Bacon.*
2. Narrowneſs; ſtraitneſs.
3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift.*
4. Compactneſs; ſolidity. *Bentley.*
5. Recluſeneſs; ſolitude; retirement. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Secrecy; privacy. *Collier.*
7. Covetouſneſs; ſly avarice. *Addiſon.*
8. Connection; dependance. *South.*

CLO'SER. *ſ.* [from *cloſe.*] A finiſher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *ſ.* A chamber implement.

CLO'SET. *ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]
1. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement.
2. A private repoſitory of curioſities. *Dryden.*

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up, or conceal in a cloſet. *Herbert.*
2. To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview. *Swift.*

CLOSH. *ſ.* A diſtemper in the feet of cattle.

CLO'SURE. *ſ* [from *cloſe.*]
1. The act of ſhutting up. *Boyle.*
2. That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut. *Pope.*
3. The parts incloſing; incloſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Concluſion; end. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLOT *ſ.* Concretion; grume. *Bacon.*

To CLOT. *v. n.*
1. To form clots; to hang together. *Philips.*
2. To concrete; to coagulate. *Philips.*

CLOTH. *ſ.* plural *cloths* or *clothes.* [clað, Saxon.]
1. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering.
2. The piece of linen ſpread upon the table.
3. The canvaſs on which pictures are lineated.
4. In the plural. Dreſs; habit; ment; veſture. Pronunced *clo's*
5. The covering of a bed.

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. *I clothed*; pa. *have clothed*, or *clad.* [from *cloth.*]
1. To inveſt with garments; to with dreſs.
2. To adorn with dreſs.
3. To inveſt as with clothes. *Dryden.*
4. To furniſh or provide with cloth.

CLO'THIER. *ſ.* [from *cloth*] A maker of cloth.

CLO'THING. *ſ.* [from *to clothe.*] veſture; garments. *Fairfax.*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *ſ.* One who the cloth.

CLO'TPOLL. *ſ.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]
1. Thickſcull; blockhead. *Shak.*
2. Head, in ſcorn. *Shak.*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Du. To concrete; to coagulate.

CLO'TTY. *a.* [from *clot.*] Full of concreted. *Harvey.*

A CLOUD. *ſ.*
1. The dark collection of vapours air. *Grew.*
2. The veins or ſtains in ſtones, bodies.
3. Any ſtate of obſcurity or darkn
4. Any thing that ſpreads wide ſo terrupt the view, as a multitude.

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To darken with clouds.
2. To obſcure; to make leſs evide
3. To variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy.

CLO'UDBERRY. *ſ.* [from *cloud* and A plant, called alſo knotberry.

CLO'UDCAPT. *a.* Topped with cl *Shak.*

CLOUDCOMPE'LLING. *a.* An ep Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſup be collected.

CLO'UDILY. *ad.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. With clouds; darkly.
2. Obſcurely; not perſpicuouſly.

CLO'UDINESS. *ſ.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. The ſtate of being covered with darkneſs.
2. Want of brightneſs.

CLO'UDLESS. *a.* [from *cloud.*] Cl clouded; luminous.

CLO'UDY. *a.* [from *cloud*]
1. Obſcured with clouds.
2. Dark; obſcure; not intelligible.
3. Gloomy of look; not open; ful.

Marked with ſpots or veins.
VE. [the preterite of *cleave*.]
VE. *ſ.* [*clou*, Fr.]
A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate.
e fruit or ſeed of a large tree. *Brown.*
Some of the parts into which garlick
arates. *Tate.*
VE-GILLYFLOWER. *ſ.* [from its
elling like *cloves*.] A flower.
VEN. *part. pret.* [from *cleave*.]
Waller.
VEN-FOOTED. } *a.* [*cloven*, and
VEN-HOOFED. } *foot*, or *hoof*.]
ving the foot divided into two parts.
VER. *ſ.* [clæfep, Saxon.]
A ſpecies of trefoil. *Shakeſpeare.*
To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuri-
ly. *Ogle.*
VERED. *a.* [from *clover*.] Covered
th clover. *Thomſon.*
UGH. *ſ.* [clough, Saxon.] A cliff.
UGH. *ſ.* [In commerce.] An allow-
ce of two pounds in every hundred
ight for the turn of the ſcale, that the
mmodity may hold out weight when ſold
retail.
LOUT. *ſ.* [clut, Saxon.]
A cloth for any mean uſe. *Swift.*
A patch on a ſhoe or coat.
Anciently, the mark of white cloth at
ich archers ſhot. *Shakeſpeare.*
An iron plate to an axle-tree.
LOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To patch; to mend coarſely. *Milton.*
To cover with cloth. *Spenſer.*
To join awkwardly together. *Aſcham.*
UTED. *particip. a.* Congealed; coa-
ted; for *clotted*. *Gay.*
UTERLY. *a.* Clumſy; awkward.
WN. *ſ.* [clown, Saxon.]
A ruſtick; a churl. *Sidney.*
A coarſe ill-bred man. *Spectator.*
WNERY *ſ.* [from *clown*.] Ill breed-
; churliſhneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
WNISH. *a.* [from *clown*.]
Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns.
Dryden.
Coarſe; rough; rugged. *Spenſer.*
Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shakeſpeare.*
Clumſy; ungainly. *Prior.*
WNISHLY. *ad.* Coarſely; rudely.
WNISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *clowniſh*.]
Ruſticity; coarſeneſs. *Locke.*
Incivility; brutality.
WN's MUSTARD. *ſ.* An herb.
LOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, French.]
To ſatiate; to ſate; to ſurfeit.
Sidney.
To ſtrike the beak together.
Shakeſpeare.
To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike
the touch hole.

CLO'YLESS. *a.* [from *cloy*.] That which cannot cauſe ſatiety. *Shakeſpeare.*
CLO'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion. *Shakeſpeare.*
CLUB. *ſ.* [*clwppa*, Welſh.]
1. A heavy ſtick. *Spenſer.*
2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards.
3. The ſhot or dividend to be paid. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. An aſſembly of good fellows. *Dryden.*
5. Concurrence; contribution, joint charge. *Hudibras.*
To CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To contribute to common expence.
2. To join to one effect. *Dryden. King.*
To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*
CLUBHE'ADED. *a.* [*club* and *head*.] Having a thick head. *Denham.*
CLUBLA'W. *ſ.* [*club* and *law*.] The law of arms. *Addiſon.*
CLUBROOM. *ſ.* [*club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company aſſembles.
To CLUCK. *v. n.* [cloccan, Saxon.] To call chickens, as a hen. *Ray.*
CLUMP. *ſ.* [from *lump*.] A ſhapeleſs piece of wood.
CLUMPS. *ſ.* A numbſcull. *Skinner.*
CLU'MSILY. *ad.* [from *clumſy*.] Awkwardly. *Ray.*
CLU'MSINESS. *ſ.* [from *clumſy*.] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of dexterity. *Collier.*
CLU'MSY. *a.* [*lompſch*, Dutch, ſtupid.] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy. *Ray. Dryden.*
CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling*.
To CLUNG. *v. n.* [clungan, Saxon.] To dry as wood does.
CLUNG. *a.* [clungu, Saxon.] Waſted with leanneſs.
CLU'STER. *ſ.* [clyrtep, Saxon.]
1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together. *Bacon. Denham. Newton.*
2. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton.*
3. A body of people collected. *Addiſon.*
To CLU'STER. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dryden.*
To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.
CLU'STER GRAPE. *ſ.* The ſmall black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*
CLU'STERY. *a.* Growing in cluſters.
To CLUTCH. *v. a.*
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp. *Herbert.*
2. To contract; to double the hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLUTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.
2. The paws; the talons. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Hands. *Stilling fleet.*

A **CLU'TTER.** *ſ.* A noiſe; a buſtle; a hurry. *King.*

To **CLU'TTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe or buſtle.

A **CLY'STER.** *ſ.* [χλυσμὸς.] An injection into the anus. *Arbuthnot.*

To **COACE'RVATE.** *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together. *Bacon.*

COACERVA'TION. *ſ* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping. *Bacon.*

COACH. *ſ.* [*coche*, French.] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate. *Sidney. Pope.*

To **COACH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX. *ſ.* The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits. *Arbuthnot.*

COACH-HIRE. *ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach *Spectator.*

COACH MAN. *ſ.* The driver of a coach.

To **COA'CT.** *v. n.* To act together in concert. *Shakeſpeare.*

COA'CTION. *ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force *South.*

COA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *coact.*]
1. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory. *Raleigh.*
2. Acting in concurrence. *Shakeſpeare.*

COADJU'MENT. *ſ.* Mutual aſſiſtance.

COADJU'TANT. *a.* Helping; co-operating. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR. *ſ.*
1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate. *Garth.*
2. In the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJU'VANCY. *ſ.* Help; concurrent help. *Brown.*

COADUNI'TION. *ſ.* The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs. *Hale.*

To **COAGME'NT.** *v. a.* To congregate. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coagment.*] Concervation into one maſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

COA'GULABLE. *ſ.* [from *coagulate.*] That which is capable of concretion. *Boyle.*

To **COA'GULATE.** *v. a* [*coagulo*, Latin.] To force into concretions. *Bacon. Woodw.*

To **COA'GULATE.** *v. n.* To run into concretions. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coagulate.*]
1. Concretion; congelation.
2. The body formed by coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE. *a* [from *coagulate.*] That which has the power of cauſing concretion. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *coagulate.*] That which cauſes coagulation. *Ariſtotle.*

COAL. *ſ.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ.]
1. The common foſſil fewel. *Dryden.*
2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
3. Any thing inflamed or ignited. *Dryden.*

To **COAL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew.*
2. To delineate with a coal. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK. *a.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the higheſt degree. *Dryden.*

COAL-MINE. *ſ.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT. *ſ.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit for digging coals. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *ſ.* A ſort of cannel coal.

COAL-WORK. *ſ.* A coalery; a work where coals are found. *Ray.*

CO'ALERY. *ſ.* A place where coals are dug. *Woodward.*

To **COALE'SCE.** *v. n.* [*coaleſco*, Lat.]
1. To unite in maſſes. *Newton.*
2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *coaleſce.*] Concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *ſ.* [*coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one maſs or body. *Hale. Boyle.*

CO'ALY. *a.* Containing coal. *Mortimer.*

COAPTA'TION. *ſ.* *con* and *apto*, Latin. The adjuſtment of parts to each other. *Boyle. Bacon.*

To **COA'RCT.** *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.]
1. To ſtraiten; to confine.
2. To contract power. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coarct.*]
1. Confinement; reſtraint to a ſmall ſpace. *Ray.*
2. Contraction of any ſpace.
3. Reſtraint of liberty. *Brown.*

COARSE. *a.*
1. Not refined. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not ſoft or fine.
3. Rude; uncivil.
4. Groſs; not delicate. *Temple.*
5. Inelegant; unpoliſhed. *Dryden.*
6. Unaccompliſhed by education. *Arbuthnot.*
7. Mean; not nice; vile.

CO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *coarſe.*]
1. Without fineneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Meanly; not elegantly. *Dryden.*
3. Rudely; not civilly. *Dryden.*
4. Inelegantly. *Dryden.*

CO'ARSENESS. *ſ.* [from *coarſe.*]
1. Impurity; unrefined ſtate. *Bacon.*
2. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners.
3. Groſſneſs; want of delicacy.
4. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners. *Addiſon.*
5. Meanneſs; want of nicety.

T. *f.* [*coſte*, French.]
The edge or margin of the land next the
the ſhore. *Dryden.*
ide. *Newton.*
The COAST *is clear.* The danger is
Sidney. Dryden.
OAST. *v. n.* To ſail cloſe by the
Arbuthnot.
AST. *v. a.* To ſail by. *Addiſon.*
TER. *f.* He that ſails timorouſly near
ſhore. *Dryden.*
T. *f.* [*cotte*, French.]
The upper garment. *Samuel.*
Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his in-
y; the lower part of a woman's dreſs.
Veſture, as demonſtrative of the office;
herald's *coat.* *Howel.*
The covering of an animal. *Milton.*
Any tegument. *Derham.*
That on which the enſigns armorial are
ayed. *Dryden.*
OAT. *v. a.* To cover; to inveſt.
AX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter.
L'Eſtrange. Farquhar.
XER. *f.* [from the verb.] A wheedler;
tterer.
f. The head or top.
f. A ſort of ſea-fowl. *Philips.*
ALT. *f.* A marcaſite plentifully im-
nated with arſenick. *Woodward.*
OBBLE *v a.* [*kobler*, Daniſh.]
To mend any thing coarſely. *Shakeſp.*
To make any thing clumſily. *Bentley.*
BLER. *f.* [from *cobble.*]
A mender of old ſhoes. *Addiſon.*
A clumſy workman in general.
Shakeſpeare.
Any mean perſon. *Dryden.*
IRONS. *f.* Irons with a knob at the
er end. *Bacon.*
SHOP. *f.* A coadjutant biſhop.
NUT. *f.* [*cob* and *nut.*] A boy's game.
SWAN. *f.* [*cob*, head, and *ſwan.*]
A head or leading ſwan. *Ben Jonſon.*
WEB. *f.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]
The web or net of a ſpider. *Spenſer.*
Any ſnare or trap. *Swift.*
VFEROUS. *a.* [κοκκὸς and *fero.*]
Ats are ſo called that have berries
Quincy.
HINEAL. *f.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] An
ſt gathered upon the *opuntia*, from which
d colour is extracted. *Hill.*
HLEARY. *a.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a
w.] Screwform. *Brown.*
HLEATED. *a.* [from *cochlea*. Lat.]
Screwed or turbinated form.
Woodward.
K. *f.* [coce, Saxon.]
The male to the hen. *Dryden.*
The male of any ſmall birds. *Arbuthnot.*
The weathercock, that ſhews the direc-
tion of the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſpout to let out water at will. *Pope.*
5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint. *Grew.*
7. A conqueror; a leader. *Swift.*
8. Cockcrowing. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. A ſmall heap of hay. [Properly *cop.*]
Mortimer.
11. The form of a hat. *Addiſon.*
12. The ſtile of a dial. *Chambers.*
13. The needle of a balance.
14. *Cock on the hoop.* Triumphant; exulting. *Camden. Hudibras.*

To COCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright. *Swift.*
2. To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance. *Prior.*
3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun for a diſcharge. *Dryden.*
5. To raiſe hay in ſmall heaps. *Spenſer.*

To COCK. *v. n.*
1. To ſtrut; to hold up the head. *Addiſon.*
2. To train or uſe fighting cocks. *Ben Jonſon.*

COCKA'DE. *f.* [from *cock.*] A ribband worn in the hat.

A CO'CKATRICE. *f.* [*cock* and *arten*, Saxon, a ſerpent.] A ſer ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg. *Bacon.*

CO'CKBOAT. *f.* [*cock* and *boat.*] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip. *Stilling fleet.*

CO'CKBROATH. *f.* Broath made by boiling a cock. *Harvey.*

COCKCRO'WING. *f.* [*cock* and *crow.*] The time at which cocks crow; early morning. *Mark.*

To CO'CKER. *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] To cade; to fondle. *Locke. Swift.*

CO'CKER. *f.* One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL. *f.* [from *cock.*] A young cock. *Dryden.*

CO'CKET. *f.* A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe; likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel. Davies.*

CO'CKFIGHT. *f.* A match of cocks. *Bacon.*

CO'CKHORSE *a.* [*cock* and *horſe.*] On horſeback; triumphant. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [*coquille*, Fr.] A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh *Locke.*

CO'CKLE-STAIRS. *f.* Winding or ſpiral ſtairs. *Chambers.*

CO'CKLE. *f.* [cocol, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn; corn-roſe. *Donne.*

To

To CO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles. *Gay.*

CO'CKLED. *a.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled, or turbinated. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'CKLOFT. *ſ.* [*cock* and *loft*] The room over the garret. *Dryden.*

CO'CKMASTER. *ſ.* One that breeds game cocks. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'CKMATCH. *ſ.* Cockfight for a prize.

CO'CKNEY. *ſ.*

1. A native of London. *Dorſet.*
2. An effeminate, low citizen. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'CKPIT. *ſ.* [*cock* and *pit.*]

1. The area where cocks fight. *Howel.*
2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war. *Harris.*

CO'CK'SCOMB. *ſ.* A plant; lobſewort.

CO'CKSHEAD. *ſ.* A plant; ſainfoin.

CO'CKSHUT. *ſ.* The cloſe of the evening.

CO'CKSPUR. *ſ.* Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of medlar.

CO'CKSURE. *a.* [from *cock* and *ſure*] Confidently certain. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

CO'CKSWAIN. *ſ.* [coꝛꝛ ꝓaine, Saxon.] The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

CO'CKWEED. *ſ.* A plant, dittander or pepperwort.

CO'COA. *ſ.* [*cacoital*, Spaniſh.] A ſpecies of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the ſhell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords a wholeſome food, and the milk contained in the ſhell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are uſed for thatching houſes. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many ſeries of fruits. *Miller. Hill.*

CO'CTILE. *a.* [*coctilis*, Latin.] Made by baking.

CO'CTION. *ſ.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling. *Arbuthnot.*

COD } *ſ.* A ſea fiſh.
CO'DFISH. }

COD. *ſ.* [coꝺꝺe, Sax.] Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged. *Mortimer.*

To COD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cod. *Mortimer.*

CO'DDERS. *ſ.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peaſe. *Dict.*

CODE. *ſ.* [*codex*, Latin.]

1. A book.
2. A book of the civil law. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'DICIL. *ſ.* [*codicillus*, Latin.] An appendage to a will. *Prior.*

CODI'LLE. *ſ.* [*codille*, Fr.] A term at ombre. *Pope.*

To CO'DLE. *v. a.* [*coctulo*, Lat.] To parboil.

CO'DLING. *ſ.* [from *to codle.*] An apple generally codled. *King.*

COE'FFICACY. *ſ.* [*con* and *efficacia*.] The power of ſeveral things acting to

COEFFI'CIENCY. *ſ.* [*con* and *efficio*.] Co-operation; the ſtate of acting to ſome ſingle end. *Gl*

COEFFI'CIENT. *ſ.* [*con* and *efficiens*.] That which unites its action with action of another.

CO'ELIACK *Paſſion.* A diarrhœa that ariſes from indigeſtion, wherein aliment comes away little altered.

COE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] act of buying up the whole quantity thing.

COE QUAL. *a.* [from *con* and *æquus*.] Equal. *Shak*

COEQUA'LITY. *ſ* [from *coequal*.] ſtate of being equal.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] reſtrain; to keep in order by

COE'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That may be reſtrained.
2. That ought to be reſtrained.

COE'RCION. *ſ.* [from *coerce.*] Reſtraint; check. *Hale.*

COE'RCIVE. *a.* [from *coerce.*]

1. That which has the power of reſtraint. *Black.*
2. That which has the authority of ſtraining by puniſhment.

COESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*con* and *eſſentia*.] Participating of the ſame eſſence.

COESSENTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *coeſſential*.] Participation of the ſame eſſence.

COETA'NEOUS. *a.* [*con* and *ætas*.] Of the ſame age with another.

COETE'RNAL *a.* [*con* and *æternus*.] Equally eternal with another.

COETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *coeternal*.] a ſtate of equal eternity with another

COETE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *coeternal*.] ing exiſtence from eternity equal with other eternal being.

COE'VAL. *a.* [*cœvus*, Latin.] ſame age. *Prior.*

COE'VAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] temporary.

COE'VOUS. *a.* [*cœvus*, Latin.] ſame age.

To COEXI'ST. *v. n.* [*con* and *exiſto*.] To exiſt at the ſame time.

COEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [from *coexiſtent*.] ence at the ſame time with another

COEXI'STENT. *a.* [from *coexiſto*.] ing exiſtence at the ſame time with ther.

To COEXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Latin.] To extend to the ſame duration with another.

TE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *coextend.*] The of extending to the ſame ſpace with *Hale.*
er.
EE. *ſ.* [Arabick.] They have in ey a drink called *coffee* made of erry of the ſame name, as black as and of a ſtrong ſcent, which they beaten into powder, in water, hot. *Bacon.*
EHOUSE. *ſ.* [*coffee* and *houſe.*] A e where coffee is ſold. *Prior.*
EEMAN. *ſ.* One that keeps a coffee- *Addiſon.*
EEPOT. *ſ.* [*coffee* and *pot.*] The ed pot in which coffee is boiled.
ER. *ſ.* [coppe, Saxon.] cheſt generally for keeping money. *Spenſer. L'Eſtrange.*
reaſure. *Bacon.*
n fortification.] A hollow lodgment a dry moat. *Chambers.*
FFER. *v. a.* To treaſure up in *Bacon.*
ERER *of the King's Houſehold. ſ.* A ipal officer of his majeſty's court, next the comptroller. *Cowel.*
IN. *ſ.* [*coffin*, French.] he cheſt in which dead bodies are put the ground. *Sidney. Swift.*
mould of paſte for a pye.
OFFIN *of a horſe*, is the whole hoof e foot above the coronet, including the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*
FFIN. *v. a.* To incloſe in a coffin. *Donne.*
G. *v. a.*
o flatter; to wheedle. *Shakeſpeare.*
o obtrude by fallehood. *Tillotſon.*
o Cog *a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to it its fall. *Swift.*
G. *v a.* To lye; to wheedle. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſ. The tooth of a wheel, by which it upon another wheel.
G. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.
NCY. *ſ.* [from *cogent.*] Force; gth. *Locke.*
NT. *a.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; cts; convincing *Bentley.*
NTLY. *ad.* [from *cogent.*] With ieſs force; forcibly. *Locke.*
GER. *ſ.* [from *to cog.*] A flatterer; eedler.
GLESTONE. *ſ.* [*euogolo*, Ital.] A ſtone. *Skinner.*
ABLE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] t may be the ſubject of thought.
GITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To ; to exerciſe the mind.
A'TION. *ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.] thought; the act of thinking. *Hooker.*

2. Purpoſe; reflection previous to action.
3. Meditation. *Milton.*

CO'GITATIVE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of thought. *Bentley.*
2. Given to meditation *Woſton.*

COGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]
1. Kindred. *South.*
2. Relation; participation of the ſame nature. *Brown.*

COGNISE'E. *ſ.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

CO'GNISOUR. *ſ.* [In law.] Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine. *Cowel.*

COGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] Knowledge; complete conviction. *Brown.*

CO'GNITIVE. *a.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing. *South.*

CO'GNIZABLE *a* [*cognoiſable*, French.]
1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.
3. That may be known

CO'GNIZANCE. *ſ.* [*connoiſſance*, French.]
1. Judicial notice; trial. *South.*
2. A badge by which any one is known.

COGNO'MINAL. *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name. *Brown.*

COGNOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]
1. A ſurname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] Knowledge.

COGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] That may be known. *Hale.*

To COHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]
1. To dwell with another in the ſame place. *South.*
2. To live together as huſband and wife. *Fiddes.*

COHA'BITANT. *ſ.* An inhabitant of the ſame place. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cohabit.*]
1. The ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.
2. The ſtate of living together as married perſons. *Tatler.*

COHE'IR. *ſ.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided. *Taylor.*

COHE'IRESS. *ſ.* A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance.

To COHE'RE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Latin.]
1. To ſtick together. *Woodward.*
2. To be well connected.
3. To ſuit; to fit. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To agree

COHE'RENCE. } *ſ.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]
COHE'RENCY. }
1. That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, ſo that they reſiſt

fit divulſion and ſeparation.
Quincy. Bentley.
2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another *Hooker.*
3. The texture of a diſcourſe.
4. Conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating.
Locke.

COHE'RENT. *a.* [*cohærens*, Latin.]
1. Sticking together. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Suitable to ſomething elſe; regularly adapted. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Conſiſtent; not contradictory. *Watts.*

COHE'SION. *ſ.* [from *cohere.*]
1. The act of ſticking together. *Newton.*
2. The ſtate of union. *Blackmore.*
3. Connection; dependance. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of ſticking together.

COHE'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *cohęſive.*] The quality of being cohęſive.

To COHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Latin.] To reſtrain; to hinder.

To CO'HOBATE. *v. a.* To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, or new matter of the ſame kind, and diſtil it again. *Arbuthnot.*

COHOBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy. Grew.*

CO'HORT. *ſ.* [*cohors*, Latin.]
1. A troop of ſoldiers, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.*
2. A body of warriours. *Milton.*

COHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*cohortatio*, Latin.] Incitement.

COIF. *ſ.* [*coëffe*, French.] The head-dreſs; a cap. *Bacon.*

CO'IFED. *a.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *ſ.* [*coëffure*, Fr.] Head-dreſs. *Addiſon.*

COIGNE. ſ. [French.] A corner.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compaſs. *Boyle.*

COIL. *ſ.* [*kolleren*, German.]
1. Tumult; turmoil; buſtle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *ſ.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; called often *quoin.* *Shakeſpeare.*

COIN. *ſ.* [*cuneus*, Latin.]
1. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion.
2. Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money.
2. To forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

CO'INAGE. *ſ.* [from *coin.*]
1. The act or practice of coining money.
2. Coin; money. *Brown.*
3. The charges of coining money.
4. Forgery; invention. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COINCI'DE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Latin
1. To fall upon the ſame point. *Cheyne.*
2. To concur.

COI'NCIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *coincide.*]
1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies or lines falling upon the ſame point.
2. Concurrence; tendency of things to the ſame end.
3. The accident by which two events happen at the ſame time.

COI'NCIDENT. *a.* [from *coincide.*]
1. Falling upon the ſame point.
2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent. *South.*

COINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *con* and Latin.] Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

CO'INER. *ſ.* [from *coin.*]
1. A maker of money; a minter.
2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp.
3. An inventor.

To CO'JOIN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Latin.] To join with another.

COI'STRIL. *ſ.* A coward hawk.

COIT. *ſ.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A quoit thrown at a certain mark.

COI'TION. *ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]
1. Copulation; the act of generation.
2. The act by which two bodies unite together.

COKE. *ſ.* [*coquo.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching it to cinders.

CO'LANDER. *ſ.* [*colo*, to ſtrain, Latin.] A ſieve through which a mixture is ſtrained, and which retains the thicker parts.

COLA'TION. *ſ.* The art of filtration, or ſtraining.

CO'LATURE. *ſ.* [from *colo*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſtraining; filtration.
2. The matter ſtrained.

CO'LBERTINE. *ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women.

CO'LCOTHAR. *ſ.* A term in chymiſtry. The dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation.

COLD. *a.* [cole, Saxon.]
1. Not hot; not warm.
2. Chill; having ſenſe of cold.
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile.
4. Unaffected; frigid; without paſſion. *A cold* friend. *Aſcham.*
5. Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions; a *cold* plea.
6. Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; *cold* looks.
7. Chaſte.
8. Not welcome; *cold* news.
9. Not haſty; not violent.
10. Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly.
11. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly

D. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the
vation of heat. *Bacon.*
The ſenſation of cold; chillneſs.
A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction
perſpiration. *Shakeſpeare. Roſcommon.*
DLY. *ad.* [from *cold.*]
Without heat.
Without concern; indifferently; ne-
ently. *Swift.*
DNESS. *ſ.* [from *cold.*]
Want of heat. *Boyle.*
Unconcern; frigidity of temper.
Hooker.
Coyneſs; want of kindneſs. *Prior.*
Chaſtity. *Pope.*
. *ſ.* [capl, Saxon.] Cabbage.
EWORT. *ſ.* [caplpyꝛt, Sax.] Cab-
Dryden.
ICK. *ſ.* [*colicus*, Latin.] It ſtrictly is a
rder of the colon; but looſely, any diſ-
er of the ſtomach or bowels that is
nded with pain. *Quincy.*
ICK. *a.* Affecting the bowels.
Milton.
OLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collapſus*, Latin.]
cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the
er. *Arbuthnot.*
LA'PSION. *ſ.* [from *collapſe.*]
The ſtate of veſſels cloſed.
The act of cloſing or collapſing.
LAR. *ſ.* [*collare*, Latin.]
A ring of metal put round the neck.
The harneſs faſtened about the horſe's
k. *Shakeſpeare.*
The part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the
k.
To ſlip the COLLAR. To diſentangle
ſelf from any engagement or difficulty.
Hubberd.
A COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity
nd up in one parcel.
LAR-BONE. *ſ.* [from *collar* and *bone.*]
e clavicle; the bones on each ſide of the
k. *Wiſeman.*
'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To ſeize by the collar; to take by the
at.
To COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to
it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with
ing or collar.
LLA'TE. *v. a.* [*collatum*, Lat.]
To compare one thing of the ſame kind
another. *South.*
To collate books; to examine if no-
g be wanting.
To place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice.
Atterbury.
LA'TERAL. *a.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.]
ide to ide. *Milton.*
Running parallel.

3. Diffuſed on either ſide. *Milton.*
4. Thoſe that ſtand equal in relation to
ſome anceſtor. *Ayliffe.*
5. Not direct; not immediate.
Shakeſpeare.
6. Concurrent. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *collateral.*]
1. Side by ſide. *Wilkins.*
2. Indirectly. *Dryden.*
3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *ſ.* [*collatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conferring or beſtowing;
gift.
2. Compariſon of one thing of the ſame
kind, with another. *Grew.*
3. In law, *Collation* is the beſtowing of a
benefice. *Cowel.*
4. A repaſt.

COLLATI'TIOUS. *a.* [*collatitius*, Latin.]
Done by the contribution of many.

COLLA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *collate.*]
1. One that compares copies, or manu-
ſcripts. *Addiſon.*
2. One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical
benefice. *Ayliffe.*

To COLLAU'D. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To
join in praiſing. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE. *ſ.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner
in office or employment. *Milton. Swift.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* To unite with.

To COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*collectum*, Latin.]
1. To gather together. *Watts.*
2. To draw many units into one ſum.
3. To gain from obſervation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To infer as a conſequence; to gather
from premiſes. *Decay of Piety.*
5. *To* COLLECT *himſelf.* To recover from
ſurpriſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'LLECT. *ſ.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A ſhort
comprehenſive prayer, uſed at the ſacra-
ment; any ſhort prayer. *Taylor.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.]
Gathered up together.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *collect.*] That
which may be gathered up from the pre-
miſes.

COLLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *collect.*]
1. The act of gathering together.
2. The things gathered. *Addiſon.*
3. The act of deducing conſequences.
Hooker.
4. Concluſion; deduced from premiſes.
Hooker. Davies.

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*collectitius*, Latin.]
Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*collectif*, French.]
1. Gathered into one maſs; accumulative.
Hooker. Watts.
2. Employed in deducing conſequences.
Brown.
3. A collective noun expreſſes a multitude,

 though

though itself be singular; as a company.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *collective.*] In a general mass; in a body; not singly. *Hale.*

COLLE'CTOR. *s.* [*collector*, Latin.]
1. A gatherer. *Addison.*
2. A tax gatherer. *Temple.*

COLLE'GATARY. *s.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Lat.] A person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE. *s.* [*collegium*, Latin.]
1. A community. *Dryden.*
2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion. *Bacon.*
3. The house in which the collegians reside. *2 Kings.*
4 A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GIAL. *a.* [from *college.*] Relating to a college.

COLLE'GIAN. *s.* [from *college.*] An inhabitant of a college.

COLLE'GIATE. *a.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]
1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker.*
2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of Presbyters lived together. *Ayliffe.*

COLLE'GIATE. *s.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; university man. *Rymer.*

CO'LLET. *s.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]
1. Something that went about the neck.
2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To beat, to dash, to knock together. *Brown.*

CO'LLIER. *s.* [from *coal.*]
1. A digger of coals.
2. A dealer in coals. *Bacon.*
3. A ship that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY. *s.* [from *collier.*]
1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER. *s.* [from *caul*, Sax. and *flower.*] Cauliflower.

COLLIGA'TION. *s.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together. *Brown.*

COLLIMA'TION. *s.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] Aim.

COLLINEA'TION. *s.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

COLLI'QUABLE. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Easily dissolved. *Harvey.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *s.* [from *colliquate.*] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] That which has the power of melting.

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliquo*, La
To melt; to dissolve. *Boyle. Hov*

COLLIQUA'TION. *s.* [*colliquatio*, La
1. The melting of any thing whatso
2. Such a temperament or disposition
the animal fluids as proceeds from a
compages, and wherein they flow
through the secretory glands.

COLLI'QUATIVE. *a.* [from *colliqua*
Melting; dissolvent. *Ha*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *s.* [*colliqu*
Latin.] The act of melting together.

COLLI'SION. *s.* [*collisio*, Latin.]
1. The act of striking two bodies toge
2. The state of being struck together
clash. *Dry*

To CO'LLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, La
To place; to station.

COLLOCA'TION. *s.* [*collocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of placing.
2. The state of being placed.

COLLOCU'TION. *s.* [*collocutio*, La
Conference; conversation.

To COLLO'GUE. *v. n.* To wheedle; flatter. A low word.

CO'LLOP. *s.* [from *coal* and *op*, a
broiled upon the coals.]
1. A small slice of meat. *King's Co*
2. A piece of an animal. *L'Estr*
3. A child. *Shakesp*

CO'LLOQUY. *s.* [*colloquium*, Latin.] C
ference; conversation; talk. *Ta*

CO'LLOW. *s.* Black grime of coals. *Wood*

COLLU'CTANCY. *s.* [*colluctor*, Lat.]
position of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION. *s.* [*colluctatio*, La
Contest; contrariety; opposition. *Wood*

To COLLU'DE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] conspire in a fraud.

COLLU'SION. *s.* [*colluso*, Lat.] A decr
agreement or compact between two
more.

COLLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *collude.*] Fra
lently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *collusive.*]
a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY. *a.* [*colludo*, Lat.] C
ing on a fraud by secret concert.

CO'LLY. *s.* [from *coal.*] The
coal.

To CO'LLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shakesp*

COLLY'RIUM. [Latin.] An ointment
the eyes.

CO'LMAR. [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CO'LOGN *Earth. s.* A deep brown,
light bastard ochre.

CO'LON. *s.* [κῶλον.]
1. A point [:] used to mark a pause

n that of a comma, and leſs than that a period.
The greateſt and wideſt of all the inlines, about eight or nine hands breadth *Quincy. Swift. Floyer.*
ONEL. *ſ.* The chief commander of a iment. Generally ſounded *col'nel.*
ONELSHIP. *ſ.* [from *colonel.*] The ce or character of colonel. *Swift.*
O'LONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To nt with inhabitants. *Howel.*
ONNA'DE. *ſ.* [from *colonna*, Italian.] A periſtyle of a circular figure, of a es of columns diſpoſed in a circle. *Addiſon.*
Any ſeries or range of pillars. *Pope.*
ONY. *ſ.* [*colonia*, Latin.]
A body of people drawn from the mor-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.
The country planted; a plantation. *Dryden.*
OPHONY. *ſ.* [from *Colophon*, a city ence it came.] Roſin. *Boyle. Floyer.*
OQUI'NTEDA. *ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Latin.] e fruit of a plant of the ſame name, ed bitter apple. It is a violent purga- *Chambers.*
ORATE. *a.* [*coloratus*, Latin.] Co- ed; dyed. *Ray.*
ORA'TION. *ſ.* [*coloro*, Latin.]
The art or practice of colouring.
The ſtate of being coloured. *Bacon.*
ORI'FICK. *a.* [*colorificus*, Lat.] That the power of producing colours. *Newton.*
OSSE. } *ſ.* [*coloſſus*, Latin.] A ſta-
OSSUS. } tue of enormous magni-
OSSE'AN. *a.* [*coloſſeus*, Lat.] Giant-
OUR. *ſ.* [*color*, Latin.]
The appearance of bodies to the eye; ; dye. *Newton.*
The appearance of blood in the face. *Dryden.*
The tint of the painter. *Pope.*
The repreſentation of any thing ſuperfi- y examined. *Swift.*
Concealment; palliation. *King Charles.*
Appearance; falſe ſhew. *Knolles.*
Kind; ſpecies; character. *Shakeſpeare.*
In the plural, a ſtandard; an enſign of *Knolles.*
'LOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Latin.]
To mark with ſome hue, or dye.
To palliate; to excuſe. *Raleigh.*
To make plauſible. *Addiſon.*
'LOUR. *v. n.* To bluſh.
OURABLE. *a.* [from *colour.*] Spe- ; plauſible. *Spenſer. Hooker. Brown.*

CO'LOURABLY. *ad.* [from *colourable.*] Speciouſly; plauſibly. *Bacon.*
CO'LOURED. *part. a.* Streaked; diverſified with hues. *Bacon.*
CO'LOURING. *ſ.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on colours. *Prior.*
CO'LOURIST. *ſ.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns. *Dryden.*
CO'LOURLESS. *a.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; tranſparent. *Newton. Bentley.*
COLT. *ſ.* [colt, Saxon.]
1. A young horſe; not a foal. *Taylor.*
2. A young fooliſh fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*
To COLT. *v. n.* To friſk; to frolick. *Spenſer.*
To COLT. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakeſpeare.*
COLTS-FOOT. *ſ.* [from *colt* and *foot.*] A plant.
COLTS-TOOTH. *ſ.*
1. An imperfect tooth in young horſes.
2. A love of youthful pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
CO'LTER. *ſ.* [cultor, Saxon.] The ſharp iron of a plough.
CO'LTISH. *a.* [from *colt.*] Wanton.
CO'LUBRINE. *a.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to a ſerpent.
2. Cunning; crafty.
CO'LUMBARY. *ſ.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-houſe. *Brown.*
CO'LUMBINE. *ſ.* [*columbina*, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller.*
CO'LUMBINE. *ſ.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour. *Dict.*
CO'LUMN. *ſ.* [*columna*, Latin.]
1. A round pillar. *Peacham.*
2. Any body preſſing vertically upon its baſe.
3. The long file or row of troops.
4. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle.
COLU'MNAR. } *a.* [from *column.*]
COLUMNA'RIAN. } Formed in columns. *Woodward.*
COLU'RES. *ſ.* [*coluri*, Latin; κόλουροι.] Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They divide the ecliptic into four equal parts. *Harris. Milton.*
CO'MA. *ſ.* [κῶμα.] A morbid diſpoſition to ſleep.
COMA'TE. *ſ.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion.
COMATO'SE. *a.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick.
COMB. *ſ.* [camb, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair. *Newton.*
2. The top or creſt of a cock. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. *Dryden.*

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and adjuſt the hair. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth; as, *to* comb *wool.*

COMB BRUSH. *ſ.* [*comb* and *bruſh.*] A bruſh to clean combs.

COMB MAKER. *ſ.* One whoſe trade is to make combs. *Mortimer.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'MBAT. *v. a.* To oppoſe. *Granville.*

CO'MBAT. *ſ.* Conteſt; battle; duel. *Dryden.*

CO'MBATANT. *ſ.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; antagoniſt.

2. A champion. *Locke.*

CO'MBER. *ſ.* [from *comb.*] He whoſe trade is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

CO'MBINATE. *a.* [from *combine.*] Betrothed; promiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMBINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſociation; league. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Union of bodies; commixture; conjunction. *Boyle. South.*

3. Copulation of ideas. *Locke.*

4. COMBINATION is uſed in mathematicks, to denote the variation or diſpoſition of any number of quantities, letters, ſounds, or the like, in all the different manners poſſible.

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr.]

1. To join together. *Milton.*

2. To link in union. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To agree; to accord. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To join together; oppoſed to *analyſe.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other.

2. To unite in friendſhip or deſign.

CO'MBLESS. *a.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or creſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMBU'ST. *a.* [*combuſtum*, Lat.] A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the ſun, is ſaid to be *combuſt.*

COMBU'STIBLE. *a.* [*combuſtum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of fire. *South.*

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *ſ.* Aptneſs to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *ſ.*

1. Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Addiſon.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch.]

1. To be moved from a diſtant to a nearer place. Oppoſed to *go.* *Knolles.*

2. To draw near; to advance toward. *Shakeſp.*

3. To move in any manner toward another. *Lo.*

4. To proceed; to iſſue. *2 Ma.*

5. To advance from one ſtage to another. *Knolles. Dry.*

6. To change condition either for better or worſe. *Sw.*

7. To attain any condition. *Ben Jo.*

8. To become. *Shakeſp.*

9. To arrive at ſome act or habit. *Lo.*

10. To change ſome one ſtate into another deſired. *Bacon. Hud.*

11. To become preſent, and no longer future. *Dry.*

12. To become preſent; no longer abſent. *Ro.*

13. To happen; to fall out. *Shakeſp.*

14. To follow as a conſequence. *Sha.*

15. To ceaſe very lately from ſome action or ſtate. *2 Ma.*

16. *To* COME *about.* To come to paſs; to fall out. *Shakeſp.*

17. *To* COME *about.* To change; to turn round. *Ben Jo.*

18. *To* COME *again.* To return. *Ju.*

19. *To* COME *at.* To reach; to arrive to gain. *Sw.*

20. *To* COME *by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire. *Hooker. Stillin.*

21. *To* COME *in.* To enter. *La.*

22. *To* COME *in.* To comply; to yield.

23. *To* COME *in.* To become modiſh. *Roſc.*

24. *To* COME *in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a compoſition. *Arbu.*

25. *To* COME *in for.* To be early enough to obtain. *Ch.*

26. *To* COME *in to.* To join with; to help. *La.*

27. *To* COME *in to.* To comply with; to agree to. *Arbu.*

28. *To* COME *near.* To approach in excellence. *Ben Jo.*

29. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as a deſcendant from anceſtors. *Dry.*

30. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as effects from their cauſes. *La.*

31. *To* COME *off.* To deviate; to ſwerve from a rule. *La.*

32. *To* COME *off.* To eſcape. *Milton.*

33. *To* COME *off.* To end an affair. *Hud.*

34. *To* COME *off from.* To leave; to forbear. *Fa.*

35. *To* COME *on.* To advance; to make progreſs. *Bacon.*

36. *To* COME *on.* To advance to come. *Ka.*

To COME *on*. To thrive; to grow big. *Bacon.*

To COME *over*. To repeat an act. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COME *over*. To revolt. *Addiſon.*

To COME *over*. To riſe in diſtillation. *Boyle.*

To COME *out*. To make publick. *Stilling fleet.*

To COME *out*. To appear upon trial; diſcovered. *Arbuthnot.*

To COME *out with*. To give vent to. *Boyle.*

To COME *to*. To conſent or yield. *Swift.*

To COME *to*. To amount to. *Knolles. Locke.*

To COME *to himſelf*. To recover his ſenſes. *Temple.*

To COME *to paſs*. To be effected; to come about. *Hooker. Boyle.*

To COME *up*. To grow out of the ground. *Bacon. Temple.*

To COME *up*. To make appearance. *Bacon.*

To COME *up*. To come into uſe.

To COME *up to*. To amount to. *Woodward.*

To COME *up to*. To riſe to. *Wake.*

To COME *up with*. To overtake.

To COME *upon*. To invade; to attack. *South.*

COME. A particle of exhortation. Be quick, make no delay. *Geneſis.*

COME. A participle of reconciliation. *Come*, at all I laugh he laughs no leſs. *Pope.*

COME. In futurity; not preſent. *Locke.*

COME. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſprout; a term. *Mortimer.*

COMEDIAN. *ſ.* [from *comedy*.] A player or actor of comick parts. A player in general; an actreſs or actor. *Camden.*

COMEDIAN. A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*

COMEDY. *ſ.* [*comedia*, Latin.] A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of human kind. *Pope.*

COMELINESS. *ſ.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. *Sidney. Ray. Prior.*

COMELY. *a.* [from *become*.] Graceful; decent. *South.*

COMELY. Decent; according to propriety. *Shak.*

COMELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Handſomely; gracefully. *Aſcham.*

COMER. *ſ.* [from *come*.] One that comes. *Bacon. Locke.*

COMET. *ſ.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy ſtar.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing ſuddenly, and again diſappearing. Comets, properly called blazing ſtars, are diſtinguiſhed from other ſtars by a long train or tail of light, always oppoſite to the ſun. *Craſhaw.*

COMETARY. } *a.* [from *comet*.] Relating
COMETICK. } to a comet. *Cheyne.*

COMFIT. *ſ.* [from *confect*.] Sweetmeat; fruit preſerved in ſugar. *Hudibras.*

To COMFIT. *v. a.* To preſerve dry with ſugar. *Cowley.*

COMFITURE. *ſ.* [from *comfit*.] Sweetmeat. *Donne.*

To COMFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, Latin.]

1. To ſtrengthen; to enliven; to invigorate. *Bacon.*

2. To conſole; to ſtrengthen the mind under calamity. *Job.*

COMFORT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; aſſiſtance; countenance. *Bacon.*

2. Conſolation; ſupport under calamity. *Tillotſon.*

3. That which gives conſolation or ſupport.

COMFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; ſuſceptible of comfort. *South.*

2. Diſpenſing comfort. *Dryden.*

COMFORTABLY. *ad.* [from *comfortable*.] With comfort; without deſpair. *Hammond.*

COMFORTER. *ſ.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that adminiſters conſolation in misfortunes. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The title of the third perſon of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

COMFORTLESS. *a.* [from *comfort*.] Without comfort. *Sidney. Swift.*

COMFREY. *ſ* [*comfrie*, French.] A plant.

COMICAL. *a.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raiſing mirth; merry; diverting.

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

COMICALLY. *ad.* [from *comical*.]

1. In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

COMICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being comical.

COMICK. *a.* [*comicus*, Latin; *comique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to comedy. *Roſcommon.*

2. Raiſing mirth. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMING. *ſ.* [from *to come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton.*

2. State of being come; arrival. *Locke.*

COMING-IN. *ſ.* Revenue; income. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMING. *particip. a.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come. *Pope.*

2. Future; to come. *Roſcommon.*

COMITIAL. *a.* [*comitia*, Latin.] Relating to the aſſemblies of the people.

COMITY. *ſ.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courteſy; civility.

COMMA. *ſ.* [κόμμα.] The point which notes the diſtinction of clauſes, marked thus [,]. *Pope.*

To

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.]
1. To govern; to give orders to. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To order; to direct to be done. *Shakespeare.*
3. To have in one's power; his wife *commands* his opinions. *Gay.*
4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed; the hill *commands* the town. *Milton.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. *Waller.*
2. Cogent authority; despotism. *Locke.*
3. The act of commanding; order. *Taylor.*
4. The thing commanded.
5. The power of overlooking. *Dryden.*

COMMA'NDER. *s.* [from *command.*]
1. He that has the supreme authority; a chief. *Clarendon.*
2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet. *Moxon.*

COMMA'NDERY. *s.* [from *command.*] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *s.* [*commandement*, French.]
1. Mandate; command; order; precept.
2. Authority; coactive power.
3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses. *Exodus.*

COMMA'NDRESS. *s.* A woman vested with supreme authority. *Hooker. Fairfax.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *a.* [from *con* and *materia*, Latin.] Consisting of the same matter with another. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *s.* Participation of the same matter.

CO'MMELINE. *s.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant.

COMME'MORABLE. *a.* [from *commemorate.*] Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some publick acts. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORA'TION. *s.* [from *commemorate.*] An act of publick celebration.

COMME'MORATIVE. *a.* [from *commemorate.*] Tending to preserve memory of any thing. *Atterbury.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]
1. To begin; to take beginning. *Rogers.*
2. To take a new character. *Pope.*

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as, to *commence* a suit.

COMME'NCEMENT. *s.* [from *commence.*] Beginning; date. *Woodward.*

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, La
1. To represent as worthy of not kindness; to recommend.
2. To deliver up with confidence.
3. To mention with approbation.
4. To recommend with remembra

COMME'ND. *s.* Commendation.

COMME'NDABLE. *a.* [from com Laudable; worthy of praise.

COMME'NDABLY. *ad.* [from com *ble.*] Laudably; in a manner wort commendation.

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low L *Commendam* is a benefice, which being is commended to the charge of some cient clerk to be supplied. *Cowel.*

COMME'NDATARY. *s.* [from com *dam.*] One who holds a living in mendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *s.* [from com
1. Recommendation; favourable sentation.
2. Praise; declaration of esteem.
3. Message of love.

COMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from com Favourably representative; coa praise.

COMME'NDER. *s.* [from *commend.*]

COMMENSA'LITY. *s.* [from com Latin.] Fellowship of table.

COMMENSURABLI'LITY. *s.* [from *mensurable.*] Capacity of being com with another, as to the measure; or ing measured by another.

COMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*con* and m Lat.] Reducible to some common sure; as a yard and a foot are measu an inch.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *s.* [from *mensurable*] Commensurability; tion.

To COMME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [*con mensura*, Latin.] To reduce to some mon measure.

COMME'NSURATE. *a.* [from the
1. Reducible to some common mea
2. Equal; proportionable to each oth

COMME'NSURATELY. *ad.* [from *mensurate.*] With the capacity of suring, or being measured by some thing.

COMMENSURA'TION. *s.* [from *surate.*] Reduction of some things to common measure. *Bacon.*

To CO'MMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, L To annotate; to write notes; to ex

CO'MMENT. *s.* Annotations on an notes; exposition.

COM

MENTARY. *ſ.* [*commentarius*, Lat.] n expoſition; annotation; remark. *King Charles.*
arrative in familiar manner. *Addiſon.*
MENTA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *comment.*] ſitor: annotator. *Dryden.*
ME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *comment.*] An iner; an annotator. *Donne.*
MENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] nted; imaginary. *Glanville.*
MERCE. *ſ.* [*commercium*, Lat.] Exge of one thing for another; trade; ck. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
MME'RCE. *v. n.* To hold interſe. *Milton.*
ME'RCIAL. *a.* [from *commerce.*] Re to commerce or traffick.
MERE. *ſ.* [Fr.] A common mother.
MMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, n.] To remove by conſent, from one try to another.
MIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commigrate.*] moval of a people from one country to ber. *Woodward.*
MINA'TION. *ſ.* [*comminatio*, Latin.] threat; a denunciation of puniſh-
he recital of God's threatenings on d days. *Comm. Prayer.*
MI'NATORY. *a.* [from *commination.*] nciatory; threatening.
MMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] ix into one maſs; to mix; to blend. *Shakeſpeare.*
MMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To unite with er thing. *Bacon.*
MINU'IBLE. *a.* [from *comminute.*] ble; reducible to powder. *Brown.*
MMINU'TE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] rind; to pulveriſe. *Bacon.*
MINU'TION. *ſ.* [from *comminute.*] act of grinding into ſmall parts; pulation. *Bentley.*
MI'SERABLE. *a.* [from *commiſerate.*] hy of compaſſion; pitiable. *Bacon.*
MMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *mi*, Lat.] To pity; to compaſſionate.
MISERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commiſerate.*] compaſſion; tenderneſs. *Hooker.*
MISSARY. *ſ.* [*commiſſarius*, low Lat.] n officer made occaſionally; a deleа deputy.
ch as exerciſe ſpiritual juriſdiction in of the dioceſe, far diſtant from the city. *Cowel.*
n officer who draws up liſts of an and regulates the procuration of ion. *Prior.*
MISSARISHIP. *ſ.* The office of a iſſary. *Ayliffe.*
I'SSION. *ſ.* [*commiſſio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entruſting any thing.
2. A truſt; a warrant by which any truſt is held. *Cowel. Shakeſpeare.*
3. A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted. *Knolles. Pope.*
4. Charge; mandate; office. *Milton.*
5. Act of committing a crime. Sins of *commiſſion* are diſtinguiſhed from ſins of omiſſion. *Smith.*
6. A number of people joined in a truſt or office.
7. The ſtate of that which is entruſted to a number of joint officers; as, *the broad ſeal was put into commiſſion.*
8. The order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* To empower; to appoint. *Dryden.*

To COMMI'SSIONATE. *v. a.* To empower. Not in uſe. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER. *ſ.* One included in a warrant of authority. *Clarendon.*

COMMI'SSURE. *ſ.* [*commiſſura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Wotton.*

To COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]
1. To intruſt; to give in truſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To put in any place to be kept ſafe. *Dryden.*
3. To ſend to priſon; to impriſon. *Clarendon.*
4. To perpetrate; to do a fault. *Clarendon.*

COMMI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *commit.*]
1. Act of ſending to priſon. *Clarendon.*
2. An order for ſending to priſon.

COMMI'TTEE. *ſ.* [from *commit.*] Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties. *Cowel. Clarendon. Walton.*

COMMI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *a.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed. *Brown.*

To COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton.*

COMMI'XION. *ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMMI'XTION. *ſ.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Brown.*

COMMI'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *commix.*]
1. The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled. *Bacon.*
2. The maſs formed by mingling different things; compound. *Bacon. Wotton.*

COMMO'DE. *ſ.* [French.] The head-dreſs of women. *Granville.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*commodus*, Latin.]
1. Convenient; ſuitable; accommodate.
2. Uſeful; ſuited to wants or neceſſities.

COMMO-

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *commodious.*]
1. Conveniently. *Cowley.*
2. Without uneasiness. *Milton.*
3. Suitably to a certain purpose. *Hooker.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *s.* [*commoditas*, Latin.]
1. Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker.*
2. Convenience of time or place. *Ben Jonson.*
3. Wares; merchandize. *Locke.*

COMMODO'RE. *s.* [corrupted from the Spanish *commendador.*] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

CO'MMON. *a* [*communis*, Lat.]
1. Belonging equally to more than one.
2. Having no possessor or owner. *Locke.*
3. Vulgar; mean; easy to be had; not scarce. *Davies.*
4. Publick; general. *Walton. Addison.*
5. Mean; without birth, or descent.
6. Frequent; usual; ordinary. *Clarendon.*
7. Prostitute. *Spectator.*
8. Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as, *aspernor*, I *despise*, or *am despised*; and such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens.*

CO'MMON. *s.* An open ground equally used by many persons. *South.*

CO'MMON. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily. *Shakespeare.*

In CO'MMON.
1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.*
2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

To CO'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

CO'MMON LAW. Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of law; distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

CO'MMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster-hall; but anciently moveable. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm. *Cowel.*

CO'MMONABLE. *a* [from *common.*] What is held in common. *Bacon.*

CO'MMONAGE. *s.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common.

CO'MMONALTY. *s.* [*communauté*, Fr.]
1. The common people. *Milton.*
2. The bulk of mankind. *Hooker.*

CO'MMONER. *s.* [from *common.*]
1. One of the common people; a man of low rank. *Addison.*
2. A man not noble.
3. A member of the House of Commons.
4. One who has a joint right in common ground.
5. A student of the second rank in the university of Oxford.
6. A prostitute. *Shak.*

COMMONI'TION. *s.* [*commonitio*, Lat.] Advice; warning.

CO'MMONLY. *ad.* [from *common.*] Frequently; usually.

CO'MMONNESS. *s.* [from *common.*]
1. Equal participation among many. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

To CO'MMONPLACE. *v. a.* To range under general heads.

CO'MMONPLACE BOOK. *s.* A book in which things to be remembered are entered under general heads.

CO'MMONS. *s.*
1. The vulgar; the lower people.
2. The lower house of parliament, in which the people are represented.
3. Food; fare; diet.

COMMONWE'AL. } *s.* [from *common* and
COMMONWE'ALTH. } *wealth.*]
1. A polity; an established form of life. *Hooker. Davies.*
2. The publick; the general body of people. *Shak.*
3. A government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republick. *Ben Jonson.*

CO'MMORANCE. } *s.* [from *common.*]
CO'MMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; residence.

CO'MMORANT. *a.* [*commorans*, Lat.] Resident; dwelling; living.

COMMO'TION. *s.* [*commotio*, Latin.]
1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion. *Luke.*
2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; agitation. *Clarendon.*
3. Disturbance; restlessness. *Wotton.*

COMMO'TIONER. *s.* [from *commotion.*] A disturber of the peace. *Howell.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To disturb; to unsettle.

To CO'MMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converse; to impart sentiments mutually. *Spenser.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *s.* [from *communicable.*] The quality of being communicated, or imparted.

COMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [from *communicate.*]
1. That which may become the common possession of more than one.
2. That which may be imparted.
3. That which may be told.

MU'NICANT. *ſ.* [from *communicate*] who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at celebration of the Lord's Supper; one participates of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

OMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, n.]
To impart to others what is in our own er. *Bacon. Taylor.*
To reveal; to impart knowledge. *Clarendon.*

MMU'NICATE. *v. n.*
To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Taylor.*
To have ſomething in common with ther; as, *the houſes* communicate. *Arbuthnot.*

MUNICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *communi-*]
The act of imparting benefits or know- *Holder.*
ommon boundary or inlet. *Arbuthnot.*
nterchange of knowledge. *Swift.*
Conference; converſation. *Samuel.*

MU'NICATIVE. *a.* [from *commu-e.*] Inclined to make advantages com-; liberal of knowledge; not ſelfiſh. *Evelyn.*

MU'NICATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *com-icative.*] The quality of being com-icative. *Norris.*

MU'NION. *ſ.* [*communio*, Lat.]
ntercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſ-n. *Raleigh. Fiddes.*
he common or publick celebration of Lord's Supper. *Clarendon.*
common or publick act. *Raleigh.*
nion in the common worſhip of any h. *Stillingfleet.*

U'NITY. *ſ.* [*communitas*, Latin.]
he commonwealth; the body politick.
ommon poſſeſſion. *Locke.*
requency; commonneſs. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

UTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commutable.*]
quality of being capable of exchange.

U'TABLE. *a.* [from *commute.*] That e exchanged for ſomething elſe.

UTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commute.*]
hange; alteration. *South.*
xchange; the act of giving one thing other. *Ray.*
anſom; the act of exchanging a cor- for a pecuniary puniſhment. *Brown.*

U'TATIVE. *a.* [from *commute.*]
ive to exchange.

MMU'TE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]
exchange; to put one thing in the of another. *Decay of Piety.*
buy off, or ranſom one obligation by er. *L'Eſtrange.*

MMU'TE. *v. n.* To atone; to bar- or exemption. *South.*
1.

COMMU'TUAL. *a.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. *Pope.*

CO'MPACT. *ſ.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. *South.*

To COMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*compingo, compactum*, Latin.]
1. To join together with firmneſs; to conſolidate. *Roſcommon.*
2. To make out of ſomething. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To league with. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem. *Hooker.*

COMPA'CT. *a.* [*compactus*, Latin.]
1. Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe. *Newton.*
2. Well connected; as, *a* compact *diſcourſe.*

COMPA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *compacted.*] Firmneſs; denſity. *Digby.*

COMPA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *compact.*]
1. Cloſely; denſely.
2. With neat joining.

COMPA'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *compact.*] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs. *Woodward*

COMPA'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *compact.*] Structure; compagination. *Spenſer.*

COMPA'GES. *ſ.* [Lat.] A ſyſtem of many parts united. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; ſtructure. *Brown.*

COMPANA'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion. Not in uſe. *Sidney.*

COMPA'NION. *ſ.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]
1. One with whom a man frequently converſes. *Prior.*
2. A partner; an aſſociate. *Philippians.*
3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'NIONABLE. *a.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowſhip; ſocial. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'NIONABLY. *ad.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *companion.*]
1. Company; train. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fellowſhip; aſſociation. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MPANY. *ſ.* [*compagnie*, French.]
1. Perſons aſſembled together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An aſſembly of pleaſure. *Bacon.*
3. Perſons conſidered as capable of converſation. *Temple.*
4. Converſation; fellowſhip. *Guardian.*
5. A number of perſons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.*
6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.
7. A body corporate; a ſubordinate corporation. *Arbuthnot.*
8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot. *Knolles.*
9. *To bear* COMPANY. *To keep* COMPANY. To aſſociate with; to be a companion to. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

10. *To keep* COMPANY. To frequent houſes of entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to be aſſociated with. *Shakeſpeare. Prior.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. n.* To aſſociate one's ſelf with. *Corinthians.*

CO'MPARABLE. *a.* [from *to compare*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard.

CO'MPARABLY. *ad.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner worthy to be compared.

CO'MPARATES. *ſ.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

CO'MPARATIVE. *a.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]

1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not abſolute. *Bacon. Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing. *Glanville.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right-hand is the ſtronger.*

COMPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon. *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. n.* [*comparo*, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. To get; to procure; to obtain. *Spenſer.*

COMPA'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Comparative eſtimate; compariſon. *Suckling.*

2. Simile; ſimilitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPA'RISON. *ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing. *Grew.*

2. The ſtate of being compared. *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate. *Tillotſon.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as, *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

To COMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr.] To divide. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTIMENT. *ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] A diviſion of a picture or deſign. *Pope.*

COMPARTI'TION. *ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] Diviſion. *Peacham.*

To CO'MPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, French.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround. *Job.*

2. To walk round any thing. *Dryden.*

3. To beleaguer; to beſiege. *Luke.*

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Hooker. Clarendon. Pope.*

6. To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compaſs the death of the king.*

CO'MPASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

2. Extent; reach; graſp.

3. Space; room; limits.

4. Incloſure; circumference.

5. A departure from the right line; a direct advance.

6. Moderate ſpace; moderation; bounds.

7. The power of the voice to express notes of muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. The inſtrument with which circles are drawn.

9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer.

COMPA'SSION. *ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr.] Commiſeration; painful ſympathy.

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *compaſſion*] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender.

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate.

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *compaſſionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly.

COMPATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*con* and *pater*, Lat.] The relation of godfather to the perſon for whom he anſwers. Godſiprede, *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a mutual affinity.

COMPATIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *compatible*] Conſiſtency; the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe.

COMPA'TIBLE *a.*

1. Suitable to; fit for; conſiſtent with.

2. Conſiſtent; congruous; agreeable.

COMPA'TIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *compatible*] Conſiſtency.

COMPA'TIBLY. *ad.* [from *compatible*] Fitly; ſuitably.

COMPA'TIENT. *a.* [from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT. *ſ.* One of the ſame country.

COMPE'ER. *ſ.* [*compar*, Latin.] Companion; colleague.

To COMPE'ER. *v. a.* To be equal with; to mate.

To COMPE'L. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

1. To force to ſome act; to oblige; to conſtrain.

2. To take by force or violence.

COMPE'LLABLE. *a.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced.

COMPELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compello*, Lat.] The ſtile of addreſs.

PE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *compel.*] He that es another.

PEND *ſ.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridg- t; ſummary; epitome. *Watts.*

PENDIA'RIOUS. *a.* [*compendiarius*,] Short; contracted.

PENDIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *compendious.*] rtneſs.

PE'NDIOUS. *a.* [from *compendium.*] rt; ſummary; abridged; comprehen- *Woodward.*

PE'NDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *compen-i-*] Shortly; ſummarily. *Hooker.*

PE'NDIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *compen-* .] Shortneſs; brevity. *Bentley.*

E'NDIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Abridgment; mary; breviate. *Watts.*

PE'NSABLE *a.* [from *compenſate.*] t which may be recompenſed.

MPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Lat.] recompenſe; to counterbalance; to tervail *Bacon. Prior.*

PENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compenſate.*] ompence; ſomething equivalent. *Dryden.*

PE'NSATIVE. *a.* [from *compenſate.*] t which compenſates.

MPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Latin.] compenſate; to counterbalance; to re- penſe. *Ba on.*

OMPERE'NDINATE. *v. a.* [*compe- ino*, Lat.] To delay.

PERENDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *com- ndinate*] Delay.

PETENCE. } *ſ.* [from *competent.*]
PETENCY. }
uch a quantity of any thing as is ſuf- nt. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

A fortune equal to the conveniences of *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

The power or capacity of a judge or t.

PETENT. *a.* [*competens*, Latin.] uitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. *Davies.*

Without defect or ſuperfluity. *Hooker.*

Reaſonable; moderate. *Atterbury.*

Qualified; fit. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

conſiſtent with. *Locke.*

PETENTLY. *ad.* [from *competent.*] Reaſonably; moderately. *Wotton.*

Adequately; properly. *Bentley.*

PE'TIBLE. *a.* [*competo*, Lat.] Suitable conſiſtent with. *Hammond.*

PETIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *competible.*] ableneſs; fitneſs.

PETITION. *ſ.* [*con* and *petitio*, Lat.] ivalry; conteſt. *Rogers.*

Claim of more than one to one thing.

PE'TITOR. *ſ.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.] A rival. *Rogers.*

2. An opponent. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPILA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]
1. A collection from various authors.
2. An aſſemblage; a coacervation. *Woodward.*

To COMPI'LE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]
1. To draw up from various authors.
2. To write; to compoſe. *Temple.*
3. To contain; to compriſe. *Spenſer.*

COMPI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of heaping up. *Wotton.*

COMPI'LER. *ſ.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE. } *ſ.* [*complacentia*, low
COMPLA'CENCY } Lat.]
1. Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification. *Miller South.*
2. The cauſe of pleaſure; joy. *Milton.*
3. Civility; complaiſance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLA'CENT. *a.* [*complacens*, Latin.] Civil; affable; ſoft.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]
1. To mention with ſorrow; to lament. *Burnet's Theory.*
2. To inform againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*

COMPLA'INANT. *ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a ſuit againſt another. *Collier.*

COMPLA'INER. *ſ.* One who complains; a lamenter. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

COMPLA'INT. *ſ.* [*complainte*, Fr.]
1. Repreſentation of pains or injuries. *Job.*
2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint.
3. A malady; a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Remonſtrance againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPLAISA'NCE. *ſ.* [*complaiſance*, Fr.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation. *Dryden. Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT. *a.* [*complaiſant*, Fr.] Civil; deſirous to pleaſe. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civilly; with deſire to pleaſe; ceremoniouſly. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civility.

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*,
To COMPLA'NE. } Latin.] To level; to reduce to a flat ſurface. *Denham.*

COMPLEMENT. *ſ.* [*complementum*, Lat.]
1. Perfection; fulneſs; completion. *Hooker.*
2. Complete ſet; complete proviſion; the full quantity. *Prior.*
3. Adcititious circumſtance; appendages. *Hooker. Shakeſpeare.*

COMPLE'TE. *a.* [*completus*, Latin.]
1. Perfect; full; without any defects.
2. Finiſhed; ended; concluded. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish. *Walton.*

COMPLE'TELY. *ad.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore. Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT. *ſ.* [*completement*, Fr.] The act of completing. *Dryden.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *complete.*] Perfection. *King Charles.*

COMPLE'TION. *ſ.* [from *complete.*]

1. Accompliſhment; act of fulfilling.

2. Utmoſt height; perfect ſtate. *Pope.*

CO'MPLEX. *a.* [*complexus*, Lat.] Compoſite; of many parts; not ſimple. *Locke.*

CO'MPLEX. *ſ.* Complication; collection. *South.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION. *ſ.* [*complexio*, Lat.]

1. Involution of one thing in another. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*

3. The temperature of the body. *Dryd.*

COMPLE'XIONAL. *a.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Fiddes.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY. *ad.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion. *Brown.*

COMPLE'XLY. *ad.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not ſimply.

COMPLE'XNESS. *ſ.* [from *complex.*] The ſtate of being complex.

COMPLE'XURE. *ſ.* [from *complex.*] The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [from *comply.*]

1. The act of yielding; accord; ſubmiſſion. *Rogers.*

2. A diſpoſition to yield to others. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ANT. *a.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding; bending. *Milton.*

2. Civil; complaiſant.

To CO'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join. *Tillotſon.*

2. To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral. *Locke.*

CO'MPLICATE. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *complicate.*] The ſtate of being complicated; intricacy. *Hale.*

COMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *complicate.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The ſtate of being involved one in another. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral conſiſting of many things involved. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICE. *ſ.* [Fr. from *complex*, L... One who is united with others in ... deſign; a confederate. Cl...

COMPLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *comply.*] A ... an eaſy temper.

CO'MPLIMENT. *ſ.* [*compliment*, Fr.] ... act or expreſſion of civility, uſually ... ſtood to mean leſs than it declares.

To CO'MPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from ... noun.] To ſooth with expreſſions ... ſpect; to flatter.

COMPLIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *compli...* Expreſſive of reſpect or civility.

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from ... *mental.*] In the nature of a compli... civility.

CO'MPLIMENTER. *ſ.* [from *compli...* One given to compliments; flatterer.

CO'MPLINE. *ſ.* [*complaine*, Fr. *compl...* low Lat.] The laſt act of wor... night.

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*complor*, L... To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T. *ſ.* [French.] A conſed... ſome ſecret crime; a plot. *Shak...*

To COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the ... To form a plot; to conſpire.

COMPLO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *complot*... conſpirator; one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY'. *v. n.* [*complier*, Fr.] ... to; to be obſequious to.

COMPO'NENT. *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] ... which conſtitutes the compound bo...

To COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. ... agree; to ſuit.

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.* To bear; to ...

COMPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] ... viour; conduct.

COMPO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *comport.*] ... ſiſtent.

COMPO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *comport.*] ... haviour.

COMPO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [from *comport.*] ... behaviour; mien; demeanour.

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, Fr.]

1. To form a maſs by joining ... things together.

2. To place any thing in its proper ... and method: *ſhe* compoſed *her dreſs.*

3. To diſpoſe; to put in its proper ...

4. To put together a diſcourſe or ...

5. To conſtitute by being part of a ... blue and yellow *compoſe* green. *Milton.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſ...

o adjuſt; to ſettle; as, *to* compoſe *a*
ance.
With printers.] To arrange the let-

[In muſick.] To form a tune from
ifferent muſical notes.
O'SED. *participial a.* Calm; ſerious;
; ſedate. *Addiſon.*
O'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *compoſed.*]
ly; ſeriouſly. *Clarendon.*
O'SEDNESS. *ſ.* Sedateneſs; calm-
Norris.
O'SER. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]
n author; a writer. *Milton.*
e that adapts muſick to words. *Peach.*
O'SITE. *a.* [*compoſitus*, Latin.] The
ſite order in architecture is the laſt of
ive orders; ſo named, becauſe its ca-
is compoſed out of thoſe of the other
s: it is alſo called the Roman and
k order. *Harris.*
OSI'TION. *ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Latin.]
he act of forming an integral of va-
diſſimilar parts. *Bacon. Temple.*
he act of bringing ſimple ideas into
plication, oppoſed to analyſis. *Newton.*
maſs formed by mingling different
edients. *Swift.*
he ſtate of being compounded; union;
unction. *Watts.*
he arrangement of various figures in a
ure. *Dryden.*
Written work. *Addiſon.*
Adjuſtment; regulation. *Ben Jonſon.*
ompact; agreement. *Hooker. Waller.*
he act of diſcharging a debt by paying

Conſiſtency; congruity. *Shakeſpeare.*
[In grammar.] The joining two words
ther.
A certain method of demonſtration in
hematicks, which is the reverſe of the
ytical method, or of reſolution. *Harris.*
O'SITIVE. *a.* Compounded; or hav-
the power of compounding. *Dict.*
O'SITOR. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] He
arranges and adjuſts the types in print-

POST, *ſ.* [French; *compoſitum*, Lat.]
ure. *Evelyn.*
'MPOST. *v a.* To manure. *Bacon.*
O'STURE. *ſ.* [from *compoſt.*] Soil;
ure. *Shakeſpeare.*
O'SURE. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]
The act of compoſing or inuiting.
King Charles.
Arrangement; combination; order.
Holder.
The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of
various parts. *Craſhaw.*
Frame; make. *Shakeſpeare.*
Relative adjuſtment. *Weſton.*

6. Compoſition; framed diſcourſe. *Atterb.*
7. Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.
Milton.
8. Agreement; compoſition; ſettlement of
differences. *Milton.*

COMPOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*compotatio*, Latin.]
The act of drinking together. *Philips.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]
1. To mingle many ingredients together.
2. To form by uniting various parts; he
compounded a medicine. *Boyle.*
3. To mingle in different poſitions; to
combine. *Addiſon.*
4. To form one word from two or more
words; as *daylight* from *day* and *light.*
Raleigh.
5. To compoſe by being united. *Shakeſp.*
6. To adjuſt a difference by receſſion from
the rigour of claims. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*
7. To diſcharge a debt by paying only part.
See *compoſe.* *Gay.*

To COMPO'UND. *v. n.*
1. To come to terms of agreement by
abating ſomething. *Clarendon.*
2. To bargain in the lump. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To come to terms. *Carew.*
4. To determine. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MPOUND. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed out of many ingredients; not
ſingle. *Bacon.*
2. Compoſed of two or more words. *Pope.*

CO'MPOUND. *ſ.* The maſs formed by the
union of many ingredients. *South.*

COMPO'UNDABLE. *a.* Capable of being
compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *to compound.*]
1. One who endeavours to bring parties to
terms of agreement. *Swift.*
2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*,
Latin.]
1. To compriſe; to include. *Romans.*
2. To contain in the mind; to conceive.
Waller.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*comprehenſible*,
Fr.] Intelligible; conceivable. *Locke.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *compre-*
henſible.]
1. With great power of ſignification or
underſtanding. *Tillotſon.*
2. Intelligibly.

COMPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*comprehenſio*, Lat.]
1. The act or quality of compriſing or con-
taining; incluſion. *Hooker.*
2. Summary; epitome; compendium. *Rog.*
3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the
mind to admit ideas. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *comprehend.*]
1. Having the power to comprehend or un-
derſtand. *Pope.*
2. Having the quality of compriſing much.
Sprat.

COM-

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* In a comprehenſive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *comprehenſive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs. *Addiſon.*

To COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compreſſus*, Latin.] 1. To force into a narrow compaſs.

2. To embrace. *Pope.*

CO'MPRESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Bolſters of linen rags. *Quincy.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *compreſs.*] Yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another. *Cheyne.*

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] Capability of being preſſed cloſe.

COMPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*compreſſio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence. *Bacon. Newton.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *compreſs.*] The act or force of the body preſſing againſt another *Boyle.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Latin.] To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philips.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*comprit*, Fr.] To contain; to include. *Hooker. Roſcommon.*

COMPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; atteſtation. *Bacon.*

CO'MPROMISE *ſ.* [*compromiſſum*, Latin.] 1. A mutual promiſe of parties at difference to refer their controverſies to arbitrators. *Cowel.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which conceſſions are made. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'MPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions.

2. To accord; to agree. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *a.* [from *compromiſe*] Relating to a compromiſe.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the ſame province.

COMPT. *ſ.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now uſe *To* COUNT.

CO'MPTIBLE. *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* To controll; to overrule; to oppoſe.

COMPTRO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *comptroll*] Director; ſupervisor. *Temple.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence. *Carew.*

COMPU'LSATIVELY *ad.* By conſtraint. *Clariſſa.*

COMPU'LSATORY. *a.* [from *com* Latin.] Having the force of com *Shak*

COMPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*compulſio*, Lati 1. The act of compelling to ſom force.

2. The ſtate of being compelled.

COMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *compulſ* Having the power to compel; forc

COMPU'LSIVELY. *ad* [from *comp* By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *comp* Force; compulſion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *ad.* [from *compu* In a compulſory or forcible manner violence.

COMPU'LSORY. *a.* [*compulſoire*, Fr Having the power of compelling. *Bro*

COMPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*compunction*, 1. The power of pricking; ſtimulat

2. Repentance; contrition. *Clar*

COMPU'NCTIOUS *a.* [from *com* Repentant; tender. *Shak*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *compu* Cauſing remorſe

COMPURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*co-purgatio* The practice of juſtifying any man city by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] O bears his teſtimony to the credibility other. *Wa*

COMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *compute.*] pable of being numbered.

COMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compu* 1. The act of reckoning; calcula 2. The ſum collected or ſettled by lation. *A*

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] reckon; to calculate; to count.

COMPU'TE. *ſ.* [*computus*, Latin.] C tation; calculation.

COMPU'TER. *ſ.* [from *compute.*] Re accountant.

CO'MPUTIST. *ſ.* [*computiſte*, French.] culator; one ſkilled in computation

CO'MRADE. *ſ.* [*camerade*, French] 1. One who dwells in the ſame chamber; uſed chiefly of ſoldiers. *Shak*

2. A companion; a partner.

CON. A Latin inſeparable prep which, at the beginning of words, ſ union; as *concourſe*, a running toge

CON. [*contra*, againſt, Lat.] One the negative ſide of a queſtion.

To CON. *v. a.* [connan, Saxon.] 1. To know.

2. To ſtudy. *Shakeſpeare. Hulet.*

3. *To* CON *thanks.* To thank.

NCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*,] To arch over; to vault. *Grew.*
NCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, .] To link together.
ATENA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contate-*] A ſeries of links. *South.*
AVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concave.*] The f making concave.
'AVE. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Hollow; ſed to convex. *Burnet.*
CAVENESS. *ſ.* [from *concave.*] Hol- neſs. *Dict.*
A'VITY. *ſ.* [from *concave.*] Internal ce of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroid- dy. *Woodward.*
'AVO-CONCAVE. *ſ.* Concave or w on both ſides.
CAVO-CONVEX. *a.* [from *concave onvex.*] Concave one way, and convex other. *Newton.*
CAVOUS. *a.* [*concavus*, Latin.] Con-
CAVOUSLY. *ad.* [from *concavous.*] h hollowneſs. *Brown.*
NCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To ; to keep ſecret; not to divulge.
E'ALABLE. *a* [from *conceal.*] Ca- of being concealed *Brown.*
E'ALEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *conceal.*] Pri- ; obſcurity. *Dict.*
E'ALER. *ſ.* [from *conceal*] He that als any thing.
E'ALMENT. *ſ.* [from *conceal.*] he act of hiding; ſecrecy. *Glanville.*
he ſtate of being hid; privacy.
iding-place; retreat. *Rogers.*
NCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To t; to grant, *Bentley.*
E'IT. *ſ.* [*concept*, French.] onception; thought; idea. *Sidney.*
nderſtanding; readineſs of apprehen- *Wiſdom.*
ancy; fantaſtical notion. *Locke.*
pinion in a neutral ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
pleaſant fancy. *Shakeſpeare.*
ntiment; ſtriking thought. *Pope.*
ondneſs; favourable opinion. *Bentley.*
t of CONCEIT *with.* No longer of *Tillotſon.*
NCE'IT. *v. a.* To imagine; to be- *South.*
E'ITED. *participial a.* [from *conceit.*] ndowed with fancy. *Knolles.*
roud; fond of himſelf; opinionative. *Felton.*
E'ITEDLY. *ad.* [from *conceited.*] ſully; whimſically. *Donne.*
E'ITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *conceited.*] ; fondneſs of himſelf. *Collier.*

CONCE'ITLESS. *a.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought. *Shakeſpeare.*
CONCEI'VABLE. *a.* [from *conceive.*]
1. That may be imagined or thought.
2. That may be underſtood or believed.
CONCEI'VABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable.
CONCEI'VABLY. *ad.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable manner.
To CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, French.]
1. To form in the womb; to be pregnant of.
2. To form in the mind. *Jeremiah.*
3. To comprehend; to underſtand. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To think; to be of opinion. *Swift.*
To CONCEI'VE. *v. n.*
1. To think; to have an idea of. *Watts.*
2. To become pregnant. *Geneſis.*
CONCEI'VER. *ſ.* [from *conceive.*] One that underſtands or apprehends. *Brown.*
CONCE'NT. *ſ.* [*concentus*, Latin.]
1. Concert of voices; harmony. *Bacon.*
2. Conſiſtency. *Atterbury.*
To CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, French.] To drive into a narrower compaſs *Arbuthnot.*
CONCENTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection in a narrower ſpace round the centre. *Peacham.*
To CONCE'NTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] To tend to one common centre. *Hale.*
To CONCE'NTRE. *v. a.* To emit toward one centre. *Decay of Piety.*
CONCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*concentricus*, Lat.]
CONCE'NTRICK. } Having one common centre. *Donne. Bentley.*
CONCE'PTACLE. *ſ.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained, a veſſel. *Woodward.*
CONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *concipio*, *conceptum*, Latin.] In elligible; capable to be underſtood. *Hale.*
CONCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*conceptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being conceived. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Notion; idea. *South.*
4. Sentiment; purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Apprehenſion; knowledge. *Davies.*
6. Conceit; ſentiment; pointed thought. *Dryden.*
CONCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; pregnant. *Shakeſpeare.*
CONCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive. *Brown.*
To CONCE'RN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, French.]
1. To relate; to belong to. *Locke.*
2. To affect with ſome paſſion. *Rogers.*
3. To intereſt; to engage by intereſt; he is *concerned* in the mine. *Boyle.*
4. To

4. To disturb; to make uneasy. *Derham.*

CONCE'RN. *ſ.*
1. Buſineſs; affair. *Rogers.*
2. Intereſt; engagement. *Burnet.*
3. Importance; moment. *Roſcommon.*
4. Paſſion; affection; regard. *Addiſon.*

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon. Tillotſon.*

CONCE'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *concern.*]
1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted; buſineſs; intereſt. *Tillotſon.*
2. Relation; influence. *Denham.*
3. Intercourſe; buſineſs; *Locke.*
4. Importance; moment. *Boyle.*
5. Interpoſition; regard; meddling. *Clar.*
6. Paſſion; emotion of mind. *Dryden.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concerter*, French.]
1. To ſettle any thing by mutual communication.
2. To ſettle; to contrive; to adjuſt jointly with others.

CO'NCERT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Communication of deſigns. *Swift.*
2. A ſymphony; many performers playing to the ſame tune.

CONCERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*concertatio*, Latin.] Strife; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *a.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious. *Dict.*

CONCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*conceſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of granting or yielding. *Hale.*
2. A grant; the thing yielded. *K. Charles.*

CONCE'SSIONARY. *a.* Given by indulgence.

CONCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *conceſſion.*] By way of conceſſion. *Brown.*

CONCH. *ſ.* [*concha*, Latin.] A ſhell; a ſea ſhell. *Dryden.*

CO'NCHOID. *ſ.* The nave of a curve.

To CONCI'LIATE. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Latin.] To gain; to win. *Brown.*

CONCILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY. *a.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

CONCI'NNITY. *ſ.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitneſs; neatneſs.

CONCI'NNOUS. *a.* [*concinnus*, Latin.] Becoming; pleaſant; neat.

CONCI'SE. *a.* [*conciſus*, Latin.] Brief; ſhort. *Ben Jonſon.*

CONCI'SELY. *ad.* [from *conciſe.*] Briefly; ſhortly. *Broome.*

CONCI'SENESS. *ſ.* [from *conciſe.*] Brevity; ſhortneſs. *Dryden.*

CONCI'SION. *ſ.* [*conciſum*, Lat.] Cutting off; exciſion.

CONCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] The act of ſtirring up. *Brown.*

CONCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* An outery.

CO'NCLAVE. *ſ.* [*conclave*, French.]
1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals or the aſſembly of the cardinals.
3. A cloſe aſſembly.

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, La
1. To ſhut.
2. To collect by ratiocination.
3. To decide; to determine.
4. To end; to finiſh. *Bacon.*
5. To oblige, as by the final determi *Hale.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*
1. To perform the laſt act of ratioci to determine. *Davies.*
2. To ſettle opinion.
3. Finally to determine.
4. To end.

CONCLU'DENCY. *ſ.* [from *conclu* Conſequence; regular proof.

CONCLU'DENT. *a.* [from *conclude* ciſive.

CONCLU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *conclude* terminable.

CONCLU'SION. *ſ.* [from *conclude.*]
1. Determination; final deciſion.
2. Collection from propoſitions pr conſequence. *Davies.*
3. The cloſe; the laſt reſult.
4. The event of experiments. *Shak.*
5. The end; the upſhot. *Shak.*
6. Silence; confinement of the th *Shak.*

CONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *conclude.*]
1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determi *Bramhall.*
2. Regularly conſequential.

CONCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *conclu* Deciſively.

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſive.*] Power of determining the op

To CONCOA'GULATE. *v. a.* To one thing with another.

CONCOAGULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *late.*] A coagulation by which Bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat
1. To digeſt by the ſtomach.
2. To exalt; to mature by warmth.

CONCO'CTION. *ſ.* [from *concoct* geſtion in the ſtomach; matura heat.

CONCO'LOUR. *a.* [*concolor*, Latin one colour.

CONCO'MITANCE. } *ſ.* [from *con*
CONCO'MITANCY. } Lat.] together with another thing.

O'MITANT. *a.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] oined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*

O'MITANT. *ſ.* Companion; perſon ected. *South.*

O'MITANTLY. *ad.* [from *concomi-*] In company with others.

NCO'MITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, n.] To be connected with any thing; tend; to accompany. *Harvey.*

ORD. *ſ.* [*concordia*, Latin.] greement between perſons or things; ; union. *Shakeſpeare.* compact. *Davies.* armony; conſent of ſounds. rincipal grammatical relation of one to another. *Locke.*

O'RDANCE. *ſ.* [*concordantia*, Lat.] greement. book which ſhews in how many texts ripture any word occurs. *Swift.*

O'RDANT. *a.* [*concordans*, Latin.] eable; agreeing. *Brown.*

O'RDATE. *ſ.* [*concordat*, Fr.] A act; a convention. *Swift.*

O'RPORAL. *a.* [from *concorporo*, a.] Of the ſame body. *Dict.*

NCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and , Latin.] To unite into one maſs or nce. *Taylor.*

ORPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concorpo-*] Union in one maſs. *Dict.*

OURSE. *ſ* [*concurſus*, Latin.] he confluence of many perſons or s. *Ben Jonſon.* he perſons aſſembled. *Dryden.* he point of junction or interjection of odies. *Newton.*

REMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *concremo*, The act of burning together. *Dict.*

REMENT. *ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] maſs formed by concretion. *Hale.*

RE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] act or quality of growing by the union arate particles. *Raleigh.*

CRE'TE. *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Latin.] aleſce into one maſs. *Newton.*

CRE'TE. *v. a.* To form by con- n. *Hale.*

RETE. *a.* [from the verb.] rmed by concretion. *Burnet.* Logick.] Not abſtracted; applied to ect. *Hooker.*

RETE. *ſ.* A maſs formed by con- n. *Bentley.*

E'TELY. *ad.* [from *concrete.*] In a er including the ſubject with the pre- . *Norris.*

E'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *concrete.*] Coa- on; collection of fluids into a ſolid *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION. *ſ.* [from *concrete.*]
1. The act of concreting; coalition.
2. The maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles. *Bacon.*

CO'NCRETIVE. *a.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulative. *Brown.*

CO'NCRETURE. *ſ.* A maſs formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *ſ.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married. *Broome.*

CO'NCUBINE. *ſ.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. *Bacon.*

To CONCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION. *ſ.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE. *ſ.* [*concupiſcentia*, Lat.] Irregular deſire; libidinous wiſh. *Bentley.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *a.* [*concupiſcens*, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *concupiſcent.*] Relating to concupiſcence.

CONCU'PISCIBLE. *a.* [*concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] Impreſſing deſire; indulging deſire. *South.*

To CONCU'R. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]
1. To meet in one point. *Temple.*
2. To agree; to join in one action. *Swift.*
3. To be united with; to be conjoined.
4. To contribute to one common event.

CONCU'RRENCE. } *ſ.* [from *concur.*]
CONCU'RRENCY. }
1. Union; aſſociation; conjunction. *Clar.*
2. Combination of many agents or circumſtances. *Croſhaw.*
3. Aſſiſtance; help. *Rogers.*
4. Joint right; common claim. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT. *a.* [from *concur.*]
1. Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency. *Hale.*
2. Conjoined; aſſociate; concomitant.

CONCU'RRENT. *ſ.* That which concurs. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*concuſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhaking; trepidation. *Bacon.*

CONCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*concuſſus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]
1. To find guilty; to doom to puniſhment; contrary to *acquit*. *Fiddes.*
2. To cenſure; to blame; contrary to *approve*. *Locke.*
3. To fine. *Chronicles.*

CONDE'MNABLE. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION. *ſ.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment. *Romans.*

CONDE'MNATORY. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONDE'MNER. *ſ.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a cenſurer. *Taylor.*

CONDE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *condenſate.*] Being capable of condenſation. *Digby.*

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To make thicker.

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *a.* [*condenſatus*, Latin.] Made thick; compreſſed into leſs ſpace. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *condenſate.*] The act of thickening any body. Oppoſite to *rarefaction.* *Raleigh. Bentley.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, cloſe and weighty. *Woodward.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow cloſe and weighty. *Newton.*

CONDE'NSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Thick; denſe. *Bentley.*

CONDE'NSER. *ſ.* A veſſel, wherein to crowd the air. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY. *ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] The ſtate of being condenſed.

CO'NDERS. *ſ.* [*conduire*, French.] Such as ſtand upon high places near the ſea-coaſt, at the time of herring-fiſhing, to make ſigns to the fiſhers which way the ſhole of herrings paſſeth. *Cowel.*

To CONDESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*condeſcendre*, French.]

1. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority. *Watts.*
2. To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require. *Tillotſon.*
3. To ſtoop; to bend; to yield. *Milton.*

CONDESCE'NDENCE. *ſ.* [*condeſcendence*, French.] Voluntary ſubmiſſion.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY. *ad.* [from *condeſcending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceſſion.

CONDESCE'NSION. *ſ.* [from *condeſcend.*] Voluntary humiliation; deſcent from ſuperiority. *Tillotſon.*

CONDESCE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *condeſcend.*] Courteous.

CONDI'GN. *a.* [*condignus*, Lat.] Suitable; deſerved; merited. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDI'GNESS. *ſ.* [from *condign.*] Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs to deſerts.

CONDI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *condign.*] Deſervedly; according to merit.

CO'NDIMENT. *ſ.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seaſoning; ſauce. *Bacon.*

CONDISCI'PLE. *ſ.* [*condiſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſchool-fellow.

To CO'NDITE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preſerve by ſalts. *Taylor.*

CO'NDITEMENT. *ſ.* [from *condite.*] A compoſition of conſerves. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *ſ.* [*condition*, French.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is nominated good or bad. *Shak.*
2. Attribute; accident; property.
3. Natural quality of the mind; temperament. *Shak.*
4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice.
5. State; circumſtances.
6. Rank. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Stipulation; terms of compact.
8. The writing of agreement; *Shak.*

To CONDI'TION. *v. n.* [from the To make terms; to ſtipulate.

CONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *condition* way of ſtipulation; not abſolute.

CONDI'TIONAL. *ſ.* [from the adj A limitation.

CONDITIONA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *condi* Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *condi* With certain limitations; on par terms.

CONDI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *cond* Stipulated.

To CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* To by certain conditions.

CONDI'TIONATE. *a.* Eſtabliſhed tain terms.

CONDI'TIONED. *a.* [from *condition.*] ing qualities or properties good or

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Latin.] lament with thoſe that are in miſ to partake another's ſorrow.

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail other.

CONDO'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *condole.*] ſorrow participated. *Shak.*

CONDO'LENCE. *ſ.* [*condoleance*, Fr Grief for the ſorrows of another. *Ar*

CONDO'LER. *ſ.* [from *condole.*] One laments with another upon his tunes.

CONDONA'TION. *ſ.* [*condonatio*, Lat. pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Latin.] promote an end; to contribute.

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct.

CONDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*conducibilis*, Lat. Having the power of conducing.

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *condu* The quality of contributing to any

CONDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *conducive* which may contribute to any end.

CONDU'CIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *condu* The quality of conducing.

UCT. *ſ.* [*conduit*, French.]
Management; œconomy. *Bacon.*
The act of leading troops. *Waller.*
Convoy; eſcorte; guard. 1 *Eſdras.*
A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.
Behaviour; regular life. *Swift.*

NDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]
To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to ſhew the way. *Milton.*
To attend in civility. *Shakeſpeare.*
To manage; as, *to* conduct *an affair.*
To head an army.

UCTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*conductitius*, Lat.]
Ill. *Ayliffe.*

U'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *conduct.*]
A leader; one who ſhows another the way by accompanying him. *Dryden.*
A chief; a general.
A manager; a director.
An inſtrument to direct the knife in cutting. *Quincy.*

U'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *conduct.*] A woman that directs.

UIT. *ſ.* [*conduit*, French.]
A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters. *Davies.*
The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakeſpeare.*

UPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling.

. *ſ.* [κῶνος.] A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

NFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk eaſily together; to chat.

ABULA'TION. *ſ.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy converſation.

A'BULATORY. *a.* [from *confabulate.*] Belonging to talk.

ARREA'TION. *ſ.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.] Solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*

NFE'CT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Latin.] To make up into ſweetmeats.

ECT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſweetmeat.

E'CTION. *ſ.* [*confectio*, Latin.]
A preparation of fruit, with ſugar; a ſweetmeat. *Addiſon.*
A compoſition; a mixture. *Shakeſp.*

E'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [from *confection.*]
One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'CTIONER. *ſ.* [from *confection.*]
One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats. *Boyle.*

E'DERACY. *ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr.]
League; union; engagement. *Shakeſpeare.*

NFE'DERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knolles.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in league. *South.*

CONFE'DERATE. *a.* [from the verb.] United in a league. *Pſalms.*

CONFE'DERATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One who engages to ſupport another; an ally. *Dryden.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; alliance. *Bacon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. n.* [*confero*, Latin.] To diſcourſe with another upon a ſtated ſubject. *Clarendon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To compare. *Raleigh. Boyle.*
2. To give; to beſtow. *Clarendon.*
3. To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville.*

CO'NFERENCE. *ſ.* [*conference*, French.]
1. Formal diſcourſe; oral diſcuſſion of any queſtion. *Sidney.*
2. An appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point.
3. Compariſon. *Aſcham.*

CONFE'RRER. *ſ.* [from *confer.*]
1. He that converſes.
2. He that beſtows.

To CONFE'SS. *v. a.* [*confeſſer*, French.]
1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To diſcloſe the ſtate of the conſcience to the prieſt. *Wake.*
3. To hear the confeſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt.
4. To own; to avow; not to deny. *Matthew.*
5. To grant; not to diſpute. *Locke.*
6. To ſhew; to prove; to atteſt. *Pope.*

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confeſſion; as, *he is gone to the prieſt to* confeſs.

CONFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *confeſſed.*] Avowedly; indiſputably. *South.*

CONFE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *confeſs.*]
1. The acknowledgment of a crime. *Temple.*
2. The act of diſburdening the conſcience to a prieſt. *Wake.*
3. Profeſſion; avowal. 1 *Tim.*
4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed.

CONFE'SSIONAL. *ſ.* [French.] The ſeat in which the confeſſor ſits. *Addiſon.*

CONFE'SSIONARY. *ſ.* [*confeſſionaire*, Fr.] The ſeat where the prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions.

CO'NFESSOR. *ſ.* [*confeſſeur*, French.]
1. One who makes profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger. *Stillingfleet.*
2. He that hears confeſſions and preſcribes penitence. *Taylor.*
3. He who confeſſes his crimes.

CONFE'ST. *a.* Open; known; not concealed; apparent; evident. *Rowe.*

CONFE'STLY. *ad.* Undiſputably; evidently. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'CIENT. *a.* That causes or procures. *Dict.*

CO'NFIDANT. *ſ.* [*confident*, French.] A perſon truſted with private affairs. *Arbuth.*

To CONFI'DE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Latin.] To truſt in; to put truſt in. *Congreve.*

CO'NFIDENCE. *ſ.* [*confidentia*, Latin.]
1. Firm belief of another. *South.*
2. Truſt in his own abilities or fortune. *Clarendon.*
3. Vitious boldneſs. Oppoſed to modeſty. *Hooker.*
4. Honeſt boldneſs; firmneſs of integrity. 2 *Eſdras. Milton.*
5. Truſt in the goodneſs of another. 1 *Jo.*
6. That which gives or cauſes confidence.

CO'NFIDENT. *a.* [from *confide.*]
1. Aſſured beyond doubt. *Hammond.*
2. Poſitive; affirmative; dogmatical.
3. Secure of ſucceſs. *Sidney. South.*
4. Void of ſuſpicion; truſting without limits. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Bold to a vice; impudent.

CO'NFIDENT. *ſ.* [from *confide.*] One truſted with ſecrets. *South.*

CO'NFIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *confident.*]
1. Without doubt; without fear. *Atterbury.*
2. With firm truſt. *Dryden.*
3. Without appearance of doubt; poſitively; dogmatically. *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'NFIDENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *confident.*] Aſſurance.

CONFIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*configuration*, Fr.]
1. The form of the various parts adapted to each other. *Woodward.*
2. The face of the horoſcope.

To CONFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Latin.] To diſpoſe into any form. *Bentley.*

CO'NFINE. *ſ.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Common boundary; border; edge. *Locke.*

CONFI'NE. *a.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon.

To CONFI'NE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories. *Milton.*

To CONFI'NE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr.]
1. To bound; to limit.
2. To ſhut up; to impriſon; to immure.
3. To reſtrain; to tie up to; as, *the action of a play is* confined *to a ſhort time. Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *a.* [from *confine.*] Boundleſs; unlimited. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *ſ.* [from *confine.*] Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty. *Addiſon.*

CONFI'NER. *ſ.* [from *confine.*]
1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines. *Daniel.*
2. A near neighbour. *Wotton.*
3. One which touches upon two different regions. *Bacon.*

CONFI'NITY. *ſ.* [*confinitas*, Lat.] Neighbourneſs; contiguity.

To CONFI'RM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]
1. To put paſt doubt by new evidence.
2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh.
3. To fix; to radicate.
4. To complete; to perfect.
5. To ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities.
6. To admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

CONFI'RMABLE. *a.* [from *confirm.*] which is capable of inconteſtible evidence.

CONFIRMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *confirm.*]
1. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing perſon; ſettlement.
2. Evidence; additional proof.
3. Proof; convincing teſtimony.
4. An eccleſiaſtical rite.

CONFIRMA'TOR. *ſ.* An atteſter; puts a matter paſt doubt.

CONFI'RMATORY. *a.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional teſtimony.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *confirmed*] Confirmed ſtate. *Decay of P.*

CONFI'RMER. *ſ.* [from *confirm.*] One confirms; an atteſter; an eſtabliſher.

CONFI'SCABLE. *a.* [from *confiſcate.*] ble to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiſcor*, To transfer private property to the lick, by way of penalty.

CONFI'SCATE. *a.* [from the verb] Transferred to the publick as forfeited.

CONFISCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *confiſcate.*] act of transferring the forfeited property criminals to publick uſe.

CO'NFITENT. *ſ.* [*confitens*, Latin.] confeſſing. *Decay of P.*

CO'NFITURE. *ſ.* [French.] A ſweetmeat, a confection.

To CONFI'X. *v. a.* [*confixum*, Latin.] fix down.

CONFLA'GRANT. *a.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.]
1. A general fire.
2. It is taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the laſt day.

CONFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]
1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together.
2. A caſting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *ſ.* [*conflexura*, Latin.] bending.

To CONFLI'CT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] ſtrive; to conteſt; to fight; to ſtruggle.

ICT. *ſ.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]
violent colliſion, or oppoſition.
combat; a fight between two.
Shakeſpeare.
nteſt; ſtrife; contention. *Shakeſp.*
uggle; agony; pang. *Rogers.*
LUENCE. *ſ.* [*conſluo*, Latin.]
junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams.
Brerewood.
e act of crowding to a place. *Bacon.*
concourſe; a multitude. *Temple.*
LUENT. *a.* [*conſluens*, Latin.] Run-
one into another; meeting.
Blackmore.
LUX. *ſ.* [*conſluxio*, Latin.]
e union of ſeveral currents.
Clarendon.
owd; multitude collected. *Milton.*
'RM. *a.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Aſſum-
e ſame form; reſembling. *Bacon.*
NFO'RM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.]
educe to the like appearance with
hing elſe. *Hooker.*
FO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with.
Dryden.
'RMABLE. *a.* [from *conform.*]
aving the ſame form; ſimilar. *Hooker.*
greeable; ſuitable; not oppoſite.
Addiſon.
mpliant; ready to follow directions;
ious. *Spratt.*
'RMABLY. *ad.* [from *conformable.*]
conformity; ſuitably. *Locke.*
RMA'TION. *ſ.* [French; *conforma-*
tin.]
he form of things as relating to each
Holder.
e act of producing ſuitableneſs, or
rmity. *Watts.*
'RMIST. *ſ.* [from *conform.*] One
complies with the worſhip of the
h of England.
'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *conform.*]
militude; reſemblance. *Hooker.*
nſiſtency. *Arbuthnot.*
RTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conforto*, Lat.]
ion of ſtrength. *Bacon.*
FO'UND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, French.]
o mingle things. *Geneſis.*
o perplex; to mention without due
ction. *Locke.*
diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct
. *Locke.*
o throw into conſternation; to per-
to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify. *Milton.*
deſtroy. *Daniel.*
'UNDED. *partic. a.* [from *confound.*]
ful; deteſtable. *Grew.*
'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *confounded.*]
fully; ſhamefully. *Addiſon.*
'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *confound.*] He
diſturbs, perplexes, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe. *Stilling fleet.*

CONFRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Latin.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

To CONFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]
1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another. *Sidney.*
3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.
4. To compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION. ſ. [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Latin.]
1. To diſorder; to diſperſe irregularly.
2. To mix; not to ſeparate.
3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure. *Watts.*
4. To hurry the mind. *Pope.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *confuſed.*]
1. In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation.
2. Indiſtinctly; one mingled with another.
3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.*
4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily. *Dryden.*

CONFU'SEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION. *ſ.* [from *confuſe.*]
1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.
2. Tumult. *Hooker.*
3. Indiſtinct combination. *Locke.*
4. Overthrow; deſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind. *Spectator.*

CONFU'TABLE. *a.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; diſproof.

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour; to diſprove. *Hudibras.*

CO'NGE. *ſ.* [*congé*, French.]
1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy.
2. Leave; farewell. *Spenſer.*

To CO'NGE. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE. [French.] The king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop. *Spectator.*

CO'NGE. *ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.

To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]
1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate. *Spenſer.*
2. To

2. To bind or to fix, as by cold. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete, by cold. *Burnet.*

CONGE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *congeal.*] Suſceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONGELA'TION. *ſ.* [from *congeal.*] State of being congealed, or made ſolid. *Brown.*

CONGE'NER. ſ. [Latin.] Of the ſame kind or nature. *Miller.*

CONGE'NEROUS. *a.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the ſame kind. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the ſame original.

CONGE'NIAL. *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſame genius; connate. *Wotton. Pope.*

CONGENIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGE'NIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation of mind.

CONGE'NITE. *a.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the ſame birth; connate. *Hale.*

CO'NGER. *ſ.* [*congrus*, Latin.] The ſea-eel. *Walton.*

CONGE'RIES. ſ. [Latin.] A maſs of bodies heaped up together. *Boyle.*

To CONGE'ST. *v. a.* [*congeſtum*, Latin.] To heap up.

CONGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *congeſt.*] That may be heaped up.

CONGE'STION. *ſ.* [*congeſtio*, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes. *Quincy.*

CO'NGIARY. *ſ.* [*congiarium*, Latin.] A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery.

To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Lat.] To turn to ice. *Brown.*

CONGLACIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglaciate.*] Act of changing into ice. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball. *Grew.*

CONGLO'BATE. *a.* Moulded into a firm ball. *Cheyne.*

CONGLO'BATELY. *ad.* In a ſpherical form.

CONGLOBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; acquired ſphericity. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Latin.] To gather into a round maſs. *Pope.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coaleſce into a round maſs. *Milton.*

To CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread. *Grew.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the fibres are diſtinct. *Cheyne.*

2. Collected; twiſted together.

CONGLOMERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a [illegible]

2. Intertexture; mixture.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [*conglutinatus*, Latin.] To cement; to reunite.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To [illegible]

CONGLU'TINATION. *ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded [illegible]

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of [illegible] wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power [illegible] ing wounds.

CONGRA'TULANT. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*congratulatus*, Latin.] To compliment upon any [illegible] event.

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To [illegible] in participation.

CONGRATULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of profeſſing joy for the [illegible] neſs or ſucceſs of another.

2. The form in which joy is profeſſed

CONGRA'TULATORY. *a.* [from *congratulate.*] Expreſſing joy for the [illegible] another.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* To agree; to [illegible] *Shak.*

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *congreet*] To ſalute reciprocally. *Shak.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congregatus*, Latin.] To collect; to aſſemble; to bring [illegible] place. *Raleigh.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To aſſemble to meet.

CO'NGREGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] [illegible] lected; compact.

CONGREGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *congregate*]

1. A collection; a maſs brought [illegible] *Shak.*

2. An aſſembly met to worſhip [illegible] publick. *Hooker.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL. *a.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a [illegible] tion.

CO'NGRESS. *ſ.* [*congreſſus*, Latin.]

1. A meeting; a ſhock; a conflict.

2. An appointed meeting for ſettling affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *congreſs.*] [illegible] ing; encountering.

To CO'NGRUE. *v. n.* [from *congruus*] To agree; to be conſiſtent with; [illegible] *Shak.*

CO'NGRUENCE. *ſ.* [*congruentia*, Latin.] Agreement; ſuitableneſs of one [illegible] another.

RUENT. *a.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agree-
correſpondent. *Cheyne.*
RUITY. *ſ.* [from *congrue.*]
itableneſs; agreeableneſs. *Glanville.*
neſs; pertinence.
nſequence of argument; reaſon; con-
Hooker.
RUMENT. *ſ.* [from *congrue.*] Fit-
adaptation. *Ben Jonſon.*
RUOUS. *a.* [*congruus*, Latin.]
reeable to; conſiſtent with. *Locke.*
itable to; accommodated to. *Cheyne.*
tional; fit. *Atterbury.*
RUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *congruous.*]
ly; pertinently. *Boyle.*
AL. } *a.* [*conicus*, Latin.] Having
K. } the form of a cone. *Prior.*
CALLY. *ad.* [from *conical.*] In form
one. *Boyle.*
CALNESS. *ſ.* [from *conical.*] The
or quality of being conical.
K *Section.* *ſ.* A curve line ariſing
the ſection of a cone by a plane.
K *Sections.* } *ſ.* That part of geome-
KS. } try which conſiders
one, and the curves ariſing from its
ns.
JE'CT. *v. a.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To
; to conjecture. *Shakeſpeare.*
'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *conject.*] A gueſſer;
jecturer. *Swift.*
'CTURABLE. *a.* [from *conjecture.*]
le to be gueſſed.
'CTURAL *a.* [from *conjecture.*] De-
g on conjecture. *Broome.*
CTURA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *conjectu-*
That which depends upon gueſs.
'CTURALLY. *ad.* [from *conjectu-*
By gueſs; by conjecture. *Hooker.*
'CTURE. *ſ.* [*conjectura*, Latin.]
ueſs; imperfect knowledge. *South.*
a; notion; conception.
Shakeſpeare.
JE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
eſs; to judge by gueſs. *South.*
'CTURER. *ſ.* [from *conjecture.*] A
r. *Addiſon.*
FEROUS. *a.* [*conus* and *fero*, Latin.]
trees are *coniferous* as bear a fruit of
dy ſubſtance, and a figure approach-
that of a cone. Of this kind are
d pine. *Quincy.*
JO'BBLE. *v. a.* To concert; a low
L'Eſtrange.
JO'IN. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, French.]
unite; to conſolidate into one.
unite in marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*
aſſociate; to connect. *Taylor.*
JO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.
'INT. *a.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; con-

CONJO'INTLY. *ad.* [from *conjoint.*] In union; together. *Brown.*
CO'NJUGAL. *a.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. *Swift.*
CO'NJUGALLY. *ad.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.
To CO'NJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]
1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite. *Wotton.*
2. To inflect verbs.
CO'NJUGATE. *a.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. *Bramhall.*
CONJUGA'TION. *ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Latin.]
1. A couple; a pair. *Brown.*
2. The act of uniting or compiling things together. *Bentley.*
3. The form of inflecting verbs. *Locke.*
4. Union; aſſemblage. *Taylor.*
CONJU'NCT. *a.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. *Shakeſpeare.*
CONJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Latin.]
1. Union; aſſociation; league. *Bacon.*
2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack. *Rymer.*
3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together. *Clarke.*
CONJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*conjunctivus*, Latin.]
1. Cloſely united. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.
CONJU'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union. *Brown.*
CONJU'NCTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conjunctive.*] The quality of joining or uniting.
CONJU'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together.
CONJU'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*conjuncture*, Fr.]
1. Combination of many circumſtances. *King Charles.*
2. Occaſion; critical time. *Clarendon.*
3. Mode of union; connection. *Holder.*
4. Conſiſtency. *King Charles.*
CONJURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney.*
To CONJU'RE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]
1. To ſummon in a ſacred name. *Clar.*
2. To conſpire. *Milton.*
To CO'NJURE. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments. *Shakeſpeare.*
CO'NJURER. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*]
1. An enchanter. *Donne.*
2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man. *Prior.*
3. A man of ſhrewd conjecture. *Addiſon.*
CONJU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction. *Milton.*
CONNA'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Lat.]
1. Common birth; community of birth.
2. The

2. The act of uniting or growing together.

CONNA'TE. *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another. *South.*

CONNA'TURAL. *a.* [*con* and *natural*]
1. Suitable to nature. *Milton.*
2. United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.*
3. Participant of the same nature. *Milton.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally.

CONNA'TURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union. *Pearſon.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]
1. To join; to link; to unite. *Boyle.*
2. To unite, as a cement. *Locke.*
3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought; as, *the author* connects *his reaſons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union.

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Latin.] To join or link together. *Hale. Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *ſ.* [from *connex.*]
1. Union; junction. *Atterbury.*
2. Juſt relation to ſome thing precedent or ſubſequent. *Blackmore.*

CONNE'XIVE. *a.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion. *Watts.*

CONNICTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *connicto*, Latin.]
1. The act of winking.
2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*connivo*, Latin.]
1. To wink. *Spectator.*
2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance. *Rogers.*

CONNOISSEU'R. *ſ.* [French.] A judge; a critick in matters of taſte. *Swift.*

To CO'NNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To deſignate ſomething beſide itſelf. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of ſomething beſide itſelf. *Hale.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Latin.] To imply; to include. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. *a.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal. *Pope.*

CO'NOID. *ſ.* [κωνοειδης.] A figure partaking of a cone. *Holder.*

CONOI'DICAL. *a.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquaſſo*, Lat.] To ſhake; to agitate.

CONQUASSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *quaſſate.*] Agitation; concuſſion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr.]
1. To gain by conqueſt; to win.
2. To overcome; to ſubdue.
3. To ſurmount; to overcome; to conquer *his reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome. *Ducay of*

CO'NQUERABLE. *a.* [from *conquer.*] Poſſible to be overcome.

CO'NQUEROR. *ſ.* [from *conquer.*]
1. A man that has obtained a victory; victor. *Shak.*
2. One that ſubdues and ruins country.

CO'NQUEST. *ſ.* [*conqueſte*, French.]
1. The act of conquering; ſubjection.
2. Acquiſition by victory; thing gained.
3. Victory; ſucceſs in arms.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; related by birth; affined by marriage. *Shak.*

CONSANGUI'NITY. *ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood.

CONSARCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſarcino*, Latin.] The act of joining together.

CO'NSCIENCE. *ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Latin.]
1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of our own actions.
2. Juſtice; the eſtimate of conſcience.
3. Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.
4. Real ſentiment; veracity; truth of thoughts.
5. Scruple; difficulty.
6. Reaſon; reaſonableneſs.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS. *a.* [from *conſcience.*] Scrupulous; exactly juſt. *L'Eſt.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conſcientious.*] According to the direction of ſcience. *L'Eſt.*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſcientious.*] Exactneſs of juſtice.

CO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [from *conſcience.*] Reaſonable; juſt. *Shak.*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſcionable.*] Equity; reaſonableneſs.

CO'NSCIONABLY. *ad.* [from *conſcionable.*] Reaſonably; juſtly.

CO'NSCIOUS. *a* [*conſcius*, Latin.]
1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.
2. Knowing from memory.
3. Admitted to the knowledge of a thing.
4. Bearing witneſs by conſcience to a thing.

NSCIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conscious.*] ith knowledge of one's own actions.
NSCIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *conscious.*]
. The perception of what passes in a an's own mind. *Locke.*
. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. *Government of the Tongue.*
NSCRIPT. *a.* A term used in speaking the Romans senators, who were called *atres conscripti.*
NSCRI'PTION. *s.* [*conscriptio*, Latin.] in enrolling.
CO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]
. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews.*
. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose. *Numbers.*
. To canonize.
'NSECRATE. *a.* Consecrated; sacred. *Drayton.*
NSECRATER. *s.* [from *consecrate.*] ne that performs the rites by which any ing is devoted to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*
NSECRA'TION. *s.* [from *consecrate.*]
. A rite of dedicating to the service of od. *Hooker.*
. The act of declaring one holy. *Hale.*
NSECTARY. *a.* [from *consectarius*, Lat.] onsequent; consequential. *Brown.*
NSECTARY. *s.* Deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward.*
NSECU'TION. *s.* [*consecutio*, Latin.]
. Train of consequences; chain of deductions. *Hale.*
. Succession. *Newton.*
. [In astronomy.] The month of *consecution*, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.
NSE'CUTIVE. *a.* [*consecutif*, Fr.]
. Following in train. *Arbuthnot.*
. Consequential; regularly succeeding.
CONSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*conseminо*, at.] To sow different seeds together.
NSE'NSION. *s.* [*consensio*, Lat.] Agreeent; accord. *Bentley.*
NSE'NT. *s.* [*consensus*, Latin.]
. The act of yielding or consenting.
. Concord; agreement; accord. *Cowley.*
. Coherence with; correspondence.
. Tendency to one point. *Pope.*
. The correspondence which one part has ith another, by means of some fibres and rves common to them both. *Quincy.*
CONSE'NT. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Latin.]
. To be of the same mind; to agree.
. To co-operate to the same end.
. To yield; to allow; to admit. *Genesis.*
NSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*consentaneus*, at. I. Latin.] Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*
CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *consentaneous.*] Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Boyle.*
CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *consentaneous.*] Agreement; consistence. *Dict.*
CONSE'NTIENT. *a.* [*consentiens*, Latin.] Agreeing; united in opinion. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*
CO'NSEQUENCE. *s.* [*consequentia*, Lat.]
1. That which follows from any cause or principle.
2. Event; effect of a cause. *Milton.*
3. Deduction; conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*
4. The last proposition of a syllogism introduced by *therefore*; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.*
5. Concatenation of causes and effects.
6. Influence; tendency. *Hammond.*
7. Importance; moment. *Swift.*
CO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*consequens*, Lat.]
1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as by the effect of a cause.
CO'NSEQUENT. *s.*
1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. *Hooker.*
2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. *Davies.*
CONSEQUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *consequent.*]
1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.*
2. Conclusive. *Hale.*
CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *consequential.*]
1. With just deduction of consequences.
2. By consequence; eventually. *Smith.*
3. In a regular series. *Addison.*
CO'NSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *s.* [from *consequential.*] Regular consecution of discourse.
CO'NSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *consequent.*]
1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably. *Woodward.*
2. In consequence; pursuantly. *South.*
CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *s.* [from *consequent.*] Regular connection. *Digby.*
CONSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Capable of being kept.
CONSE'RVANCY. *s* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.
CONSERVA'TION. *s.* [*conservatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of preserving; continuance; protection. *Woodward.*
2. Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*
CONSE'RVATIVE. *a.* [from *conservo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peacham.*
CONSERVA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] Preserver.
CONSE'RVATORY. *s.* [from *conservo*, Lat.]

A place where any thing is kept. *Woodward.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *a.* Having a preservative quality.

To CONSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*conſervo*, Lat.]
1. To preſerve without loſs or detriment.
2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſweetmeat made of the inſpiſſated juices of fruit. *Dennis.*
2. A conſervatory. *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER. *ſ.* [from *conſerve.*]
1. A layer up; a repoſiter. *Hayward.*
2. A preparer of conſerves.

CONSE'SSION. *ſ.* [*conſeſſio*, Lat.] A ſitting together.

CONSE'SSOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One that ſits with others.

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*conſidero*, Lat.]
1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. *Spectator.*
2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple.*
3. To have regard to; to reſpect. *Hebrews.*
4. To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. n.*
1. To think maturely. *Iſaiah.*
2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.
3. To doubt; to heſitate. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [from *conſider.*]
1. Worthy of conſideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotſon.*
2. Reſpectable; above neglect. *Spratt.*
3. Important; valuable. *Decay of Piety.*
4. More than little; a middle ſenſe between little and great. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſiderable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; deſert; a claim to notice. *Boyle.*

CONSI'DERABLY. *ad.* [from *conſiderable.*]
1. In a degree deſerving notice. *Roſcommon.*
2. With importance; importantly. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE. *ſ.* [from *conſider.*] Conſideration; reflection. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*conſideratus*, Latin.]
1. Serious; prudent; not raſh. *Tillotſon.*
2. Having reſpect to; regardful. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *conſiderate.*] Calmly; coolly. *Bacon.*

CONSI'DERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſiderate.*] Prudence; calm deliberation.

CONSIDERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſider.*]
1. The act of conſidering; regard; notice. *Locke.*
2. Mature thought; prudence.
3. Contemplation; meditation.
4. Importance; claim to notice; worthineſs of regard.
5. Equivalent; compenſation.
6. Motive of action; influence.
7. Reaſon; ground of concluding.
8. [In law.] *Conſideration* is the material cauſe of a contract, without which contract bindeth.

CONSI'DERER. *ſ.* A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*conſigno*, Latin.]
1. To give to another any thing.
2. To appropriate; to quit for a purpoſe.
3. To commit; to entruſt.

To CONSI'GN. *v. n.*
1. To yield; to ſubmit; to reſign.
2. To ſign; to conſent to. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſign.*]
1. The act of conſigning.
2. The act of ſigning.

CONSI'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *conſign.*]
1. The act of conſigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is ſigned.

CONSI'MILAR. *a.* [from *conſimilis*, Latin.] Having one common reſemblance.

To CONSI'ST. *v. a.* [*conſiſto*, Lat.]
1. To ſubſiſt; not to periſh.
2. To continue fixed, without diſſipation. *Brown.*
3. To be compriſed; to be contained. *Watts.*
4. To be compoſed; beer *conſiſts* of malt and water.
5. To agree; not to oppoſe. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'STENCE, } *ſ.* [*conſiſtentia*, Latin.]
CONSI'STENCY. }
1. State with reſpect to material exiſtence; water in its natural *conſiſtence* is level.
2. Degree of denſeneſs or rarity. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Subſtance; form; make.
4. Agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing.
5. A ſtate in which things continue for ſome time at a ſtand.

CONSI'STENT. *a.* [*conſiſtens*, Latin.]
1. Not contradictory; not oppoſed.
2. Firm; not fluid. *Woodward.*

CONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* [from *conſiſtent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably.

CONSISTO'RIAL. *a.* [from *conſiſtory.*] Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court.

CO'NSISTORY. *ſ.* [*conſiſtorium*, Lat.]
1. The place of juſtice in the Chriſtian. *Hooker.*

The aſſembly of cardinals. *Atterbury.*
Any ſolemn aſſembly. *Milton.*
Place of reſidence. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'CIATE. *ſ.* [from *conſocio*, Latin.] accomplice; a confederate; a partner. *Hayward.*

NSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*conſocio*, Lat.] To unite; to join. *Wotton.*
To cement; to hold together. *Burnet.*

ONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coaleſce; unite. *Bentley.*

SOCIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſociate.*] Alliance. *Ben Jonſon.*
Union; intimacy; companionſhip.

SO'LABLE. *a.* [from *conſole.*] That ich admits comfort.

O'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] comfort; to conſole. *Brown.*

SOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*conſolatio*, Latin.] mfort; alleviation of miſery. *Bacon.*

SOLA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A comforter.

SO'LATORY. *ſ.* [from *conſolate.*] A ech or writing containing topicks of mfort. *Milton.*

SO'LATORY. *a.* [from *conſolate.*] nding to give comfort.

ONSO'LE. *v. a.* To comfort; to er. *Pope.*

SO'LE. *ſ.* [French.] In architecture, art or member projecting in manner of racket. *Chambers.*

SO'LER. *ſ.* [from *conſole.*] One that es comfort. *Warburton.*

SO'LIDANT. *a.* [from *conſolidate.*] ſt which has the quality of uniting unds.

ONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*conſolider*, Fr.] To form into a compact or ſolid body; harden. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
To combine two parliamentary bills o one.

ONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, rd, or ſolid. *Bacon. Woodward.*

SOLIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſolidate.*] The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs.
The annexing of one bill in parliament another.
The combining two benefices into one. *Cowel.*

SONANCE. } *ſ.* [*conſonance*, Fr.]
SONANCY. }
Accord of ſound. *Wotton.*
Conſiſtency; congruence. *Hammond.*
Agreement; concord; friendſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

SONANT. *a.* [*conſonance*, Fr.] Agree- e; according; conſiſtant. *Hooker.*

SONANT. *ſ.* [*conſonans*, Latin.] A er which cannot be ſounded by itſelf.

CO'NSONANTLY. *ad.* [from *conſonant.*] Conſiſtently; agreeably. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*

CO'NSONANTNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſonant.*] Agreeableneſs; conſiſtency.

CO'NSONOUS. *a.* [*conſonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in ſound; ſymphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſopio*, Lat.] The act of laying to ſleep. *Digby.*

CO'NSORT. *ſ.* [*conſors*, Lat.]
1. Companion; partner. *Denham.*
2. An aſſembly; a divan; a conſultation.
3. A number of inſtruments playing together. *Eccluſ.*
4. Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To aſſociate with. *Dryden.*

To CONSO'RT. *v. a.*
1. To join; to mix; to marry. He with his *conſorted* Eye. *Milton. Locke.*
2. To accompany. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *conſort.*] To be compared with; ſuitable. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION. *ſ.* [*conſortio*, Lat.] Partnerſhip; ſociety.

CONSPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *conſpectus*, Latin.] Eaſy to be ſeen.

CONSPECTUITY. *ſ.* [*conſpectus*, Latin.] Senſe of ſeeing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [*conſperſio*, Lat.] A ſprinkling about.

CONSPICU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*] Brightneſs; favourableneſs to the ſight. *Glanville.*

CONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*conſpicuus*, Latin.]
1. Obvious to the ſight; ſeen at diſtance.
2. Eminent; famous; diſtinguiſhed. *Addiſon.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conſpicuous.*]
1. Obviouſly to the view. *Watts.*
2. Eminently; famouſly; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*]
1. Expoſure to the view. *Boyle.*
2. Eminence; fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*

CONSPI'RACY. *ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.]
1. A plot; a concerted treaſon. *Dryden.*
2. An agreement of men to do any thing evil or unlawful. *Cowel.*
3. Tendency of many cauſes to one event.

CONSPI'RANT. *a.* [*conſpirans*, Latin.] Conſpiring; engaged in a conſpiracy; plotting. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Latin.] A plot.

CONSPI'RATOR. *ſ.* [from *conſpiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. *South.*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shakeſpeare*

2. To agree together; as, *all things* conſpire *to make him happy.*

CONSPI'RER. *ſ.* [from *conſpire.*] A conſpirator; a plotter. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſpurco*, Latin.] Defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE. *ſ.* [*comes ſtabuli*, as it is ſuppoſed.]

1. Lord high *conſtable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long diſuſed in England. The function of the *conſtable* of England conſiſted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *conſtable* and marſhal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blaſonry of arms within it. From theſe are deprived petty *conſtables*, or inferiour officers of the peace. *Cowel. Clarendon.*

2. *To over-run the* CONSTABLE. To ſpend more than what a man knows himſelf to be worth.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *conſtable.*] The office of a conſtable. *Carew.*

CO'NSTANCY. *ſ.* [*conſtantia*, Latin.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Hooker.*
2. Conſiſtency; unvaried ſtate. *Ray.*
3. Reſolution; ſteadineſs. *Prior.*
4. Laſting affection. *South.*
5. Certainty; veracity. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NSTANT. *a.* [*conſtans*, Latin.]

1. Firm; not fluid. *Boyle.*
2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.
3. Firm; reſolute; determined. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Free from change of affection. *Sidney.*
5. Certain; not various. *Addiſon.*

CO'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [from *conſtant.*] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; ſteadily.

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*conſtellatus*, Latin.] To ſhine with one general light.

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour.

CONSTELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtellate.*]

1. A cluſter of fixed ſtars. *Iſaiah*
2. An aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſterno*, Lat.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement; wonder. *South.*

To CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *conſtipo*, Latin.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room.
2. To ſtop by filling up the paſſages. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To bind the belly.

CONSTIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtipate*]

1. The act of crowding any thing into room.
2. Stoppage; obſtruction by pleni*Arbuthnot.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *a.* [*conſtituens*, Latin.] Elemental; eſſential; that of which thing conſiſts. *Dryden.*

CONSTI'TUENT. *ſ.*

1. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing
2. That which is neceſſary to the exiſtence of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. He that deputes another.

To CO'NSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*conſtituo*, Latin.]

1. To give formal exiſtence; to grant. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To erect; to eſtabliſh.
3. To depute.

CO'NSTITUTER. *ſ.* [from *conſtitute*] One that conſtitutes or appoints.

CONSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtitute*]

1. The act of conſtituting; enacting; eſtabliſhing.
2. State of being; natural qualities. *Raleigh.*
3. Corporeal frame. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Temper of body, with reſpect to health.
5. Temper of mind. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
6. Eſtabliſhed form of government; eſtabliſhment of laws and cuſtoms.
7. Particular laws; eſtabliſhment; inſtitution.

CONSTITU'TIONAL. *a.* [from *conſtitution.*]

1. Bred in the conſtitution; radical.
2. Conſiſtent with the conſtitution; legal.

CO'NSTITUTIVE. *a.* [from *conſtitute*]

1. Elemental; eſſential; productive.
2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To CONSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr.]

1. To compel; to force to ſome act. *Dryden.*
2. To hinder by force.
3. To neceſſitate.
4. To violate; to raviſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To confine; to preſs.

CONSTRA'INABLE *a.* [from *conſtrain*] Liable to conſtraint.

CONSTRA'INER. *ſ.* [from *conſtrain*] One that conſtrains.

CONSTRA'INT. *ſ.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulſion; violence; confinement.

To CONSTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtrictus*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp.
2. To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *conſtrict*] Contraction; compreſſion.

RI'CTOR. *ſ.* [*conſtrictor*, Latin.] which compreſſes or contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] mpreſs; to contract; to bind. *Shakeſpeare.*

RI'NGENT. *a.* [*conſtringens*, Lat.] g the quality of binding or compreſſ- *Bacon.*

STRU'CT. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Lat.] uild; to form. *Boyle.*

RU'CTION. *ſ.* [*conſtructio*, Latin.] he act of building; fabrication. he form of building; ſtructure; fa- *Arbuthnot.*

he putting of words together in ſuch nner as to convey a complete ſenſe. *Clarke. Locke.*

he act of arranging terms in the pro- rder; the act of interpreting; ex- tion. *Shakeſpeare.*

he ſenſe; the meaning. *Collier.*

dgment; mental repreſentation; he bad *conſtruction* upon good actions. *Brown.*

he manner of deſcribing a figure in etry.

RU'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *conſtruct.*] edifice; fabrick. *Blackmore.*

NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Latin.] To range words in their natural o interpret; to explain. *Hooker.*

'NSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, .] To violate; to debauch; to de-

TUPRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] tion; defilement.

UBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*conſubſtantialis*, .] aving the ſame eſſence or ſubſtance. *Hooker.*

eing of the ſame kind or nature. *Brerewood.*

UBSTANTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *conſub- al.*] Exiſtence of more than one in the ſubſtance. *Hammond.*

NSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *ntia*, Latin.] To unite in one com- ſubſtance or nature.

UBSTANTIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *con- ntiate.*] The union of the body of bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental ent, according to the Lutherans. *Atterbury.*

UL. *ſ.* [*conſul*, Latin.] he chief magiſtrate in the Roman re- ick. *Dryden.*

An officer commiſſioned in foreign to judge between the merchants of ation.

CO'NSULAR. *a.* [*conſularis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the conſul. *Spectator.*
2. CONSULAR *Man.* One who has been conſul. *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'NSULATE. *ſ.* [*conſulatus*, Lat.] The office of conſul. *Addiſon.*

CO'NSULSHIP. *ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul. *Ben Jonſon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Latin.] To take counſel together. *Clarendon.*

To CONSU'LT. *v. a.*
1. To aſk advice; as, *he* conſulted *his friends.*
2. To regard; to act with view or reſpect to. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To plan; to contrive. *Clarendon.*
4. To ſearch into; to examine; to enquire of; as, *to* conſult *an author.*

CONSU'LT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of conſulting. *Dryden.*
2. The effect of conſulting; determination.
3. A council; a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſult.*]
1. The act of conſulting; ſecret deliberation. *Mark.*
2. A number of perſons conſulted together. *Wiſeman.*

CONSU'LTER. *ſ.* [from *conſult.*] One that conſults or aſks counſel. *Deuteronomy.*

CONSU'MABLE. *a.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction. *Wilkins.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Lat.] To waſte; to ſpend; to deſtroy. *Deuteronomy.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. n.* To waſte away; to be exhauſted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MER. *ſ.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr.] To complete; to perfect. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MMATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect. *Addiſon.*

CONSUMMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conſummate.*]
1. Completion; perfection; end. *Addiſon.*
2. The end of the preſent ſtate of things.
3. Death; end of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*conſumptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction. *Locke.*
2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.
3. A waſte of muſcular fleſh, attended with a hectick fever. *Quincy. Shakeſpeare.*

CONSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [from *conſume.*]
1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting. *Addiſon.*
2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption. *Harvey.*

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

CONSU'TILE. *a.* [*conſutilis*, Lat.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together.

To CONTA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION. *ſ.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] A joining of boards together.

CO'NTACT. *ſ.* [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; cloſe union. *Newton.*

CONTA'CTION. *ſ.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching. *Brown.*

CONTA'GION. *ſ.* [*contagio*, Latin.]

1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of miſchief. *King Charles.*

3. Peſtilence; venomous emanations. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTA'GIOUS. *a.* [from *contagio*, Latin.] Infectious; caught by approach. *Prior.*

CONTA'GIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Latin.]

1. To hold, as a veſſel.

2. To compriſe, as a writing. *John.*

3. To reſtrain; to with-hold. *Spenſer.*

To CONTA'IN. *v. n.* To live in continence or chaſtity. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Latin.] To defile; to corrupt by baſe mixture. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTA'MINATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Polluted; defiled. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTAMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED. *a.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted.

To CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Latin.] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to neglect.

CONTE'MNER. *ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate by mixture. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *ſ.* [from *contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality as tempered to others. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to temper by mixture. *Wiſeman.*

CONTEMPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contemperate.*]

1. The act of moderating or tempering.

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] To ſtudy; to meditate. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE *v. a.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

CONTEMPLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to things.

3. Study; oppoſed to action;

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *a.* [from *plate.*]

1. Given to thought; ſtudious; ful.

2. Employed in ſtudy; dedicated

3. Having the power of thought.

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *templative.*] Thoughtfully; atten

CONTEMPLA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] ployed in ſtudy.

CONTE'MPORARY. *a.* [French.]

1. Living in the ſame age.

2. Born at the ſame time.

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of

CONTE'MPORARY. *ſ.* One the ſame time with another.

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*tempus*, Latin.] To make contem

CONTE'MPT. *ſ.* [*contemptus*, Lat

1. The act of deſpiſing others;

2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed;

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *a.* [from

1. Worthy of contempt; deſerv

2. Deſpiſed; ſcorned; neglected.

3. Scornful; apt to deſpiſe.

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *tible.*] The ſtate of being contem vileneſs; cheapneſs. *Decay*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *ad.* [from Meanly; in a manner deſerving

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *a.* [from Scornful; apt to deſpiſe. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [*temptuous.*] With ſcorn; with

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [*temptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contem

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat

1. To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppo

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To diſpute a to conteſt.

CONTE'NDENT. *ſ.* [from tagoniſt; opponent.

CONTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from batant; champion.

CONTE'NT. *a.* [*contentus*, Latin.]

1. Satisfied ſo as not to repine;

2. Satisfied ſo as not to oppoſe.

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the

1. To ſatisfy ſo as to ſtop complaint.

2. To pleaſe; to gratify.

CONTE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.

…lerate happineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
…uieſcence; ſatisfaction in a thing *Pope.*
…ined.
…which is contained, or included in *Woodward.*
…ng.
… power of containing; extent; ca- *Graunt.*
…which is compriſed in writing. *Grew. Addiſon.*

…NTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *content.*] Sa- *Sidney.*
…n; content.

…NTED. *part. a.* [from *content.*] Sa- *Knolles.*
… at quiet; not repining.

…NTION. *ſ.* [*contentio*, Latin.]
…e; debate; conteſt. *Decay of Piety.*
…lation; endeavour to excel. *Shakeſpeare.*
…rneſs; zeal; ardour. *Rogers.*

…NTIOUS. *a.* [from *contend.*] Quar- …; given to debate; perverſe.

…NTIOUS *Juriſdiction.* [In law.] … which has a power to judge and …ne differences between contending *Chambers.*

…NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contentious.*] …ly; quarrelſomely. *Brown.*

…NTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contentious.*] …ſs to conteſt; perverſeneſs; turbu- *Bentley.*

…NTLESS. *a.* [from *content.*] Diſ- …d; diſſatisfied; uneaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

…NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *content*, the …
…ieſcence without plenary ſatisfac- *Hooker. Grew.*
…ification. *Wotton.*

…RMINOUS. *a.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] …g upon. *Haie.*

…RA'NEOUS. *a.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] …ame country.

…E'ST. *v. a.* [*conteſter*, Fr.] To … to controvert; to litigate. *Dryden.*

…E'ST. *v. n.*
…rive; to contend. *Burnet.*
…e; to emulate. *Pope.*

…T. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpute; …e; debate. *Denham.*

…TABLE. *a.* [from *conteſt.*] Diſ- … controvertible.

…TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *conteſt-* …oſſibility of conteſt.

…TA'TION. *ſ.* [from *conteſt.*] The …nteſting; debate; ſtrife. *Clarendon.*

…E'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Latin.] To …gether. *Boyle.*

…T. *ſ.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The ge- …es of a diſcourſe. *Hammond.*

CO'NTEXT. *a.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm. *Derham.*

CONTE'XTURE. *ſ.* [from *contex.*] The diſpoſition of parts one among another; the ſyſtem; the conſtitution. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*contignatio*, Latin.]
1. A frame of beams or boards joined together. *Wotton.*
2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick.

CONTIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact. *Brown. Hale.*

CONTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*contiguus*, Latin.] Meeting ſo as to touch. *Newton.*

CONTI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening ſpaces. *Dryden.*

CONTI'GUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Cloſe connection.

CO'NTINENCE. } *ſ.* [*continentia*, Latin.]
CO'NTINENCY. }
1. Reſtraint; command of one's ſelf.
2. Chaſtity in general. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Forbearance of lawful pleaſure. *Grew.*
4. Moderation in lawful pleaſures. *Taylor.*
5. Continuity; uninterrupted courſe. *Ayliffe.*

CO'NTINENT. *a.* [*continens*, Latin.]
1. Chaſte; abſtemious in lawful pleaſures. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Reſtrained; moderate; temperate. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Continuous; connected. *Brerewood.*

CO'NTINENT. *ſ.* [*continens*, Latin.]
1. Land not diſjointed by the ſea from other lands. *Bentley.*
2. That which contains any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **CONTI'NGE.** *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach.

CONTI'NGENCE. } *ſ.* [from *contingent.*]
CONTI'NGENCY. } The quality of being fortuitous; accidental poſſibility. *Brown.*

CONTI'NGENT. *a.* [*contingens*, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental. *South.*

CONTI'NGENT. *ſ.*
1. A thing in the hands of chance. *Grew.*
2. A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *ad.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentally; without ſettled rule. *Woodward.*

CONTI'NGENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalneſs; fortuitouſneſs.

CONTI'NUAL. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.]
1. Inceſſant; proceeding without interruption. *Pope.*
2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. *Cowel.*

CON-

CONTI'NUALLY. *ad.* [from *continual.*]
1. Without pauſe; without interruption.
2. Without ceaſing. *Bentley.*

CONTI'NUANCE. *ſ.* [from *continue.*]
1. Succeſſion uninterrupted. *Addiſon.*
2. Permanence in one ſtate. *Sidney. South.*
3. Abode in a place.
4. Duration; laſtingneſs. *Hayward.*
5. Perſeverance. *Romans.*

CONTI'NUATE. *a.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]
1. Immediately united. *Hooker.*
2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shakeſp.*

CONTINUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted. *Ray.*

CONTI'NUATIVE. *ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Expreſſing permanence or duration. *Watts.*

CONTINUA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *continuate.*] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion. *Brown.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, French.]
1. To remain in the ſame ſtate. *Matthew.*
2. To laſt; to be durable. *Samuel.*
3. To perſevere. *Job.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. a.*
1. To protract, or repeat without interruption. *Pſalms.*
2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance. *Milton.*

CONTI'NUEDLY. *ad.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceaſing. *Norris.*

CONTI'NUER. *ſ.* [from *continue.*] Having the power of perſeverance. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTINU'ITY. *ſ.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]
1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion.
2. The texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

CONTI'NUOUS. *a.* [*continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace. *Newton.*

To CONTO'RT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.] To twiſt; to writhe. *Ray.*

CONTO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt; wry motion; flexure. *Ray.*

CONTO'UR. *ſ.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt.*

CO'NTRABAND. *a.* [*contrabando*, Italian.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.*

To CO'NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Lat.]
1. To draw together; to ſhorten. *Donne.*
2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain. *Dryden.*
3. To betroth; to affiance. *Tatler.*
4. To procure; to bring; to draw; to get: as, *he* contracts *a diſeaſe.*
5. To ſhorten; to abridge; to

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.*
1. To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort.
2. To bargain: as, *to* contract *for tity of proviſions.*

CONTRA'CT, *participial a.* [from Affianced; contracted.

CO'NTRACT. *ſ.*
1. A bargain; a compact.
2. An act whereby a man and betrothed to one another.
3. A writing in which the terms gain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from The ſtate of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *tible.*] Poſſibility of being con

CONTRA'CTIBLE. *a.* [from Capable of contraction.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *tible.*] The quality of ſuffering tion.

CONTRA'CTILE. *a.* [from Having the power of ſhortening

CONTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*contraction*, L
1. The act of contracting or
2. The act of ſhrinking or
3. The ſtate of being contracted into a narrow compaſs.
4. [In grammar.] The reduction vowels or ſyllables to one.
5. Abbreviation: as, *the writing* contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *contra* of the parties to a contract or

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contra*
1. To oppoſe verbally,
2. To be contrary to; to repug

CONTRADI'CTER. *ſ.* [from One that contradicts; an oppoſer.

CONTRADI'CTION. *ſ.* [from
1. Verbal oppoſition; contro tion.
2. Oppoſition.
3. Inconſiſtency; incongruity.
4. Contrariety in thought or

CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *a.* [from
1. Filled with contradiction;
2. Inclined to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [*tradictious*] Inconſiſtency.

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *a.* [*dictory.*] Inconſiſtently with poſitely to others.

TRADI'CTORY. *a.* [*contradictorius*, Lat.]
Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with. *South.*
[In logick.] That which is in the full oppoſition.

TRADI'CTORY. *ſ.* A propoſition ch oppoſes the other in all its terms; nſiſtency. *Bramhall.*

TRADISTI'NCTION. *ſ.* Diſtinction ppoſite qualities. *Glanville.*

NTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*con-* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To diſtinguiſh by op- te qualities. *Locke.*

TRAFI'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *re.*] A crack of the ſkull, where the w was inflicted, is called fiſſure; but the contrary part, *contrafiſſure.* *Wiſeman.*

NTRAI'NDICATE. *v a.* [*contra* and *co*, Latin.] To point out ſome peculiar ptom, contrary to the general tenour of malady. *Harvey.*

TRAINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra-cate.*] An indication or ſymptom, ch forbids that to be done which the n ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at

TRAMU'RE. *ſ.* [*contremur*, Fr.] An -wall built about the main wall of a

TRANI'TENCY. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *s*, Latin.] Re-action; a reſiſtency inſt preſſure. *Dict.*

TRAPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *ion.*] A placing over againſt.

TRAREGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *con-* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

TRA'RIANT. *a.* [*contrariant*, *contra-*, French.] Inconſiſtent; contradic-

TRARIES. *ſ.* [from *contrary.*] In ck, propoſitions which deſtroy each r.

TRARI'ETY. *ſ.* [from *contrarietas*, n.] Repugnance; oppoſition. *Wotton.*
Inconſiſtency; quality or poſition de- ctive of its oppoſite. *Sidney.*

TRA'RILY. *ad.* [from *contrary.*] In a manner contrary. *Ray.*
Different ways; in different direc-

TRA'RINESS. *ſ.* [from *contrary.*] trariety; oppoſition.

TRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *contrary.*] Op- e; repugnant. *Milton.*

TRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contrari-*] Oppoſitely. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'RIWISE. *ad.* Converſely. *Bacon.*
On the contrary. *Davies. Rakigh.*

CO'NTRARY. *a.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]
1. Oppoſite; contradictory; not ſimply different. *Davies.*
2. Inconſiſtent; diſagreeing. *Tillotſon.*
3. Adverſe; in an oppoſite direction.

CO'NTRARY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A thing of oppoſite qualities. *Cowley.*
2. A propoſition contrary to ſome other.
3. *On the* CONTRARY. In oppoſition; on the other ſide. *Swift.*
4. *To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpoſe. *Stilling fleet.*

To CO'NTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppoſe; to thwart. Obſolete. *Latimer.*

CO'NTRAST. *ſ.* [*contraſte*, Fr.] Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To CONTRA'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in oppoſition.
2. To ſhew another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon.

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Latin.] To oppoſe; to obſtruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *ſ.* [from *contravene.*] He who oppoſes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. *ſ.* [French.] Oppoſition. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'RVA. *ſ.* A ſpecies of birthwort. *Miller.*

CONTRECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching.

CONTRI'BUTARY. *a.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign.

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] To give to ſome common ſtock. *Addiſon.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a ſhare in any act or effect. *Pope.*

CONTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [from *contribute.*]
1. The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons.
2. That which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe. *Graunt.*
3. That which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *a.* [from *contribute.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTRI'BUTOR. *ſ.* [from *contribute.*] One that bears a part in ſome common deſign.

CONTRI'BUTORY. *a.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.

To CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [*contristo*, Lat.] To sadden; to make sorrowful. *Bacon.*

CONTRISTA'TION. *s.* [from *contristate.*] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad. *Bacon.*

CONTRI'TE. *a.* [*contritus*, Latin.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment. *Rogers.*

CONTRI'TENESS. *s.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION. *s.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. *Newton.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin. *Spratt.*

CONTRI'VABLE. *a.* [from *contrive.*] Possible to be planned by the mind. *Wilkins.*

CONTRI'VANCE. *s.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation.

2. Scheme; plan. *Glanville.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Atterbury.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, French.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate. *Tillotson.*

2. To wear away. *Spenser.*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* To form or design; to plan. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *s.* [from *contrive.*] Invention.

CONTRI'VER. *s.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer. *Denham.*

CONTRO'L. *s.* [*controle*, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint. *Waller.*

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

To CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.

3. To overpower: to confute. *Bacon.*

CONTRO'LLABLE. *a.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; subject to be overruled.

CONTRO'LLER. *s.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or restraining. *Dryden.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *s.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT. *s.* [from *control.*]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint. *Davies.*

2. Opposition; restraint; confutation.

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *a.* [from *controversy.*] Relating to disputes; disputatious.

CO'NTROVERSY. *s.* [*controversia*, Lat.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions.

2. A suit in law. *Deuteronomy.*

3. A quarrel. *Jeremiah.*

4. Opposition; enmity. *Shakespeare.*

To CO'NTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controvertor*, Latin.] To debate; to dispute any thing in writing.

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *ad.* [from *controvert.*] Disputable.

CONTROVE'RTIST. *s.* [from *controvert.*] Disputant.

CONTUMA'CIOUS. *a.* [*contumax*, Latin.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn. *Hammond.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinately; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinacy; perverseness.

CO'NTUMACY. *s.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

CONTUME'LIOUS. *a.* [*contumeliosus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick. *Shakespeare.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Productive of reproach; shameful. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeness; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

To CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiseman.*

CONTU'SION. *s.* [from *contusus*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

3. A bruise.

CONVALE'SCENCE. } *s.* [from
CONVALE'SCENCY. } *lesco*, Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from disease. *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT. *a.* [*convalescens*, Lat.] Recovering.

VE'NABLE. *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] Consent with; agreeable to; according to.

ONVE'NE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To me toge her; to assemble. *Boyle.*

ONVE'NE. *v. a.*
To call together; to assemble; to convoke. *Clarendon.*
To summon judicially. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NIENCE. } *f.* [*convenientia*, Lat.]
VE'NIENCY. }
Fitness; propriety. *Hooker.*
Commodiousness; ease. *Calamy.*
Cause of ease; accomodation. *Dryden.*
Fitness of time or place. *Shakespeare.*

VE'NIENT. *a.* [*conveniens*, Lat.] Fit; table; proper; well adapted. *Tillotson.*

VE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *convenient.*]
Commodiously; without difficulty. *Shakespeare.*
Fitly. *Wilkins.*

VENT. *f.* [*conventus*, Latin.]
An assembly of religious persons. *Shakespeare.*
A religious house; a monastery; a nnery. *Addison.*

ONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.]
call before a judge or judicature. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

VE'NTICLE. *f.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.]
An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.*
An assembly for worship. *Hooker.*
A secret assembly. *Shakespeare.*

VE'NTICLER. *f.* [from *conventicle.*]
e that supports or frequents private and lawful assemblies. *Dryden.*

VE'NTION. *f.* [*conventio*, Latin]
The act of coming together; union; lition. *Boyle.*
An assembly. *Swift.*
A contract; an agreement for a time.

VE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *convention.*]
pulated; agreed on by compact. *Hale.*

VE'NTIONARY. *a.* [from *convention.*]
ting upon contract; settled by stipulan. *Carew.*

VE'NTUAL. *a.* [*conventuel*, French.]
longing to a convent; monastick. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NTUAL. *f.* [from *convent.*] A nk; a nun; one that lives in a conent.

ONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Latin.]
tend to one point from different places. *Newton.*

VE'RGENT. } *a.* [from *converge.*]
VE'RGING. } Tending to one point m different places.

VE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *converse.*] Quaed for conversation; fit for company.

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *f.* [from *conversable.*] The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVE'RSABLY. *ad.* [from *conversable.*] In a conversable manner.

CONVE'RSANT. *a.* [*conversant*, French.]
1. Acquainted with; familiar. *Hooker.*
2. Having intercourse with any. *Joshua.*
3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning; *logick is* conversant *about many things.* *Hooker. Addison.*

CONVERSA'TION. *f.* [*conversatio*, Latin.]
1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk.
2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject.
3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. *Dryden.*
4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. *Peter.*

CONVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [from *converse.*] Relating to publick life; not contemplative.

To CONVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, French.]
1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with. *Locke.*
2. To be acquainted with. *Shakespeare.*
3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton.*
4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject.
5. To have commerce with a different sex.

CO NVERSE. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. Manner of discoursing in a familiar life. *Pope.*
2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity. *Glanville.*

CONVE'RSELY. *ad* [from *converse.*] With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *f.* [*conversio*, Latin.]
1. Change from one state into another; transmutation. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Change from reprobation to grace.
3. Change from one religion to another.
4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue.*

CONVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *converse.*] Conversable; sociable.

To CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Latin.]
1. To change into another substance; to transmute. *Burnet.*
1. To change from one religion to another.
3. To turn from a bad to a good life.
4. To turn toward any point. *Brown.*
5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NVERT. *ſ.* A perſon converted from one opinion to another. *Stilling fleet.*

CONVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *convertibile.*] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *convert.*]

1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable. *Arbuthnot.*

2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other. *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally. *South.*

CONVE'RTITE. *ſ.* [*converti*, French.] A convert. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX. *a.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

CO'NVEX. *ſ.* A convex body. *Tickel.*

CONVE'XED. *particip. a.* [from *convex.*] Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XITY. *ſ.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*

CONVE'XLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Grew.*

CONVE'XNESS. *ſ.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE. *a.* Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*convebo*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another. 1 *Kings.*

2. To hand from one to another. *Locke.*

3. To carry ſecretly. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To bring; to tranſmit. *Locke.*

5. To tranſfer; to deliver to another.

6. To impart. *Locke.*

7. To introduce. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVE'YANCE. *ſ.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Way for carriage or tranſportation. *Raleigh.*

3. The method of removing ſecretly. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Delivery from one to another. *Locke.*

6. Act of tranſferring property. *Spenſer.*

7. Writing by which property is tranſferred. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice. *Hooker. Hudibras.*

CONVE'YANCER. *ſ.* [from *conveyance*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is tranſferred.

CONVE'YER. *ſ.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or tranſmits any thing. *Brown.*

To CONVI'CT. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

2. To confute; to diſcover to be falſe.

CONVI'CT. *a.* Convicted; detected as guilty.

CO'NVICT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A priſoner caſt at the bar.

CONVI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt.

2. The act of convincing; confutation.

CONVI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To force another to acknowledge a controverted poſition. *Tillotſon.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of. *Raleigh.*

3. To evince; to prove. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To overpower; to ſurmount. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVI'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *convince.*] Conviction. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *convince.*]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently diſproved.

CONVI'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *convincing.*] In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVI'VAL. } *a.* [*convivalis*, Latin.]
CONVI'VIAL. } Relating to an entertainment; feſtal; ſocial. *Dennis.*

CONU'NDRUM. *ſ.* A low jeſt; a quibble.

To CO'NVOCATE. *v. n.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together.

CONVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an aſſembly. *Sidney. Leviticus.*

2. An aſſembly.

3. An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical; as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does this; the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally; the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by deputies. *Stilling fleet.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Latin.] To

l together; to roll one part upon *Milton.*

LU'TED. *part.* Twiſted; rolled itſelf. *Woodward.*

LU'TION. *ſ.* [*convolutio*, Latin.] e act of rolling any thing upon itſelf. *Grew.*

e ſtate of rolling together in company.

VO'Y. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, French.] To pany by land or ſea, for the ſake of e.

OY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] rce attending the road by way of de- *Shakeſpeare.*

e act of attending as a defence.

SANCE. *ſ.* [*connoiſſance*, French.] Cog- ze; notice.

VU'LSE. *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Latin.] ve an irregular and involuntary mo- to the parts of any body.

U'LSION. *ſ.* [*convulſio*, Latin.] *nvulſion* is an involuntary contraction e fibres and muſcles. *Quincy.*

ny irregular and violent motion; com- on. *Temple.*

U'LSIVE. *a.* [*convulſif*, Fr.] That h gives twitches or ſpaſms. *Hale.*

Y. *ſ.* [*connil*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Latin.] A t; an animal that burroughs in the d. *Ben Jonſon.*

-BOROUGH. *ſ.* A place where rab- make their holes in the ground.

YNYCATCH. *v. n.* To cheat; to *Shakeſpeare.*

YCATCHER. *ſ.* A thief; a cheat.

O. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry dove or pigeon. *Thomſon.*

. *ſ.* [*coquus*, Latin.] One whoſe pro- n is to dreſs and prepare victuals for ble. *Shakeſpeare.*

-MAID. *ſ.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid dreſſes proviſions. *Addiſon.*

-ROOM. *ſ.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room hich proviſions are prepared for the 's crew.

OK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

To prepare victuals for the table. *Decay of Piety.*

To prepare for any purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

KERY. *ſ.* [from *cook.*] The art of ng victuals. *Davies.*

. *a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.] omewhat cold; approaching to cold.

Not zealous; not ardent; not fond.

. *ſ.* Freedom from heat; as, the *cool* e evening.

OL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]

To make cool; to allay heat. *Arbuthnot.*

To quiet paſſion; to calm anger. *Swift.*

To COOL. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs hot.

2. To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion. *Dryden.*

CO'OLER. *ſ.* [from *cool.*]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body. *Harvey.*

2. A veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

CO'OLLY. *ad.* [from *cool.*]

1. Without heat, or ſharp cold. *Thomſon.*

2. Without paſſion. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. *ſ.* [from *cool.*]

1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold. *Bacon.*

2. Want of affection; diſinclination. *Clarendon.*

3. Freedom from paſſion.

COOM. *ſ.* [*ecume*, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth.

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

COOMB. *ſ.* A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP. *ſ.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]

1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.

2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or ſheep. *Brown.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to cage. *Dryden.*

COOPE'E. *ſ.* [*coupè*, French.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER. *ſ.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *ſ.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end. *Bacon. Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the ſame effect.

COOPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end. *Bacon.*

COO'PERATIVE. *a.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTA'TION. *ſ.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE. *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the ſame rank. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *coordinate.*] In the ſame rank.

COO'RDINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *coordinate.*] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; collateralneſs. *Howel.*

COOT. *ſ.* [*cotée*, French.] A ſmall black water-fowl. *Dryden.*

COP. *ſ.* [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.

CO'PAL. *ſ.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY. *ſ.* [from *coparcener.*] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance. *Hale.*

COPA'RCENER. *ſ.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Latin.] *Coparceners* are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowel. Davies.*

COPA'RCENY. *ſ.* [See COPARCENER.] An equal ſhare of coparceners.

COPA'RTNER. *ſ.* [*co* and *partner.*] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair.

COPA'RTNERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *copartner.*] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare. *Hale.*

CO'PATAIN. *a.* [from *cope.*] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

COPA'YVA. *ſ* A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil.

COPE. *ſ.* [See COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A ſacerdotal cloak, worn in ſacred miniſtration.

3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head. *Dryden.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover as with a cope. *Addiſon.*

2. To reward; to give in return. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To contend with; to oppoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. *Phillips.*

2. To interchange kindneſs or ſentiments. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'PESMATE. *ſ.* Companion; friend. *Spenſer.*

CO'PIER. *ſ.* [from *copy.*]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber. *Addiſon.*

2. A plagiary; an imitator. *Tickel.*

CO'PING. *ſ.* [from *cope.*] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

CO'PIOUS. *a.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not conciſe.

CO'PIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely. *Addiſon.*

CO'PIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plenty; abundance; exuberance.

2. Diffuſion; exuberance of

CO'PIST. *ſ.* [from *copy.*] A copy imitator

CO'PLAND. *ſ.* A piece of ground terminates with an acute angle.

CO'PPED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Riſing head.

CO'PPEL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed miſtry. Its uſe is to try and and ſilver.

CO'PPER. *ſ.* [*koper*, Dutch.] fix primitive metals. *Copper* is ductile and malleable metal, after ſilver. Of *copper* and lapis calam formed braſs; of *copper* and tin, of *copper* and braſs, what the bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues.

CO'PPER. *ſ.* A boiler larger than able pot.

CO'PPER-NOSE. *ſ.* [*copper* and red noſe.

CO'PPER-PLATE. *ſ.* A plate pictures are engraven.

CO'PPER-WORK. *ſ.* [*copper* and A place where copper is manufactured.

CO'PPERAS. *ſ.* [*kopperoſe*, Dutch] name given to three ſorts of vitriol green, the bluiſh green, and the What is commonly ſold for *copperas* artificial vitriol, made of a kind found on the ſeaſhore in Eſſex.

CO'PPERSMITH. *ſ.* [*copper* and that manufactures copper.

CO'PPERWORM. *ſ.*

1. A little worm in ſhips.

2. A worm breeding in one's head.

CO'PPERY. *a.* [from *copper.*] copper.

CO'PPICE. *ſ.* [*coupeaux*, Fr.] cut at ſtated times for fuel. *Sidney.*

CO'PPLE-DUST. *ſ.* [or *cupel duſt.*] uſed in purifying metals.

CO'PPLED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Riſing form.

COPSE. *ſ.* Short wood.

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] preſerve underwood.

CO'PULA. ſ. [Latin.] The word which the ſubject and predicate of a as, *books* are *dear*; *are* is the *copula.*

To CO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] unite; to conjoin.

To CO'PULATE. *v. n.* To come as different ſexes.

COPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *copulate.*] congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

CO'PULATIVE. *a.* [*copulativus*, Latin.

rm of grammar. *Copulative* prepoſi-
are thoſe which have more ſubjects;
ches and *honours are temptations.*
. *ſ.* [*copie*, French.]
transcript from the archetype or ori-
Denham.
n individual book; as, *a good and fair*
Hooker.
he autograph; the original; the arche-
Holder.
n inſtrument by which any conveyance
ade in law. *Shakeſpeare.*
picture drawn from another picture.
-BOOK. *ſ.* [*copy* and *book.*] A book
hich copies are written for learners to
te.
-HOLD. *ſ.* [*copy* and *hold.*] A te-
, for which the tenant hath nothing
ew but the copy of the rolls made
e ſteward of his lord's court. This is
d a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the
of the lord; yet not ſimply, but ac-
ng to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo
if a copy-holder break not the cuſtom
e manor, and thereby forfeit his te-
, he cannot be turned out at the lord's
ure. *Cowley.*
-HOLDER. *ſ* One that is poſſeſſed
d in copyhold.
PY. *v. a.*
o tranſcribe; to write after an ori-
.
o imitate; to propoſe to imitation.
PY. *v. n.* To do any thing in imita-
of ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*
QUE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
with an appearance of amorous ten-
eſs. *Swift.*
ETRY. *ſ.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affecta-
of amorous advances. *Addiſon.*
ETTE. *ſ.* [*coquette*, French.] A gay,
girl, who endeavours to attract no-
.
ACLE. *ſ.* [*cwrwgle*, Welſh.] A boat
in Wales by fiſhers; made by drawing
her or oiled cloth upon a frame of
ker work.
AL. *ſ.* [*corallium*, Latin.]
ked *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs
ſtony nature while growing in the wa-
as it has after long expoſure to the air.
Hill.
The piece of coral which children have
t their necks.
ALLINE. *a.* Conſiſting of coral.
ALLINE. *ſ.* Coralline is a ſea-plant
in medicine; but much inferior to
coral in hardneſs. *Hill.*
ALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL. *a.* [κόρ-
λλα, and εἶδος.] Reſembling coral.
A'NT. *ſ.* [*courant*, French.] A nimble
ghtly dance. *Walſh.*

CO'RBAN. *ſ.* [קרבן.] An alms baſket; a gift; an alms. *King Charles.*
CORBE. *a.* [*courbe*, French.] Crooked.
CO'RBEILS. *ſ.* Little baſkets uſed in fortifications, filled with earth.
CO'RBEL. *ſ.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket.
CO'RBEL, or CORBIL. *ſ.* A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall.
CORD. *ſ.* [*cort*, Welſh; *chorda*, Lat.]
1. A rope; a ſtring. *Blackmore.*
2. A quantity of wood or fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.
CORD-MAKER. *ſ.* [*cord* and *make.*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.
CORD-WOOD. *ſ.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up to be ſold for fuel.
To CORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes.
CO'RDAGE. *ſ.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords. *Raleigh.*
CO'RDED. *a.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes.
CORDELI'ER. *ſ.* A Franciſcan friar; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture. *Prior.*
CO'RDIAL. *ſ.* [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]
1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.
3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates. *Dryden.*
CO'RDIAL. *a.*
1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative.
2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond.*
CORDIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *cordial.*]
1. Relation to the heart. *Brown.*
2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.
CO'RDIALLY. *ad.* [from *cordial.*] Sincerely; heartily. *South.*
CO'RDINER. *ſ.* [*cordonnier*, French.] A ſhoemaker. *Cowel.*
CO'RDON. *ſ.* [French.] A row of ſtones.
CO'RDWAIN. *ſ.* [*cordovan*, leather.] Spaniſh leather. *Spenſer.*
CORDWA'INER. *ſ.* A ſhoemaker.
CORE. *ſ.* [*cœur*, French.]
1. The heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel. *Bacon.*
4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore. *Dryden.*
CORIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of leather.
2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather. *Arbuthnot.*
CORIA'NDER. *ſ.* A plant.

CO'RINTH. *ſ.* A ſmall fruit commonly called currant. *Broome.*

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

CORK. *ſ.* [*cortex*, Latin.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.*
2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples.
3. The ſtopple of a bottle. *King.*

CO'RKING-PIN. *ſ.* A pin of the largeſt ſize. *Swift.*

CO'RKY. *a.* [from *cork.*] Conſiſting of cork. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RMORANT. *ſ.* [*cormoran*, French.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh.
2. A glutton.

CORN. *ſ.* [corn, Saxon.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods. *John*, xii. 25.
2. Grain yet unreaped. *Knolles.*
3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed. *Job.*
4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiſeman.*

To CORN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt.
2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. *ſ.* A field where corn is growing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORN-FLAG. *ſ.* [*corn* and *flag.*] A plant; the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys.

CORN-FLOOR. *ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored. *Hoſea.*

CORN-FLOWER. [from *corn* and *flower.*] The blue-bottle. *Bacon.*

CORN LAND. *ſ.* [*corn* and *land.*] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MASTER. *ſ.* [*corn* and *maſter.*] One that cultivates corn for ſale. *Bacon.*

CORN MILL. *ſ.* [*corn* and *mill.*] A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer.*

CORN PIPE. *ſ.* A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn. *Tickel.*

CORN-SALLAD. *ſ.* *Corn-ſallad* is an herb, whoſe top leaves are a ſallad of themſelves.

CO'RNAGE. *ſ.* [from *corne*, Fr.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER. *ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler.*] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut.*] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RNEL. } *ſ.* [*cornus*, Latin.]
CORNE'LIAN-TREE. } The *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry.

CO'RNEMUSE. ſ. [French.] A ruſtick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *a.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

CO'RNER. *ſ.* [*cornel*, Welſh.]

1. An angle.
2. A ſecret or remote place.
3. The extremities; the utmoſt

CO'RNER-STONE. *ſ.* The ſtone the two walls at the corner.

CO'RNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are teeth which are placed between the teeth and the tuſhes. *Farrier*

CO'RNERWISE. *ad.* [*corner* and Diagonally; form corner to corner.

CO'RNET. *ſ.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with mouth.
2. A company or troop of horſe.
3. The officer that bears the ſtandard troop.
4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the lowe of his paſtern that runs round the
5. A ſcarf anciently worn by doctors

CO'RNETTER. *ſ.* [from *cornet.*] A of the cornet.

CO'RNICE. *ſ.* [*corniche*, French.] higheſt projection of a wall or colu

CO'RNICLE. *ſ.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] little horn.

CORNI'GEROUS. *a.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

CORNUCO'PIÆ. ſ. [Latin.] The plenty.

To CORNU'TE. *v. n.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] ed with horns; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] man horned; a cuckold.

CO'RNY. *a.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.
2. [from *corn.*] Producing corn.

CORO'LLARY. *ſ.* [*corollarium*, Latin, *corolla.*]

1. The concluſion.
2. Surplus.

CORO'NA. ſ. [Lat.] The crown of an

CO'RONAL. *ſ.* [*corona*, Latin.] A a garland.

CO'RONAL. *a.* Belonging to the top head.

CO'RONARY. *a.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown.
2. It is applied in anatomy to

cied to encompaſs the heart in the man-
of a garland. *Bentley.*

ONA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corona*, Latin.]
The act or ſolemnity of crowning a
ng. *Sidney.*
The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a co-
nation. *Pope.*

RONER. *ſ.* [from *corona*, Lat.] An officer
hoſe duty is to enquire, how any violent
ath was occaſioned. *Shakeſpeare.*

RONET. *ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital.] An infe-
ur crown worn by the nobility. *Sidney.*

RPORAL. *ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*,
nch.] The loweſt officer of the in-
ntry *Gay.*

RPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that
th the charge of ſetting the watches and
ntries. *Harris.*

RPORAL. *a.* [*corporel*, French.]
Relating to the body; belonging to the
dy. *Atterbury.*
Material; not ſpiritual. *Shakeſpeare.*

RPORA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corporal.*] The
ality of being embodied. *Raleigh.*

RPORALLY. *ad.* [from *corporal.*] Bo-
ly. *Brown.*

RPORATE. *a.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]
nited in a body or community. *Swift.*

RPORATENESS. *ſ.* [from *corporate.*]
ate of community.

RPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] A
dy politick, authorized to have a com-
on ſeal, one head officer or more, able,
their common conſent, to grant or re-
ve in law any thing within the compaſs
their charter: even as one man. *Davies.*

RPORATURE. *ſ.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]
he ſtate of being embodied.

RPO'REAL. *a* [*corporeus*, Lat.] Having
body; not immaterial. *Tillotſon.*

RPORE'ITY. *ſ.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.]
ateriality; bodilineſs. *Stilling fleet.*

RPORIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corporify.*]
he act of giving body or palpability.

O'RPORIFY. *v. a* [from *corpus*, Lat.]
o embody. *Boyle.*

RPS. } *ſ.* [*corps*, French.]
RPSE. }
A body. *Dryden.*
A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe.
Addiſon.
A quantity of land.
A body of forces.

RPULENCE. } *ſ.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]
RPULENCY. }
Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs. *Donne.*
Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter. *Ray.*

RPULENT. *a.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.]
eſhy; bulky. *Ben Jonſon.*

RPU'SCLE. *ſ.* [*corpuſculum*, Latin.] A
all body; an atom. *Newton.*

CORPU'SCULAR. } *a.* [from *corpuſ-*
CORPUSCULA'RIAN. } *culum*, Lat.] Relating to atoms; comprifing ſmall or indiviſible bodies. *Boyle. Bentley.*

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.]
To rub off; to ſcrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.]
A conjunction of rays in one point *Bacon.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*correctum*, Latin.]
1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline.
2. To amend; to take away faults. *Rogers.*
3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. *Prior.*
4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *a.* [*correctus*, Lat.] Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs; accurate. *Felton.*

CORRE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *correct.*]
1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement.
2. Act of taking away faults; amendment. *Dryden.*
3. That which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong. *Watts.*
4. Reprehenſion; animadverſion. *Brown.*
5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *ſ.* [from *correction.*]
A jail-bird. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRE'CTIVE. *ſ.*
1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs. *South.*
2. Limitation; reſtriction. *Hale.*

CORRE'CTLY. *ad.* Accurately; appoſitely; exactly. *Locke.*

CORRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactneſs. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *correct.*]
1. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment. *Spratt.*
2. He that reviſes any thing to free it from faults. *Swift.*
3. Such an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt, or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

CO'RRELATE. *ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *correlative.*] The ſtate of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*correptum*, Lat.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CORRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Latin.]

1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to fit. *Locke.*
2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *corre-*
CORRESPO'NDENCY. } *ſpond.*]
1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.
2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence. *King Charles. Denham.*
3. Friendſhip; interchange of offices or civilities. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *a.* [from *correſpond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable. *Hooker.*

CORRESPO'NDENT. *ſ.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters. *Denham.*

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *a.* [from *correſpond.*] Anſwerable; adapted to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RRIDOR. *ſ.* [French.]
1. The covert way lying round the fortifications.
2. A gallery or long iſle round about a building. *Harris.*

CORRI'GIBLE. *a.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.]
1. That which may be altered or amended.
2. Puniſhable. *Howel.*
3. Corrective; having the power to correct. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORRI'VAL. *ſ.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor. *Spenſer.*

CORRI'VALRY. *ſ.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; oppoſition of intereſt.

CORRO'BORANT. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To CORRO'BORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]
1. To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Bacon.*
2. To ſtrengthen; to make ſtrong. *Wotton.*

CORROBORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of ſtrengthening or confirming. *Bacon.*

CORRO'BORATIVE. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increaſing ſtrength. *Wiſeman.*

To CORRO'DE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat away by degrees; to wear away gradually. *Boyle.*

CORRO'DENT. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or waſting.

CORRO'DIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed. *Brown.*

CO'RRODY. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance. *Ayliffe.*

CORROSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Suſceptibility of corroſion.

CORRO'SION. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORRO'SIVE. *a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of wearing away.
2. Having the quality to fret or waſte.

CORRO'SIVE. *ſ.*
1. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away.
2. That which has the power of giving pain.

CORRO'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *corroſive.*]
1. Like a corroſive.
2. With the power of corroſion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *corroſive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

CO'RRUGANT. *a.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purſe up.

CORRUGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles.

To CORRU'PT. *v. a.* [*corruptus*, Latin.]
1. To turn from a ſound to a putrid ſtate; to infect.
2. To deprave; to deſtroy integrity; to vitiate. *2 Cor. Locke.*

To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten.

CORRU'PT. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Vicious; tainted with wickedneſs.

CORRU'PTER. *ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Poſſibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
1. Suſceptible of deſtruction.
2. Poſſible to be vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *corruptible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*corruptio*, Latin.]
1. The principles by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.
2. Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles. *Blackmore.*
3. Putreſcence.
4. Matter or *pus* in a ſore.
5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.

CORRU'PTIVE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRU'PTLESS. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRU'PTLY. *ad.* [from *corrupt.*]
1.

With corruption; with taint. *Shakeſpeare.*

Viciouſly; contrary to purity. *Camden.*

RU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] The ...ity of corruption; putreſcence; vice.

SAIR. *ſ.* [French.] A pirate.

SE. *ſ.* [*corpſe*, French.]
A body. *Spenſer.*
A dead body; a carcaſe. *Addiſon.*

RSELET. *ſ.* [*corſelet*, French.] A light ...our for the forepart of the body. *Prior.*

RTICAL. *a.* [*cortex*, bark, Latin.] ...rky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne.*

RTICATED. *a.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.] ...ſembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*

RTICOSE. *a.* [from *corticoſus*, Latin.] ...ll of bark.

RVE'TTO. *ſ.* The curvet. *Peacham.*

RU'SCANT. *a.* [*coruſco*, Latin.] Glitt...ing by flaſhes; flaſhing.

RUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*coruſcatio*, Latin.] ...aſh; quick vibration of light. *Garth.*

RY'MBIATED. *a.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Gar...ſhed with branches of berries.

RYMBI'FEROUS. *a.* [*corymbus* and ...*o*, Latin.] Bearing fruit or berries in ...unches.

RY'MBUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Amongſt ancient ...aniſts, cluſters of berries: among mo...rn, a compounded diſcous flower; ſuch ...s the flowers of daiſies, and common ...arygold. *Quincy.*

SCI'NOMANCY. *ſ.* [κόσκινον, a ſieve, ...and μάντεια, divination.] The art of divi...ation by means of a ſieve.

SE'CANT. *ſ.* [In geometry.] The ſe...ant of an arch, which is the complement ...another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

SIER. *ſ.* [from *couſer*, old French, to ſew.] ...A butcher. *Shakeſpeare.*

SINE. *ſ.* [In geometry.] The right line ...an arch, which is the complement of an...other to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

SME'TICK. *a.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Beautifying. *Pope.*

SMICAL. *a.* [κόσμος.]
Relating to the world.
Riſing or ſetting with the ſun. *Brown.*

SMICALLY. *ad.* [from *coſmical.*] With ...the ſun; not achronycally. *Brown.*

SMOGONY. *ſ.* [κόσμος and γόνη.] The ...ſe or birth of the world; the creation.

SMO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a deſcription of the ...world. *Brown.*

SMOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *coſmography.*] Relating to the general deſcription ...of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad* [from *coſmographical.*] In a manner relating to the ſtructure of the world. *Brown.*

COSMO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The ſcience of the general ſyſtem or affections of the world. *South.*

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *ſ.* [κόσμος and πολίτης.]
COSMO'POLITE. } A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

CO'SSET. *ſ.* A lamb brought up without the dam. *Spenſer.*

COST. *ſ.* [*koſt*, Dutch.]
1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuouſneſs; luxury. *Waller.*
3. Charge; expence. *Craſhaw.*
4. Loſs; fine; detriment. *Knolles.*

To COST. *v. n.* preter. *coſt*; particip. *coſt.* [*couſter*, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price. *Dryden.*

CO'STAL. *a.* [*coſta*, Latin, a rib.] Belonging to the ribs. *Brown.*

CO'STARD. *ſ.* [from *coſter*, a head.]
1. A head. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An apple round and bulky like the head. *Burton.*

CO'STIVE *a.* [*conſtipé*, French.]
1. Bound in the body. *Prior.*
2. Cloſe; unpermeable. *Mortimer.*

CO'STIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *coſtive.*] The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed. *Locke.*

CO'STLINESS. *ſ.* [from *coſtly.*] Sumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs. *Glanville.*

CO'STLY. *a.* [from *koſt.*] Sumptuous; expenſive. *Dryden.*

CO'STMARY. *ſ.* [*coſtus*, Latin.] An herb.

CO'STREL. *ſ.* A bottle. *Skinner.*

COT. } At the end of the names of places,
COTE. } from the Saxon cot, a cottage.
COAT. } *Gibſon.*

COT. *ſ.* [cot, Sax.] A ſmall houſe; a hut; a mean habitation. *Fenton.*

COT. *ſ.* An abridgment of *cotquean.*

COTA'NGENT. *ſ.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

To COTE. *v. a.* To leave behind. *Chapman.*

COTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] Living at the ſame time; coetaneous. *Locke.*

CO'TLAND. *ſ.* [*cot* and *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

CO'TQUEAN. *ſ.* A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs. *Addiſon.*

CO'TTAGE. *ſ.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a mean habitation. *Zeph. Taylor. Pope.*

CO'TTAGER. *ſ.* [from *cottage.*]
1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.
2. One who lives in the common, without paying rent. *Bacon.*

CO'TTIER. *ſ.* [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot.

CO'TTON. *ſ.* The down of the cotton-tree.

CO'TTON. *ſ.* A plant.

CO'TTON. *ſ.* Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.

To CO'TTON. *v. n.*

1. To riſe with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with. *Swift.*

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repoſe. *Dryd.*
2. To lie down on the knee, as a beaſt to reſt. *Dryden.*
3. To lie down in ambuſh. *Hayward.*
4. To lie in a ſtratum. *Deuteronomy.*
5. To ſtoop, or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To COUCH. *v. a.*

1. To repoſe; to lie on a place of repoſe.
2. To lay down any thing in a ſtratum.
3. To bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.*
4. To involve; to include; to compriſe. *Atterbury.*
5. To include ſecretly; to hide. *South.*
6. To lay cloſe to another. *Spenſer.*
7. To fix the ſpear in the reſt. *Dryden.*
8. To depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. *Dennis.*

COUCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lie down dreſſed.
2. A bed; a place of repoſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A layer, or ſtratum. *Mortimer.*

CO'UCHANT. *a.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; ſquatting. *Milton.*

CO'UCHEE. ſ. [French.] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night. *Dryden.*

CO'UCHER. *ſ.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW. *ſ.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'UCHGRASS. *ſ.* A weed. *Mortimer.*

COVE. *ſ.*

1. A ſmall creek or bay.
2. A ſhelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT. *ſ.* [*couvenant*, French.]

1. A contract; ſtipulation. *Waller.*
2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact. *Hammond.*
3. A writing containing the terms of agreement. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'VENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bargain; to ſtipulate. *South.*

COVENANTE'E. *ſ.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer. *Ayliffe.*

COVENA'NTER. *ſ.* [from *covenant.*] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars. *Oxford Reg.*

CO'VENOUS. *a.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; colluſive; trickiſh.

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To conceal under ſomething laid over. *Dryden.*
3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury. *Wiſeman.*
5. To ſhelter; to conceal from harm.
6. To incubate; to breed on. *Addiſon.*
7. To copulate with a female.
8. To wear the hat. *Dryden.*

CO'VER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.
2. A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil.
3. Shelter; defence. *Clarendon.*

CO'VER-SHAME. *ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame.*] Some appearance to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

CO'VERING. *ſ.* [from *cover.*] Drapery; veſture. *Sandys.*

CO'VERLET. *ſ.* [*couvrelit*, French.] The outermoſt of the bedclothes; that under which all the reſt are concealed. *Spenſer.*

CO'VERT. *ſ* [*couvert*, French.]

1. A ſhelter; a defence. *Milton.*
2. A thicket, or hiding place. *Addiſon.*

CO'VERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not expoſed.
2. Secret; hidden; private; inſidious. *Milton.*

CO'VERT. *a.* [*couvert*, French.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her husband. *Dryden.*

CO'VERT-WAY. *ſ.* [from *covert* and *way.*] A ſpace of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works towards the country. *Harris.*

CO'VERTLY. *ad.* [from *covert.*] Secretly; cloſely. *Dryden.*

CO'VERTNESS. *ſ.* [from *covert.*] Secrecy; privacy.

CO'VERTURE. *ſ.* [from *covert.*]

1. Shelter; defence; not expoſure. *Woodward.*
2. [In law.] The ſtate and condition of a married woman. *Cowel. Davies.*

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]

1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deſire earneſtly.

To CO'VET. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire.

CO'VETABLE. *a.* [from *covet.*] To be wiſhed for.

TISE. *ſ.* [*convoitiſe*, French.] Ava-
covetouſneſs. *Spenſer.*
TOUS. *a.* [*convoiteux*, French.]
ordinately deſirous. *Dryden.*
ordinately eager of money; avari-
.
eſirous; eager; in a good ſenſe.
Taylor.
TOUSLY. *ad.* [from *covetous.*] Ava-
uſly; eagerly. *Shakeſpeare.*
TOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *covetous.*] A-
e; eagerneſs of gain. *Tillotſon.*
Y. *ſ.* [*couvée*, French.]
hatch; an old bird with her young
.
number of birds together. *Addiſon.*
H. *ſ.* [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulſion
e lungs with noiſe. *Smith.*
UGH. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To
the lungs convulſed; to make a noiſe
ndeavouring to evacuate the peccant
er from the lungs. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*
UGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough.
GHER. *ſ.* [from *cough.*] One that
hs.
N. } *ſ.* A deceitful agreement be-
NE. } tween two or more to the hurt
nother.
NG. *ſ.* [from *cove.*] A term in build-
uſed in houſes that project over the
nd-plot. *Harris.*
LD. [the imperfect preterite of *can.*]
LTER. *ſ.* [*culter*, Latin.] The ſharp
of the plough which cuts the earth.
NCIL. *ſ.* [*concilium*, Latin.]
An aſſembly of perſons met together in
ſultation. *Matthew.*
Anaſſembly of divines to deliberate upon
ion. *Watts.*
Perſons called together to be con-
ed.
The body of privy-counſellors.
Shakeſpeare.
NCIL-BOARD. *ſ.* [*council* and *board.*]
ncil table; table where matters of
e are deliberated. *Clarendon.*
NSEL. *ſ.* [*conſilium*, Latin.]
Advice; direction. *Clarendon.*
Deliberation. *Hooker.*
Prudence; art; machination.
Proverbs.
Secrecy; the ſecrets intruſted in con-
ing. *Shakeſpeare.*
Scheme; purpoſe; deſign. 1 *Cor.*
Thoſe that plead a cauſe; the counſel-
. *Pope.*
O'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*conſilior*, Latin.]
To give advice or counſel to any per-
.
To adviſe any thing.
NSELLABLE. *a.* [from *counſel.*] Will-
to receive and follow advice.
Clarendon.

CO'UNSELLOR. *ſ.* [from *counſel.*]
1. One that gives advice. *Wiſd.* viii. 9.
2. Confident; boſom friend. *Waller.*
3. One whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs. *Bacon.*
4. One that is conſulted in a caſe of law.
CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *counſellor.*] The office or poſt of privy-counſellor.
To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.]
1. To number; to tell. *South.*
2. To preſerve a reckoning. *Locke.*
3. To reckon; to place to an account. *Locke.*
4. To eſteem; to account; to conſider as having a certain character. *Hooker.*
5. To impute to; to charge to. *Rowe.*
To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme. *Swift.*
COUNT. *ſ.* [*compte*, French.]
1. Number. *Spenſer.*
2. Reckoning. *Shakeſpeare.*
COUNT. *ſ.* [*compte*, Fr.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.
CO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *count.*] That which may be numbered. *Spenſer.*
CO'UNTENANCE. *ſ.* [*contenance*, Fr.]
1. The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features. *Milton.*
2. Air; look. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face. *Swift.*
4. Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance. *Clarendon. Spratt.*
5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenſer.*
6. Patronage; appearance of favour; ſupport. *Davies.*
7. Superficial appearance. *Aſcham.*
To CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupport; to patroniſe; to vindicate.
2. To make a ſhew of. *Spenſer.*
3. To act ſuitably to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To encourage; to appear in defence. *Wotton.*
COUNTENA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *countenance.*] One that countenances or ſupports another.
CO'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *count.*]
1. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning. *Swift.*
2. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a ſhop. *Dryden.*
3. COUNTER *of a Horſe*, is that part of a horſe's forehand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*
CO'UNTER. *ad.* [*contre*, French.]
1. Contrary to; in oppoſition to. *South.*
2. The wrong way. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Contrary ways. *Locke.*

To

To COUNTERA'CT. *v. n.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency. *South.*

To COUNTERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To act againſt with an oppoſite weight. *Boyle.*

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſite weight. *Locke.*

To COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impel; to ſtrike back. *Dryden.*

COUNTERBU'FF. *ſ.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A ſtroke that produces a recoil. *Sidney.*

CO'UNTERCASTER. *ſ.* [*counter* and *caſter.*] A book-keeper; a caſter of accounts; a reckoner. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *ſ.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is diſſolved. *Pope.*

To COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment. *Decay of Piety.*

To COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppoſe.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw.*] To copy a deſign by means of an oiled paper, whereon the ſtrokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed. *Burnet.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original. *Waller.*
2. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble. *Tillotſon.*
3. To imitate hypocritically.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. *Locke.*
2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. One who perſonates another; an impoſtor. *Bacon.*
2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery. *Tillotſon.*

CO'UNTERFEITER. *ſ.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger. *Camden.*

CO'UNTERFEITLY. *ad.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falſely; with forgery. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *ſ.* [*contrefaiſance*, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

CO'UNTERFORT. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *fort.*] *Counterforts* are pillars ſerving to ſtrengthen walls, ſubject to bulge.

COUNTERGA'GE. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] A method uſed to meaſure joints by transferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGUA'RD. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch.

COUNTERLI'GHT. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light oppoſite to ſome thing.

To COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before.
2. To contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMA'ND. *ſ.* [*contremand*, French.] Repeal of a former order.

To COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retroceſſion; march backward.
2. Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMA'RK. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *mark.*]

1. A ſecond or third mark put on bales of goods.
2. The mark of the goldſmiths company.
3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes.
4. A mark added to a medal after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value.

To COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked* when his teeth are artificially made hollow.

COUNTERMI'NE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground from which a gallery or branch is carried under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine.
2. Means of oppoſition.
3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine.
2. To counterwork; to defeat by meaſures.

COUNTERMO'TION. *ſ.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion.

COUNTERMU'RE. *ſ.* [*contremure*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall.

TERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*counter* and *al.*] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*
TERNOI'SE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *noiſe.*] ind by which any other noiſe is over- ed. *Calamy.*
TERO'PENING. *ſ.* [*counter* and *open-* An aperture on the contrary ſide.
TERPA'CE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *pace.*] ary meaſure. *Swift.*
TERPANE. *ſ.* [*contrepoint*, French.] verlet for a bed, or any thing elſe wo- ſquares. *Shakeſpeare.*
TERPA'RT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *part.*] correſpondent part. *L'Eſtrange.*
TERPLE'A. *ſ.* [from *counter* and] In law, a replication. *Cowel.*
UNTERPLO'T. *v. a.* [*counter* and] To oppoſe one machination by ano-
TERPLO'T. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An ce oppoſed to an artifice. *L'Eſtrange.*
TERPOINT. *ſ.* A coverlet woven uares.
UNTERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and] o counterbalance; to be equiponderant *Digby.*
o produce a contrary action by an weight. *Wilkins.*
o act with equal power againſt any n or cauſe. *Spenſer.*
TERPOISE. *ſ.* [from *counter* and] quiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Boyle.*
The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite of the balance. *Milton.*
quipollence; equivalence of power.
TERPO'ISON. *ſ.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] dote. *Arbuthnot.*
TERPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *re.*] Oppoſite force. *Blackmore.*
TERPRO'JECT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *pro-*] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme. *Swift.*
UNTERPRO'VE. *v. a.* [from *coun-* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in k lead, by preſſing it through the roll- preſs with another piece of paper, both moiſtened with a ſponge. *Chambers.*
UNTERRO'L. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.*] reſerve the power of detecting frauds counter account.
TERROLMENT. *ſ.* [from *counter-* A counter account. *Bacon.*
NTERSCARP. *ſ.* That ſide of the which is next the camp. *Harris.*
UNTERSIGN. *v. a.* [from *counter* ſign.] To ſign an order or patent of a nour, in quality of ſecretary, to render thing more authentick. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor. *Harris.*
COUNTERTI'DE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*
COUNTERTI'ME. *ſ.* [*contretemps*, French.] Defence; oppoſition. *Dryden.*
COUNTERTU'RN. *ſ.* [*counter* and *turn.*] The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which deſtroys expectation. *Dryden.*
To COUNTERVA'IL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againſt with equal power. *Hooker. Wilkins.*
COUNTERVA'IL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Equal weight.
2. That which has equal weight or value. *South.*

COUNTERVI'EW. *ſ.* [*counter* and *view.*]
1. Oppoſition; a poſture in which two perſons front each other. *Milton.*
2. Contraſt. *Swift.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder by contrary operations. *Pope.*
CO'UNTESS. *ſ.* [*comitiſſa*, *comteſſe*, French.] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*
CO'UNTING-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*count* and *houſe.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*
CO'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; ſurpaſſing number. *Donne.*
CO'UNTRY. *ſ.* [*contrée*, French.]
1. A tract of land; a region. *Spratt.*
2. Rural parts, not towns. *Spectator.*
3. The place which any man inhabits.
4. The place of one's birth; the native ſoil. *Spratt.*
5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'UNTRY. *a.*
1. Ruſtick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*
2. Remote from cities or courts. *Locke.*
3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Maccab.*
4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTRYMAN. *ſ.* [from *country* and *man.*]
1. One born in the ſame country. *Locke.*
2. A ruſtick; one that inhabits the rural parts; not a townſman. *Graunt.*
3. A farmer; huſbandman. *L'Eſtrange.*

CO'UNTY. *ſ.* [*comté*, French.]
1. A ſhire; that is, one of the circuits or portions of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. *Cowel. Addiſon.*
2. An earldom.
3. A count; a lord. *Daviet.*

COUPE'E. *ſ.* [Fr.] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*

CO'UPLE.

COU'PLE. *ſ.* [*couple*, French.]
1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Two; a brace. *Sidney. Locke.*
3. A male and his female. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COU'PLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]
1. To chain together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To join one another. *South.*
3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*

To COU'PLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bacon. Hale.*

COU'PLE-BEGGAR. *ſ.* [*couple* and *beggar.*] One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

COU'PLET. *ſ.* [French.]
1. Two verſes; a pair of rhymes. *Swift.*
2. A pair, as of doves. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'URAGE *ſ.* [*courage*, French.] Bravery; active fortitude. *Addiſon.*

COURA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *courage.*] Brave; daring; bold. *Amos.*

COURA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; ſtoutly; boldly. *Bacon.*

COURA'GEOUSNESS *ſ.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldneſs; ſpirit; courage. *Maccabees.*

COURA'NT. } *ſ.* [*courant*, French.] See
COURA'NTO. } CORANT.
1. A nimble dance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing that runs quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'URIER. *ſ.* [*courier*, Fr.] A meſſenger ſent in haſte. *Shakeſpeare. Knolles.*

COURSE. *ſ.* [*courſe*, French.]
1. Race; career. *Cowley.*
2. Paſſage from place to place. *Denham.*
3. Tilt; act of running in the liſts. *Sidney.*
4. Ground on which a race is run.
5. Track or line in which a ſhip ſails.
6. Sail; means by which the courſe is performed. *Raleigh.*
7. Progreſs from one gradation to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Order or ſucceſſion. *Corinthians.*
9. Stated and orderly method. *Shakeſpeare*
10. Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure. *Wiſeman.*
11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries. *Chambers.*
12. Conduct; manner of proceeding. *Knolles.*
13. Method of life; train of actions. *Prior.*
14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will. *Temple.*
15. Catamenia. *Harvey.*
16. Orderly ſtructure. *James.*
17. [In architecture.] A contin of ſtones.
18. Series of conſequences.
19. Number of diſhes ſet on at the table.
20. Regularity; ſettled rul.
21. Empty form.

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun
1. To hunt; to purſue
2. To purſue with dogs that hun
3. To put to ſpeed; to force to ru

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to ro

CO'URSER. *ſ.* [*courſier*, French.]
1. A ſwift horſe; a war-horſe.
1. One who purſues the ſport of hares.

COURT. *ſ.* [*cour*, French.]
1. The place where the prince the palace.
2. The hall or chamber where adminiſtered.
3. Open ſpace before a houſe.
4. A ſmall opening incloſed wi and paved with broad ſtones.
5. Perſons who compoſe the re prince.
6. Perſons who are aſſembled fo miniſtration of juſtice.
7. Any juriſdiction, military, civ cleſiaſtical.
8. The art of pleaſing; the art o tion; civility; flattery.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To woo; to ſolicit a woman. *Ba*
2. To ſolicit; to ſeek.
3. To flatter; to endeavour to pl

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *ſ.* [*court* and *lain.*] One who attends the king brate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY. *ſ.* [*court* and *day.*] which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſ

COURT-DRESSER. *ſ.* A flatter

COURT-FAVOUR. *ſ.* Favours o beſtowed by princes.

COURT-HAND. *ſ.* [*court* and *hand.*] hand or manner of writing uſed in and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY. *ſ.* [*court* and *lady*] lady converſant in court.

CO'URTEOUS. *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] of manners; well-bred.

CO'URTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from Reſpectfully; civilly; complaiſantly.

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from Civility; complaiſance.

CO'URTESAN. } *ſ.* [*cortiſana*, low
CO'URTEZAN. } A woman of the a proſtitute; a ſtrumpet. *Wotton.*

RTESY. *ſ.* [*courtoiſie*, French.] Elegance of manners; civility; complaiſance. *Clarendon.*
An act of civility or reſpect. *Bacon.*
The reverence made by women. *Dryden.*
A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.
COURTESY *of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritrice, that is a woman ſeiſed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet ſhall he keep the land during his life. *Cowel.*
URTESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To perform an act of reverence. *Shakeſpeare.*
To make a reverence in the manner of men. *Prior.*
RTIER. *ſ.* [from *court.*] One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. *Dryden.*
One that courts or ſolicits the favour of another. *Suckling.*
RTLIKE. *a.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite. *Camden.*
URTLINESS. *ſ.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; complaiſance; civility.
RTLY. *a.* [from *court.*] Relating or pertaining to the court; elegant; ſoft; endearing. *Pope.*
RTLY. *ad.* In the manner of courts; elegantly. *Dryden.*
RTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *court.*]
The act of ſoliciting favour. *Swift.*
The ſolicitation of a woman to marriage. *Addiſon.*
Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne.*
SIN. *ſ.* [*couſin*, French.]
Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a ſiſter. *Shakeſpeare.*
A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.
. *ſ.* [in the plural, anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Saxon.] The female of the bull. *Bacon.*
OW. *v. a.* [from *coward.*] To depreſs with fear. *Howel.*
-HERD. *ſ.* [*cow* and hyꝛꝺ, Saxon, a keeper.] One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.
-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*cow* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*
-LEECH. *ſ.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.
OW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profeſs to cure cows. *Mortimer.*
-WEED. *ſ.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A ſpecies of chervil.
-WHEAT. *ſ.* [from *cow* and *wheat.*] A plant.
WARD. *ſ.* [*couard*, French.]
1. A poltron; a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear. *Sidney. South.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *ſ.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Rogers.*
CO'WARDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.
CO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *coward.*]
1. Fearful; timorous; puſillanimous. *Bac.*
2. Mean; befitting a coward. *Shakeſp.*
CO'WARDLY. *ad.* in the manner of a coward; meanly. *Knolles.*
To CO'WER. *v. n.* [*cwrrain*, Welſh.] To ſink by bending the knees; to ſtoop; to ſhrink. *Milton. Dryden.*
CO'WISH. *a.* [from *to cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shakeſpeare.*
CO'WKEEPER. *ſ.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows. *Broome.*
COWL. *ſ.* [cuꝛle, Saxon.]
1. A monk's hood. *Camden.*
2. A veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.
COWL-STAFF. *ſ.* [*cowl* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men. *Suckling.*
CO'WSLIP. *ſ.* [cuꝛlippe, Saxon.] *Cowſlip* is alſo called pagil, and is a ſpecies of primroſe. *Miller. Sidney. Shakeſpeare.*
COWS-LUNGWORT. *ſ.* Mullen. *Miller.*
CO'XCOMB. *ſ.* [from *cock's comb.*]
1. The top of the head. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A fop; a ſuperficial pretender. *Pope.*
COXCO'MICAL. *a.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppiſh; conceited. *Dennis.*
COY. *a.* [*coi*, French.]
1. Modeſt; decent. *Chaucer.*
2. Reſerved; not acceſſible. *Waller.*
To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]
1. To behave with reſerve; to reject familiarity. *Rowe.*
2. Not to condeſcend willingly. *Shakeſp.*
CO'YLY. *ad.* [from *coy.*] With reſerve. *Chapman.*
CO'YNESS. *ſ.* [from *coy.*] Reſerve; unwillingneſs to become familiar. *Walton.*
COZ. *ſ.* a cant or familiar word, contracted from *couſin.* *Shakeſpeare.*
To CO'ZEN. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon. Locke.*
CO'ZENAGE. *ſ.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *Ben Jonſon.*
CO'ZENER. *ſ.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder. *Shakeſpeare.*
CRAB. *ſ.* [cꝛabba, Saxon.]
1. A cruſtaceous fiſh. *Bacon.*
2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.
4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships. *Phillips.*
5. The sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

CRAB. *a.* Sour or degenerate fruit; as, *a* crab *cherry.*

CRA'BBED. *a.* [from *crab.*]
1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour. *Spenser.*
2. Harsh; unpleasing. *Dryden.*
3. Difficult; perplexing. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. *ad.* [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. *s.* [from *crabbed.*]
1. Sourness of taste.
2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.
3. Difficulty.

CRA'BER. *s.* The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRABS-EYES. *s.* Whitish bodies rounded on one side, and depressed on the other, not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish. *Hill.*

CRACK. *s.* *kraeck*, Dutch.]
1. A sudden disruption.
2. The chink; fissure; narrow breach. *Newton.*
3. The sound of any body bursting or falling. *Dryden.*
4. Any sudden and quick sound. *Addison.*
5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flash. *Shakespeare.*
6. Craziness of intellect.
7. A man crazed. *Addison.*
8. A whore.
9. A boast. *Spenser.*
10. A boaster.

To CRACK. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dutch.]
1. To break into chinks. *Mortimer.*
2. To break; to split. *Donne.*
3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness. *Pope.*
4. To break or destroy any thing. *Shakesp.*
5. To craze; to weaken the intellect. *Roscommon.*

To CRACK. *v. n.*
1. To burst; to open into chinks. *Boyle.*
2. To fall to ruin. *Dryden.*
3. To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shakespeare.*
4. To boast; with *of.* *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-BRAINED. *a.* Crazy; wanting right reason. *Arbuthnot.*

CRACK-HEMP. *s.* A wretch fated to the gallows. *Shakespeare.*

CRACK-ROPE. *s.* A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER. *s.* [from *crack.*]
1. A noisy boasting fellow. *Shakespeare.*
2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise. *Boyle.*

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack*] make slight cracks; to decrepitate

CRA'CKNEL. *s.* [from *crack.*] A hard tle cake.

CRA'DDE. *s.* [cnabel, Saxon.]
1. A moveable bed, on which chil sick persons are agitated with a smoo tion.
2. Infancy, or the first part of life.
3. [With surgeons.] A case for a bone.
4. [With shipwrights.] A frame be raised along the outside of a ship.

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* To lay in a cradle

CRA'DLE-CLOTHES. *s.* [from *cradle clothes.*] Bed-clothes belonging to a

CRAFT. *s.* [cnæpt, Saxon.]
1. Manual art; trade.
2. Fraud; cunning.
3. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun] play tricks.

CRA'FTILY. *ad.* [from *crafty.*] artfully.

CRA'FTINESS. *s.* [from *crafty.*] stratagem.

CRA'FTSMAN. *s.* [*craft* and *man.*] artificer; a manufacturer.

CRA'FTSMASTER. *s.* [*craft* and A man skilled in his trade.

CRA'FTY. *a.* [from *craft.*] Cunning ful.

CRAG. *s.*
1. A rough steep rock.
2. The rugged protuberance of rocks.
3. The neck.

CRA'GGED. *a.* [from *crag.*] Full equalities and prominences.

CRA'GGEDNESS. *s.* [from *cragged.*] ness of crags or prominent rocks.

CRA'GGINESS. *s.* [from *craggy.*] state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. *a.* [from *crag.*] Rugged of prominences; rough.

To CRAM. *v. n.* [cnamman, Saxon.]
1. To stuff; to fill with more than conveniently be held.
2. To fill with food beyond
3. To thrust in by force.

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond

CRA'MBO. *s.* A play at which one word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMP. *s.* [*kramp*, Dutch.]
1. A spasm or contraction of the

restriction; a confinement; shackle.
A piece of iron bent at each end, by
h two bodies are held together.
Wilkins.

MP. *a.* Difficult; knotty: a low

AMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To pain with cramps or twitches.
Dryden.
To restrain; to confine; to obstruct.
Granville. Burnet.
To bind with crampirons.

MP-FISH. *ſ.* The torpedo, which be-
bs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

MPIRON. *ſ.* See CRAMP, ſenſe 3.

NAGE. *ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A
rty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares
the veſſels. *Cowel.*

NE. *ſ.* [cpan, Saxon.]
A bird with a long beak. *Iſaiah.*
An inſtrument made with ropes, pullies,
hooks, by which great weights are
d. *Thomſon.*
A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out
caſk.

NES-BILL. *ſ.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]
An herb. *Miller.*
A pair of pincers terminating in a point,
by ſurgeons.

NIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] The ſkull.
Wiſeman.

NK. *ſ.* [a contraction of *crane-neck.*]
A crank is the end of an iron axis turned
re down, and again turned ſquare to the
turning down. *Moxon.*
Any bending or winding paſſage.
Shakeſpeare.
Any conceit formed by twiſting or
nging a word. *Milton.*

NK. *a.*
Healthy; ſprightly. *Spenſer.*
Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank*
en loaded near to be overſet.

A'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank.*] To
in and out. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NKLE. *v. a.* To break in unequal
faces. *Phillips.*

NKLES. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequa-
es.

NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *crank.*]
Health; vigour.
Diſpoſition to overſet.

NNIED. *ſ.* [from *cranny.*] Full of
nks. *Brown.*

NNY. *ſ.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A
nk; a cleft. *Burnet.*

PE. *ſ.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] A thin ſtuff
ſely woven. *Swift.*

PULENCE. *ſ.* [*crapula*, a ſurfeit, Lat.]
nkenneſs; ſickneſs by intemperance.

PULOUS. *a.* [*crapuloſus*, Latin.]
nken; ſick with intemperance.

To CRASH. *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling.
Zephaniah. Smith.

To CRASH. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe.

CRASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud mixed ſound. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

CRA'SIS. *ſ.* [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; conſtitution. *South.*

CRASS. *a.* [*craſſus*, Latin.] Groſs; coarſe; not thin; not ſubtle. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSITUDE. *ſ.* [*craſſitudo*, Lat.] Groſſneſs; coarſeneſs. *Bacon.*

CRASTINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *craſtinus*, Lat.] Delay.

CRATCH. *ſ.* [*creche*, Fr.] The palliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.
Hakewill.

CRAVA'T. *ſ.* A neckcloth. *Hudibras.*

To CRAVE. *v. n.* [cpeꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To aſk with earneſtneſs; to aſk with ſubmiſſion. *Hooker. Knolles.*
2. To aſk inſatiably. *Denham.*
3. To long; to wiſh unreaſonably. *South.*
4. To call for importunately. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRA'VEN. *ſ.*
1. A cock conquered and diſpirited.
Shakeſpeare.
2. A coward; a recreant. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly, *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* To cruſh in the mouth. *Swift.*

CRAW. *ſ.* [*kroe*, Daniſh.] The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds. *Ray.*

CRA'WFISH. *ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks. *Bacon.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]
1. To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm. *Dryden. Grew.*
2. To move weakly, and ſlowly.
Knolles.
3. To move about hated and deſpiſed.

CRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *ſ.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobſter. *Floyer.*

CRA'YON. *ſ.* [*crayon*, French.]
1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with. *Dryden.*
2. A drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]
1. To break; to cruſh; to weaken.
Milton.
2. To powder. *Carew.*
3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect. *Tillotſon.*

CRA'ZEDNES. *ſ.* [from *crazed.*] Decrepitude; brokenneſs. *Hooker.*

CRA'ZINESS. *ſ.* [from *crazy.*] State of being crazy; imbecility; weakneſs.
Howel.

CRA'ZY. *a.* [*ecraſé*, French.]
1. Broken; decrepit. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Broken witted; ſhattered in the intellect. *Hudibras.*
3. Weak; feeble; ſhattered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *ſ.* [an Iriſh word.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack.*] To make a harſh noiſe. *Dryden.*

CREAM. *ſ.* [*cremor*, Latin.] The unctuous or oily part of milk. *King.*

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRE'AM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſkim off the cream.
2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing.

CREAM-FACED. *a.* [*cream* and *faced.*] Pale; coward-looking. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE'AMY. *a.* [from *cream.*] Full of cream.

CRE'ANCE. *ſ.* [French.] A fine ſmall line faſtened to a hawk's leaſh.

CREASE. *ſ.* A mark made by doubling any thing. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]
1. To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt. *Geneſis.*
2. To produce; to cauſe; to be the occaſion of. *King Charles. Roſcommon.*
3. To beget. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To inveſt with any new character. *Shakeſpeare.*

CREA'TION. *ſ.* [from *create.*]
1. The act of creating, or conferring exiſtence. *Taylor.*
2. The act of inveſting with new character.
3. The things created; the univerſe. *Parnel.*
4. Any thing produced or cauſed.

CREA'TIVE. *a.* [from *create.*]
1. Having the power to create.
2. Exerting the act of creation. *South.*

CREA'TOR. *ſ.* [*creator*, Latin.] The Being that beſtows exiſtence. *Taylor.*

CRE'ATURE. *ſ.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]
1. A being created *Stillingfleet.*
2. An animal, not human. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A general term for man. *Spenſer.*
4. A word of contempt for a human Being. *Prior.*
5. A word of petty tenderneſs. *Dryden.*
6. A perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*

CRE'ATURELY. *a.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature *Cheyne.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *ſ.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentneſs. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *a.* [from *creber*, Lat.] quent.

CRE'DENCE *ſ.* [from *credo*, Lat.
1. Belief; credit.
2. That which gives a claim to belief.

CREDE'NDA. *ſ.* [Latin.] Things lieved; articles of faith.

CRE'DENT. *a.* [*credens*, Latin.]
1. Believing; eaſy of belief.
2. Having credit; not to be queſti

CREDE'NTIAL. *ſ.* [from *credens*, That which gives a title to cred

CREDIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *credible.*] to credit; poſſibility of obtaining

CRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] of credit; having a juſt claim to belief

CRE'DIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *credible.*] bility; worthineſs of belief: juſt belief.

CRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *credible.*] ner that claims belief.

CRE'DIT. *ſ.* [*credit*, French.]
1. Belief.
2. Honour; reputation.
3. Eſteem; good opinion.
4. Faith; teſtimony.
5. Truſt repoſed.
6. Promiſe given.
7. Influence; power not compulſive.

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Latin.]
1. To believe.
2. To procure credit or honour to thing.
3. To truſt; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *a.* [from *credit.*]
1. Reputable; above contempt.
2. Honourable; eſtimable.

CRE'DITABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *credit* Reputation; eſtimation.

CRE'DITABLY. *ad.* [from *creditable* putably; without diſgrace.

CRE'DITOR. *ſ.* [*creditor*, Latin.] whom a debt is owed; he that gives correlative to *debtor.*

CREDU'LITY. *ſ.* [*credulité*, Fr.] of belief.

CRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*credulus*, Latin.] to believe; unſuſpecting; eaſily

CRE'DULOUSNESS *ſ.* [from *credulous* Aptneſs to believe; credulity.

CREED. *ſ.* [from *credo*, Latin.]
1. A form of words in which the of faith are comprehended.
2. Any ſolemn profeſſion of opinion.

EK. *v. a.* To make a harſh noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

K. *ſ.* [cnecca, Saxon; *kreke*, Dutch.]
prominence or jut in a winding coaſt. *Davies.*
ſmall port; a bay; a cove. *Davies.*
turn or alley. *Shakeſpeare.*

KY. *a.* Full of creeks; unequal; *Spenſer.*
ing.

EEP. *v. n.* preterite *crept*. [cnypan, n.]
To move with the belly to the ground out legs. *Milton.*
To grow along the ground, or on other orts. *Dryden.*
To move forward without bounds or ; as inſects.
To move ſlowly and feebly. *Shakeſpeare.*
To move ſecretly and clandeſtinely.
To move timorouſly without ſoaring, enturing. *Addiſon.*
To come unexpected. *Sidney. Temple.*
To behave with ſervility; to fawn; to *Shakeſpeare.*

PER. *ſ.* [from *creep*.]
A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſtronger body. *Bacon.*
An iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in hens.
A kind of patten or clog worn by wo-

'PHOLE. *ſ.* [*creep* and *hole*.]
A hole into which any animal may to eſcape danger.
A ſubterfuge; an excuſe.

'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *creeping*.] Slowafter the manner of a reptile. *Sidney.*

A'TION. *ſ.* [*cremation*. Latin.] A ning.

MOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A milky ſubſtance; ft liquor reſembling cream. *Ray.*

NATED. *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notchindented. *Woodward.*

PAINE. *ſ.* [With farriers.] An ulcer ed in the midſt of the forepart of the *Farrier's Dict.*

E'PITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To e a ſmall crackling noiſe.

ITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *crepitate*.] A ll crackling noiſe.

T. *particip.* [from *creep*.] *Pope.*

U'SCULE. *ſ.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] light.

U'SCULOUS. *a.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] mmering; in a ſtate between light and kneſs. *Brown.*

SCENT. *a.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Inſing; growing. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*

SCENT. *ſ.* [*creſcens*, Latin.] The moon her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of moon increaſing. *Dryden.*

CRE'SCIVE. *a.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRESS. *ſ.* An herb. *Pope.*

CRE'SSET. *ſ.* [*croiſſet*, French.] A great light ſet upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower. *Milton.*

CREST. *ſ.* [*criſta*, Latin.]
1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. *Milton.*
2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.
3. Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Pride; ſpirit; fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRE'STED. *a.* [from *creſt*, *criſtatus*, Latin.]
1. Adorned with a plume or creſt. *Milton.*
2. Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*

CREST-FALLEN. *a.* Dejected; ſunk; heartleſs; ſpiritleſs. *Howel.*

CRE'STLESS. *a.* [from *creſt*.] Not dignified with coat-armour. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRETA'CEOUS. *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.] Abounding with chalk; chalky. *Phillips.*

CRE'TATED. *a.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE'VICE. *ſ.* [from *crever*, Fr.] A crack; a cleft. *Addiſon.*

CREW, *ſ.* [probably from cnuo, Saxon.]
1. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe. *Spenſer.*
2. The company of a ſhip.
3. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

CREW. the *preterite* of *crow*.

CRE'WEL. *ſ.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twiſted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB. *ſ.* [cnybbe, Saxon.]
1. The rack or manger of a ſtable. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtall or cabin of an ox.
3. A ſmall habitation; a cottage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'BBAGE. *ſ.* A game at cards.

CRI'BBLE. *ſ.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn-ſieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of ſifting.

CRICK. *ſ.*
1. [from *cricco*, Italian.] The noiſe of a door.
2. [from cnycc, Saxon, a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET. *ſ.*
1. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places. *Milton.*
2. A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks. *Pope.*
3. A low ſeat or ſtool.

CRI'ER. *ſ.* [from *cry*.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME.

CRIME. *ſ.* [*crimen*, Latin; *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to law and right; an offence; a great fault. *Pope.*

CRI'MEFUL. *a.* [from *crime* and *full.*] Wicked; criminal. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'MELESS. *a.* [from *crime.*] Innocent; free from crime. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'MINAL. *a.* [from *crime.*]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; as, a *criminal* action. *Spenſer.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent; as, a *criminal* perſon. *Rogers.*

3. Not civil; as, a *criminal* proſecution.

CRI'MINAL. *ſ.* [from *crime.*]

1. A man accuſed. *Dryden.*

2. A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*

CRI'MINALLY. *ad.* [from *criminal.*] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*

CRI'MINALNESS. *ſ.* [from *criminal.*] Guiltineſs; want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accuſing; accuſation; arraignment; charge.

CRI'MINATORY. *a.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing.

CRI'MINOUS. *a.* [*criminoſus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormouſly guilty. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSLY *ad.* [from *criminous.*] Enormouſly; very wickedly. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *criminous.*] Wickedneſs; guilt; crime. *King Charles.*

CRI'MOSIN. *a.* [*crimoſino*, Italian.] A ſpecies of red colour tinged with blue. *Spenſer.*

CRIMP. *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble.*]

1. Friable; brittle; eaſily crumbled. *Phillips.*

2. Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRI'MPLE. *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate. *Wiſeman.*

CRI'MSON. *ſ.* [*cremoſino*, Italian.]

1. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.*

2. Red in general. *Shakeſpeare. Prior.*

To CRI'MSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'NCUM. *ſ.* [a cant word.] A cramp; whimſy. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility. *Phillips.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* To draw together; to contract. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CRINGE. *v. n.* To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter. *Arbuthnot.*

CRINI'GEROUS. *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

To CRI'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dut.] To go in and out; to run in flexures. *King.*

To CRI'NKLE. *v. a.* To mould into equalities.

CRI'NKLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A winding; a ſinuoſity.

CRI'NOSE. *a.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy.

CRINO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *crinoſe.*] Hairineſs.

CRI'PPLE. *ſ.* [cnypel, Saxon. It is written by *Donne creeple*, as from *creep.*] A lame man. *Dryden.*

To CRI'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame.

CRI'PPLENESS. *ſ.* [from *cripple.*] Lameneſs.

CRI'SIS. *ſ.* [κρίσις.]

1. The deciſive moment; the point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes for better.

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP. *a.* [*criſpus*, Latin.]

1. Curled.

2. Indented; winding.

3. Brittle; friable.

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*criſpo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots.

2. To twiſt.

3. To indent; to run in and out.

CRISPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *criſp.*]

1. The act of curling.

2. The ſtate of being curled.

CRI'SPING-PIN. *ſ.* [from *criſp.*] A curling-iron.

CRI'SPNESS. *ſ.* [from *criſp.*] Curledneſs.

CRI'SPY. *a.* [from *criſp.*] Curled.

CRITE'RION. *ſ.* [κριτήριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs.

CRI'TICK. *ſ.* [κριτικος.]

1. A man ſkilled in the art of judging literature.

2. A cenſurer: a man apt to find fault.

CRI'TICK. *a.* Critical; relating to criticiſm.

CRI'TICK. *ſ.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks.

2. Science of criticiſm.

To CRI'TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticiſe.

CRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *critick.*]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate.

2. Relating to criticiſm.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

4. Comprifing the time at which a great event is determined.

CRI'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *critical.*] In critical manner; exactly; curiouſly.

TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *critical.*] Exneſs; accuracy.

I'TICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick.*]
To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.*
To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*

RI'TICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick.*] To ſure; to paſs judgment upon. *Addiſon.*

TICISM. *ſ.* [from *critick.*]
Criticiſm is a ſtandard of judging well. *Dryden.*
Remark; animadverſion; critical obations. *Addiſon.*

ROAK. *v. n.* [cpacezzan, Saxon.]
To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog.
To caw or cry as a raven or crow. *Shakeſpeare.*

AK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] To cry or e of a frog or raven. *Lee.*

CEOUS. *a.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Conſiſt of ſaffron; like ſaffron.

CITA'TION. *ſ.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The aking of frogs or ravens.

CK. *ſ.* [*kruick*, Dutch.] A cup; any el made of earth.

'CKERY. *ſ.* Earthen ware.

CODILE. *ſ.* [from κρόκος, ſaffron, δράκων, fearful.]
An amphibious voracious animal, in e reſembling a lizard, and found in t and the Indies. It is covered with hard ſcales, which cannot be pierced, ept under the belly. It runs with great tneſs; but does not eaſily turn itſelf.
Crocodile is alſo a little animal, otherwiſe called ſtinx, very much like the liard, or ſmall crocodile. It always remains e, and is found in Egypt near the Red *Trevoux.*

CODILINE. *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Latin.] e a crocodile. *Dict.*

CUS. *ſ.* An early flower.

FT. *ſ.* [cpoꝛꝛ, Saxon.] A little cloſe ing to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or ure. *Milton.*

SA'DE. } *ſ.* [*croiſade*, from *croix*, a
SA'DO. } *croſs*, Fr. The adventurers he holy war always bearing *a croſs*, as enſign of their cauſe.] A holy war. *Bacon.*

ISES. *ſ.*
Pilgrims who carry a croſs.
Soldiers who fight againſt infidels.

NE. *ſ.* [cpone, Saxon.]
An old ewe.
In contempt, an old woman. *Dryden.*

NET. *ſ.* The hair which grows over top of an horſe's hoof.

NY. *ſ.* [a cant word.] An old acintance. *Swift.*

OK. *ſ.* [*croc*, French.]
Any crooked or bent inſtrument.
A ſheephook. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander. *Sidney.*

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]
1. To bend; to turn into a hook. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To pervert from rectitude. *Bacon.*

CROO'KBACK. *ſ.* [*crook* and *back.*] A man that has gibbous ſhoulders. *Shakeſpeare.*

CROO'KBACKED. *a.* Having bent ſhoulders. *Dryden.*

CROO'KED. *a.* [*crocher*, French.]
1. Bent; not ſtraight; curved. *Newton.*
2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous. *Locke.*
3. Perverſe; untoward; without rectitude of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

CROO'KEDLY. *ad.* [from *crooked.*]
1. Not in a ſtraight line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*

CROO'KEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *crooked.*]
1. Deviation from ſtraightneſs; curvity.
2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*

CROP. *ſ.* [cnop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird. *Ray.*

CROP. *ſ.* [cnoppa, Saxon.]
1. The higheſt part or end of any thing.
2. The harveſt; the corn gathered off a field. *Roſcommon.*
3. Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Creech.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'PFUL. *a.* [*crop* and *full.*] Satiated; having a full belly. *Milton.*

CRO'PSICK. *a.* [*crop* and *ſick.*] Sick with exceſs and debauchery. *Tate.*

CRO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*

CRO'SIER. *ſ.* [*croiſer*, Fr.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop. *Bacon.*

CRO'SLET. *ſ.* [*croiſſelet*, French.] A ſmall croſs.

CROSS. *ſ.* [*croix*, French.]
1. One ſtraight body laid at right angles over another. *Taylor.*
2. The enſign of the Chriſtian religion. *Rowe.*
3. A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion; ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A line drawn through another.
5. Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; oppoſition; miſadventure; trial of patience. *Ben Jonſon, Taylor.*
6. Money ſo called, becauſe marked with a croſs. *Howel.*
7. *Croſs and Pile*, a play with money.

CROSS. *a.* [from the ſubſtantive.]
1. Tranſverſe; falling athwart ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
2. Oblique.

2. Oblique. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Adverſe; oppoſite. *Atterbury.*
4. Perverſe; untractable. *South.*
5. Peeviſh; fretful; ill-humoured. *Tillotſon.*
6. Contrary; contradictory. *South.*
7. Contrary to wiſh; unfortunate. *South.*
8. Interchanged; a croſs marriage. *Bacon.*

CROSS. *prep.*
1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect any thing. *Knolles.*
2. Over; from ſide to ſide. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another. *Hudibras.*
2. To ſign with the croſs.
3. To mark out; to cancel; as, to *croſs* an article.
4. To paſs over; he *croſſed* the river. *Temple.*
5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Spenſer.*
6. To thwart; to interpoſe obſtruction. *Daniel. Clarendon.*
7. To counteract; appetite *croſſes* reaſon. *Locke.*
8. To contravene; to hinder by authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To contradict. *Bacon.*
10. To debar; to preclude. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CROSS. *v. n.*
1. To lay athwart another thing.
2. To be inconſiſtent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR SHOT. *ſ.* A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*croſs* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party. *Decay of Piety.*

CROSS-STAFF. *ſ.* [from *croſs* and *ſtaff.*] An inſtrument commonly called the foreſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars. *Harris.*

A CRO'SSBITE. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRO'SSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception, *Collier.*

CRO'SSBOW. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *bow.*] A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'SSBOWER. *ſ.* A ſhooter with a croſs-bow. *Raleigh.*

CROSS-GRAINED. *a.* [*croſs* and *grain.*]
1. Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular. *Moxon.*
2. Perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious. *Prior.*

CRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *croſs.*]
1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe.
2. Adverſely; in oppoſition to. *Tillotſon.*
3. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS. *ſ.* [from *croſs.*]
1. Tranverſeneſs; interſection.
2. Petverſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

CRO'SSROW. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *row.*] A bet; ſo named becauſe a croſs is the beginning, to ſhew that the learning is piety.

CRO'SSWIND. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *wind.*] blowing from the right to the left.

CRO'SSWAY. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *way.*] A obſcure path interſecting the chief

CRO'SSWORT. *ſ.* [from *croſs* and A plant.

CROTCH. *ſ.* [*croc*, French.] A

CRO'TCHET. *ſ.* [*crochet*, French.]
1. [In muſick.] One of the characters of time, equal to half a
2. A piece of wood fitted into a ſupport a building.
3. [In printing.] Hooks in which are included [thus].
4. A perverſe conceit; odd fancy.

To CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crocbu*, crooked.]
1. To ſtoop low; to lie cloſe ground.
2. To fawn; to bend ſervilely.

CROUP. *ſ.* [*crouppe*, French.]
1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPA'DES. *ſ.* [from *croup.*] leaps than thoſe of corvets. *Farrier's*

CROW. *ſ.* [cnape, Saxon.]
1. A large black bird that feeds upon carcaſes of beaſts.
2. *To pluck a* CROW, to be about that which is of no value.
3. A bar uſed as a lever.
4. The voice of a cock, or the noiſe he makes in his gaiety.

CRO'WFOOT. *ſ.* [from *crow* and A flower.

CRO'WFOOT. *ſ.* A caltrop. *Military*

To CROW, preterite. *I crew*, or *have crowed.* [cnapan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a cock
2. To boaſt; to bully; to vapour.

CROWD. *ſ.* [cnuð, Saxon.]
1. A multitude confuſedly gether.
2. A promiſcuous medley. *Eſſay on*
3. The vulgar; the populace.
4. [from *crwth*, Welſh.] A fiddle.

To CROWD, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill with confuſed multitude. *crowded* the houſe with his friends.
2. To preſs cloſe together; to ny thoughts into a page.

To incumber by multitudes; *the gates* re crowded. *Granville.*

To CROWD *Sail.* [A ſea phraſe.] To ad wide the ſails upon the yards.

OWD. *v. n.*
To ſwarm; to be numerous and con- d. *Dryden.*
To thruſt among a multitude. *Cowley.*

WDER. *ſ.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler. *Sidney.*

WKEEPER. *ſ.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A ecrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

WN. *ſ.* [*couronne*, French.]
The ornament of the head which de- s imperial and regal dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
A garland. *Eccluſ.*
Reward; honorary diſtinction. 1 *Cor.*
Regal power; royalty. *Locke.*
The top of the head. *Pope.*
The top of any thing; as, of a moun- . *Shakeſpeare.*
Part of the hat that covers the head.
A piece of money. *Suckling.*
Honour; ornament; decoration.
Completion; accompliſhment.

WN-IMPERIAL. *ſ.* [*corona imperialis*, in.] A flower.

OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To inveſt with the crown or regal or- ent. *Dryden.*
To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden.*
To dignify; to adorn; to make illuſ- ous. *Pſalms.*
To reward; to recompence. *Roſcommon.*
To complete; to perfect. *South.*
To terminate; to finiſh. *Dryden.*

WNGLASS. *ſ.* The fineſt ſort of win- -glaſs.

WNPOST. *ſ.* A poſt, which, in ſome dings, ſtands upright in the middle, ween two principal rafters.

WNSCAB. *ſ.* A ſtinking filthy ſcab, d a horſe's hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

WNWHEEL. *ſ.* The upper wheel of atch.

WNWORKS. *ſ.* [In fortification.] works advanced toward the field to ſome hill or riſing ground. *Harris.*

WNET. *ſ.* [from *crown.*]
The ſame with *coronet.*
Chief-end; laſt purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

YLSTONE. *ſ.* Cryſtalized cauk. *Woodward.*

CIAL. *a.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Tranſ- ; interſecting one another. *Sharp.*

RU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] torture; to torment; to excru- .

CIBLE. *ſ.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin.] hymiſt's melting pot made of earth.

CRUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs.

CYU'CIFIER. *ſ.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion. *Ham.*

CRU'CIFIX. *ſ.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion. *Addiſon.*

CRUCIFI'XION. *ſ.* [from *crucifixus*, Lat.] The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs. *Addiſ.*

CRU'CIFORM. *a.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a croſs.

To CRU'CIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright. *Milton.*

CRUCI'GEROUS. *a.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the croſs.

CRUD. *ſ.* [commonly written *curd.*] A concretion; coagulation.

CRUDE. *a.* [*crudus*, Latin.]
1 Raw; not ſubdued by fire.
2. Not changed by any proceſs or preparation. *Boyle.*
3. Harſh; unripe. *Bacon.*
4. Unconnected; not well digeſted. *Bacon.*
5. Not brought to perfection; immature. *Milton.*
6. Having indigeſted notions. *Milton.*
7. Indigeſted; not fully concocted in the intellect. *Ben Jonſon.*

CRU'DELY. *ad.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation. *Dryden.*

CRU'DENESS. *ſ.* [from *crude.*] Unripeneſs; indigeſtion.

CRU'DITY. *ſ.* [from *crude.*] Indigeſtion; inconcoction; unripeneſs; want of maturity. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* To coagulate; to congeal. *Dryden.*

CRU'DY. *a.* [from *crud.*]
1. Concreted; coagulated. *Spenſer.*
2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRU'EL. *a.* [*cruel*, French.]
1 Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; barbarous. *Dryden.*
2. [Of things.] Hurtful; miſchievous; deſtructive. *Pſalms.*

CRU'ELLY. *ad.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarouſly. *South.*

CRU'ELNESS. *ſ.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty. *Spenſer.*

CRU'ELTY. *ſ.* [*cruauté*, French.] Inhumanity; ſavageneſs; barbarity. *Shakeſp.*

CRU'ENTATE. *a.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood. *Glanville.*

CRU'ET. *ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil. *Swift.*

CRUISE. *ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A ſmall cup. 1 *Kings.*

CRUISE. *ſ.* [*croiſe*, Fr.] A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rove over the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

CRUI'SER. *ſ.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves the ſea in ſearch of plunder *Wiſeman.*

CRUM. } CRUMB. } *ſ.* [cpuma, Saxon.]
1. The ſoft part of bread, not the cruſt. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into ſmall pieces; to comminute. *Herbert.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall pieces. *Pope.*

CRU'MENAL. *ſ.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purſe. *Spenſer.*

CRU'MMY. *a.* [from *crum.*] Soft; not cruſty.

CRUMP. *a.* [cpumb, Saxon.] Crooked in the back. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRU'MPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple.*] To draw into wrinkles. *Addiſon.*

CRU'MPLING. *ſ.* A ſmall degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. } *To* CRU'NKLE. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane. *Dict.*

CRU'PPER. *ſ.* [from *croupe*, Fr.] That part of the horſeman's furniture, that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail. *Sidney.*

CRU'RAL. *a.* [from *crus cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

CRU'SADE. } CRU'SADO. } *ſ.* See CROISADE.
1. An expedition againſt the infidels.
2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET. *ſ.* A goldſmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]
1. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſqueeze. *Milton.*
2. To preſs with violence. *Waller.*
3. To overwhelm; to beat down. *Dryden.*
4. To ſubdue; to depreſs; to diſpirit. *Milton.*

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condenſed. *Thomſon.*

CRUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A colliſion.

CRUST. *ſ.* [*cruſta*, Latin.]
1. Any ſhell or external coat. *Addiſon.*
2. An incruſtation; collection of matter into a hard body. *Addiſon.*
3. The caſe of a pye made of meal, and baked. *Addiſon.*
4. The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden.*
5. A waſte piece of bread. *Dryden.*

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To envelop; to cover with a hard caſe.
2. To foul with concretions. *Swift.*

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a cruſt. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cruſta*, Lat.] Shelly; with joints; not teſtaceous. *Wood.*

CRUST'ACEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ceous.*] The quality of having ſhells.

CRU'STILY. *ad.* [from *cruſty.*] Peeviſhly; ſnappiſhly.

CRU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *cruſty.*]
1. The quality of a cruſt.
2. Peeviſhneſs; moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY. *a.* [from *cruſt.*]
1. Covered with a cruſt.
2. Moroſe; ſnappiſh.

CRUTCH. *ſ.* [*croccia*, Italian.] A ſtaff uſed by cripples.

To CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To ſupport on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY. *v n.* [*crier*, French.]
1. To ſpeak with vehemence and loud
2. To call importunately.
3. To talk eagerly or inceſſantly.
4. To proclaim; to make public
5. To exclaim.
6. To utter lamentation.
7. To ſquall, as an infant.
8. To weep; to ſhed tears.
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as animal.
10. To yelp, as a hound on a ſcent.

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found.

To CRY *down. v. a.*
1. To blame; to depreciate; to
2. To prohibit.
3. To overbear.

To CRY *out. v. n.*
1. To exclaim; to ſcream; to
2. To complain loudly.
3. To blame; to cenſure.
4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour.

To CRY *up. v. a.*
1. To applaud; to exalt; to
2. To raiſe the price by proclamation.

CRY. *ſ.* [*cri*, French.]
1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream.
2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry.
4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder.
5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares, *the* cries *of London.*
7. Acclamation; popular favour.
8. Voice; utterance; manner of expreſſion.
9. Importunate call.
10. Yelping of dogs.
11.

Yell; inarticulate noiſe. *Zeph.* i. 10.
A pack of dogs. *Milton. Ainſworth.*
AL. *ſ.* The heron.
ER. *ſ.* The falcon gentle.
Ainſworth.
PTICAL } *a.* [κρύπτω] Hidden;
PTICK. } ſecret; occult. *Glanville.*
PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *cryptical.*] ultly; ſecretly. *Boyle.*
PTO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [κρύπτω and γράφω] The act of writing ſecret characters, ecret characters; cyphers.
PTO'LOGY. *ſ.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] igmatical language.
STAL. *ſ.* [κρύσταλλος]
Cryſtals are hard, pellucid, and natural-colourleſs bodies, of regular angular res. *Hill.*
Iſland cryſtal is a genuine ſpar, of an emely pure, clear, and fine texture, om either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, ained with any other colour. It is al-s an oblique parallelopiped of ſix es. *Hill.*
Cryſtal is alſo uſed for a factitious body in the glaſs houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* s, which is carried to a degree of per-ion beyond the common glaſs. *Chambers.*
Chryſtals [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or er matters, ſhot or congealed in manner *ryſtal.* *Bacon.*
'STAL. *a.*
Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Shakeſpeare.*
Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pel-id. *Dryden.*
'STALLINE. *a.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Boyle.*
Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent.
S'TALLINE *Humour. ſ.* The ſecond mour of the eye, that lies next to the eous behind the uvea. *Ray.*
STALLIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cryſtal-e.*] Congelation into cryſtals; the maſs med by congelation or concretion. *Woodward.*
RY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal.*] cauſe to congeal or concrete in ſtals.
RY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagu-, congeal, concrete, or ſhoot into ſtals.
ſ. [of uncertain etymology.]
The young of a beaſt; generally of a r or fox. *Shakeſpeare.*
The young of a whale. *Waller.*
In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakeſpeare.*
UB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring th. *Dryden.*

CUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*
CU'BATORY. *a.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent.
CU'BATURE. *ſ.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body. *Harris.*
CUBE. *ſ.* [from κύβος, a die.] A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*
CUBE *Root.* } *ſ.* The origin of a cubick
CU'BICK *Root.* } number.
CU'BEB. *ſ.* A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer, of a greyiſh brown colour, and compoſed of a corrugated bark, covering a thin friable ſhell or capſule, containing a ſingle ſeed, roundiſh, blackiſh on the ſurface, and white within. *Hill. Floyer.*
CU'BICAL. } *a.* [from *cube.*]
CU'BICK. }
1. Having the form or properties of a cube.
2. It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number ſixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the *cubick* number ſixty-four. *Hale.*
CU'BICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *cubical.*] The ſtate or quality of being cubical.
CUBI'CULARY. *a.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the poſture of lying. *Brown.*
CU'BIFORM. *a.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the ſhape of a cube.
CU'BIT. *ſ.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inward, to the extremity of the middle finger; a foot and half. *Holder.*
CU'BITAL. *a.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*
CU'CKINGSTOOL. *ſ.* An engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds and unquiet women. *Cowel. Hudibras.*
CU'CKOLD. *ſ.* [*cocu*, French.] One that is married to an adultereſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*
1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity. *Dryden.*
CU'CKOLDY. *a.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean. *Shakeſpeare.*
CU'CKOLDMAKER. *ſ.* [*cuckold* and *make.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives. *Dryden.*
CU'CKOLDOM. *ſ.* [from *cuckold.*]
1. The act of adultery. *Dryden.*
2. The ſtated of a cuckold. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'CKOO. *ſ.* [*cwccerw*, Welch.]
1. A bird which appears in the ſpring; and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. *Sidney. Thomſon.*
2. A name of contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUCKOO-BUD. } *ſ.* The name of a
CUCKOO-FLOWER. } flower. *Shakeſp.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *ſ.* *Woodſcare*, that ſpumous dew or exudation, found upon plants, about the end of May. *Brown.*

CU'CULLATE. } *a.* [*cucullatus*, hooded,
CU'CULLATED. } Latin.]
1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood. *Brown.*

CU'CUMBER. *ſ.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.]
Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, called a *body*. *Bayle.*

CUD. *ſ.* [cuꝺ, Saxon.] The food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach, in order to rumination. *Sidney.*

CU'DDEN. } *ſ.* A clown; ſtupid low
CU'DDY. } dolt. *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* To lye cloſe; to ſquat. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtick to ſtrike with. *Locke.*
2. *To croſs the* CUDGELS, is to yield. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a ſtick. *South.*

CUDGEL-PROOF. *a.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

CU'DWEED. *ſ.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant. *Miller.*

CUE. *ſ.* [*queue*, a tail, Fr.]
1. The tail or end of any thing.
2. The laſt word of a ſpeech. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction. *Swift.*
4. The part that any man is to play in his turn. *Rymer.*
5. Humour; temper of mind.

CUE'RPO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. *ſ.* [*zaffa*, a battle, Italian.] A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle. *Dryden.*

To CUFF. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſtrike with talons.

CUFF. *ſ.* [*coiffe*, French.] Part of ſleeves.

CU'IRASS. *ſ.* [*cuiraſſe*, Fr.] A

CUIRA'SSIER. *ſ.* [from *cuiraſs*.] A at arms; a ſoldier in armour.

CUISH. *ſ.* [*cuiſſe*, French.] The that covers the thighs.

CU'LDEES. *ſ.* [*culdei*, Latin.] Scotland.

CU'LERAGE. *ſ.* Arſe-ſmart.

CU'LINARY. *a.* [*culina*, Latin.] to the kitchen.

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] from others.

CU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *cull*.] One who or chooſes.

CU'LLION. *ſ.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital.] ſcoundrel.

CU'LLIONLY. *a.* [from *cullion*.] the qualities of a cullion; mean;

CU'LLY. *ſ.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] deceived or impoſed upon.

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] befool; to cheat; to impoſe upon.

CULMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*culmus* and *fero*, *Culmiferous* plants are ſuch as have jointed ſtalk, and their ſeeds are in chaffy huſks.

To CU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*culmen*, To be vertical; to be in the meri-

CULMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from The tranſit of a planet through the dian.

CULPABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *culpable*.] ableneſs.

CU'LPABLE. *a* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]
1. Criminal.
2. Blameable; blameworthy.

CU'LPABLENESS. *ſ.* [from Blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *culpable*.] ably; criminally.

CU'LPRIT. *ſ.* A man arraigned judge.

CU'LTER. *ſ.* [*cultur*, Latin.] the plow perpendicular to the ſhare.

To CU'LTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]
1. To forward or improve the the earth, by manual induſtry.
2. To improve; to meliorate.

CULTIVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *cultivate*.]
1. The art or practice of improving and forwarding or meliorating bles.
2. Improvement in general; melio-

CULTIVA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *cultivate*.] who improves, promotes, or melio-

URE. *ſ.* [*cultura*, Latin.]
he act of cultivation. *Woodward.*
nprovement; melioration. *Tatler.*
LTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
vate; to till. *Thomſon.*
ER. *ſ.* [colꝼne, Saxon.] A pigeon.
Spenſer.
ERIN. *ſ.* [*coulevrine*, French.] A
s of ordnance. *Waller.*
ERKEY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of flower.
MBER. *v. a.* [*komberen*, to diſturb,
h.]
o embarraſs; to entangle; to ob-
t.
o crowd or load with ſomething uſe-
o involve in difficulties and dangers;
ſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
o buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity
res. *Luke.*
o be troubleſome in any place. *Grew.*
BER. *ſ.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation;
arraſſment. *Raleigh.*
BERSOME. *a.* [from *cumber*.]
Troubleſome; vexatious. *Sidney.*
burthenſome; embarraſſing. *Arbuthnot.*
Unwieldy; unmanageable. *Newton.*
BERSOMELY. *ad.* [from *cumberſome*.]
troubleſome manner.
BERSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *cumber-*
.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obſtruc-
.
BRANCE. *ſ.* [from *cumber*.] Bur-
; hindrance; impediment. *Milton.*
BROUS. *a.* [from *cumber*.]
Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing.
Oppreſſive; burthenſome. *Swift.*
Jumbled; obſtructing each other.
Milton.
FREY. *ſ.* A medicinal plant.
IN. *ſ.* [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.
'MULATE. *v. a* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To
together. *Woodward.*
ULA'TION. *ſ.* The act of heaping to-
her.
CTA'TION. *ſ.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] De-
; procraſtination; dilatorineſs.
Hayward.
CTATOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One given to
y; a lingerer. *Hammond.*
UND. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] To give
ice to fibers. *Carew.*
EAL. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to
edge; having the form of a wedge.
EATED. *a.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in
m of a wedge.
EIFORM. *a.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*,
.] Having the form of a wedge.
NER. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh leſs than an
ter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks. *Ainſ.*

CUNNING. *a.* [from connan, Saxon.]
1. Skilful; knowing; learned. *Prior.*
2. Performed with ſkill; artful. *Spenſer.*
3. Artful; deceitful; trickiſh; ſubtle; crafty; ſubdolous. *South.*
4. Acted with ſubtilty. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING. *ſ.* [cunninge, Saxon.]
1. Artifice; deceit; ſlyneſs; ſlight; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon.*
2. Art; ſkill; knowledge. *Pſalms.*

CU'NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; ſlyly; craftily. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN. *ſ.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods.
Hudibras.

CU'NNINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulneſs; ſlyneſs.

CUP. *ſ.* [cup, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall veſſel to drink in. *Geneſis.*
2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Waller.*
3. Social entertainment; merry bout; commonly in the plural.
Knolles. Ben Jonſon.
4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the huſk of an acorn. *Woodward.*
5. Cup *and Can.* Familiar companions.
Swift.

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupply with cups. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To fix glaſs bells or cucurbite upon the ſkin, to draw the blood by ſcarification. See Cupping-Glass. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER. *ſ.*
1. An officer of the king's houſehold.
Wotton.
2. An attendant to give wine to a feaſt.

CU'PBOARD. *ſ.* [*cup* and bopd, Saxon.] A caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure; to hoard up. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*cupiditas*, Latin] Concupiſcence; unlawful longing.

CU'POLA. ſ. [Italian.] A dome; the hemiſpherical ſummit of a building. *Addiſon.*

CU'PPEL. See Coppel.

CU'PPER. *ſ.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glaſſes; a ſcarifier.

CU'PPING-GLASS. *ſ.* [from *cup* and *glaſs*.] A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarifying the air. *Wiſeman.*

CU'PREOUS. *a.* [*cupreus*, Lat.] Coppery; conſiſting of copper. *Boyle.*

CUR. *ſ.* [*korre*, Dutch.]
1. A worthleſs degenerate dog.
Shakeſpeare.
2. A term of reproach for a man.
Shakeſpeare.

CU'RABLE.

CU'RABLE. *a.* [from *cure.*] That admits a remedy. *Dryden.*

CU'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *curable.*] Poſſibility to be healed.

CURACY. *ſ.* [from *curate.*] Employment of a curate; which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *ſ.* [*curator*, Latin.]
1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.
2. A pariſh prieſt. *Dryden. Collier.*

CU'RATESHIP. *ſ.* [from *curate.*] The ſame with curacy.

CU'RATIVE. *a.* [from *cure.*] Relating to the cure of diſeaſes; not preſervative. *Brown.*

CURA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One that has the ſuperintendence of any thing. *Swift.*

CURB. *ſ.* [*courber*, French.]
1. A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horſe.
2. Reſtraint; inhibition; oppoſition. *Atterbury.*

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To guide a horſe with a curb. *Milton.*
2. To reſtrain; to inhibit; to check. *Spenſer.*

CURD. *ſ.* The coagulation of milk. *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cauſe to coagulate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd.*] To coagulate; to concrete. *Bacon.*

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cauſe to coagulate.

CU'RDY. *a.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled. *Arbuthnot.*

CURE. *ſ.* [*cura*, Latin.]
1. Remedy; reſtorative. *Granville.*
2. Act of healing. *Luke.*
3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]
1. To heal; to reſtore to health; to remedy. *Waller.*
2. To prepare in any manner ſo as to be preſerved from corruption. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS. *a.* [*cure* and *leſs.*] Without cure; without remedy. *Shakeſpeare.*

CU'RER. *ſ.* [from *cure.*] A healer; a phyſician. *Shakeſpeare. Harvey.*

CU'RFEW. *ſ.* [*couvre feu*, French.]
1. An evening peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man ſhould rake up his fire, and put out his light. *Milton.*
2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY. *ſ.* [*curialis*, Latin.] The privileges or retinue of a court. *Bacon.*

CURIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *curious.*]
1. Inquiſitiveneſs; inclination to
2. Nicety; delicacy.
3. Accuracy; exactneſs.
4. An act of curioſity; nice experi
5. An object of curioſity; rarity.

CU'RIOUS. *a.* [*curioſus*, Latin.]
1. Inquiſitive; deſirous of inform
2. Attentive to; diligent about.
3. Accurate; careful not to miſtake.
4. Difficult to pleaſe; ſolicitous fection.
5. Exact; nice; ſubtle.
6. Artful; not neglectful; not for nicely diligent.
7. Elegant; neat; laboured; fi
8 Rigid; ſevere; rigorous.

CU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *curious.*]
1. Inquiſitively; ſtudiouſly.
2. Elegantly; neatly.
3. Artfully; exactly.
4. Captiouſly.

CURL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ringlet of hair.
2. Undulation; wave; ſinuoſity;

To CURL. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch.]
1. To turn the hair in ringlets.
2. To writhe; to twiſt.
3. To dreſs with curls.
4. To raiſe in waves, undulations, oſities.

To CURL. *v. n.*
1. To ſhrink into ringlets.
2. To riſe in undulations.
3. To twiſt itſelf.

CU'RLEW. *ſ.* [*courlieu*, French.]
1. A kind of water-fowl.
2. A bird larger than a partridge, longer legs. It frequents the corn-fi Spain.

CURMU'DGEON. *ſ.* [*cour mechon.*] An avaricious churliſh fellow; a m niggard; a griper.

CURMU'DGEONLY. *a.* [from *curmu* Avaricious; covetous; churliſh; gardly.

CU'RRANT. *ſ.*
1. A ſmall fruit-tree.
2. A ſmall dried grape, properly *corinth.*

CU'RRENCY. *ſ.* [from *current.*]
1. Circulation; power of paſſing hand to hand.
2. General reception.
3. Fluency; readineſs of utterance.
4. Continuance; conſtant flow.
5. Ge

eneral eſteem; the rate at which any is vulgarly valued. *Bacon.*
he papers ſtamped in the Engliſh ies by authority, and paſſing for y.

ENT. *a.* [*currens*, Latin.]
irculatory; paſſing from hand to hand. *Geneſis.*
enerally received; uncontradicted; itative. *Hooker.*
ommon; general. *Watts.*
opular; ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar ation. *Grew.*
ſhionable; popular. *Pope.*
ſſable; ſuch as may be allowed or ed. *Shakeſpeare.*
hat is now paſſing; as, *the* current

ENT. *ſ.*
running ſtream. *Boyle.*
urrents are progreſſive motions of the of the ſea in ſeveral places. *Harris.*
ENTLY. *ad.* [from *current.*]
ith a conſtant motion.
ithout oppoſition. *Hooker.*
opularly; faſhionably; generally.
ithout ceaſing.
ENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *current.*]
irculation.
eneral reception.
aſineſs of pronunciation. *Camden.*
IER. *ſ.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who s and pares leather for thoſe who ſhoes and other things. *L'Eſtrange.*
ISH. *a.* [from *cur.*] Having the ties of a degenerate dog; brutal; ſour; e ſome. *Fairfax.*
RRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, Latin, leather.] o dreſs leather.
o rub; to threſh; to chaſtiſe. *Addiſon.*
o rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtru-, ſo as to ſmooth his coat. *Bacon.*
o ſcratch in kindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
To CURRY *Favour.* To become a fa-ite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kind-, or flattery. *Hooker.*
YCOMB. *ſ.* [from *curry* and *comb.*] iron inſtrument uſed for currying s.
RSE. *v. a.* [cuppian, Saxon.]
o wiſh evil; to execrate. *Knolles.*
o miſchief; to afflict. *Pope.*
RSE. *v. n.* To imprecate evil. *Judges.*
. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
alediction; wiſh of evil to another. *Dryden.*
ffliction; torment; vexation. *Addiſon.*
ED. *particip. ad.* [from *curſe.*]
1. Under a curſe; hateful; deteſtable. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unholy; unſanctified. *Milton.*
3. Vexatious; troubleſome. *Prior.*

CU'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *curſed.*] Miſerably; ſhamefully. *Pope.*
CU'RSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *curſed.*] The ſtate of being under a curſe.
CU'RSHIP. *ſ.* [from *cur.*] Dogſhip; meanneſs. *Hudibras.*
CU'RSITOR. ſ. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowel.*
CU'RSORARY. *a.* [from *curſus*, Latin.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
CU'RSORILY. *ad.* [from *curſory.*] Haſtily; without care. *Atterbury.*
CU'RSORINESS. *ſ.* [from *curſory.*] Slight attention.
CU'RSORY. *a.* [from *curſorius*, Latin.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs. *Addiſon.*
CURST. *a.* Forward; peeviſh; malignant; malicious; ſnarling. *Aſcham. Craſhaw.*
CU'RSTNESS. *ſ.* [from *curſt.*] Peeviſhneſs; frowardneſs; malignity. *Dryden.*
CURT. *a.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.
To CU'RTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] To cut off; to cut ſhort; to ſhorten. *Hudibras.*
CU'RTAIL *Dog. ſ.* A dog whoſe tail is cut off *Shakeſpeare.*
CU'RTAIN. *ſ.* [*cortina*, Latin.]
1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure. *Arbuthnot.*
2. *To draw the* CURTAIN. To cloſe it ſo as to ſhut out the light, or to open it ſo as to diſcern the object. *Pope. Shakeſpeare. Craſhaw.*
3. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions. *Knolles.*

CU'RTAIN-LECTURE. *ſ.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed. *Addiſon.*
To CU'RTAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To incloſe with curtains. *Pope.*
CU'RTATE *Diſtance. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.
CURTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *curto*, to ſhorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun, and the curtate diſtance.
CU'RTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.
CU'RTELAX. }
CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.
CU'RVATED. *a.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent.
CURVA'TION. *ſ.* [*curvo*, Lat.] The act of bending or crooking.
CU'RVATURE. *ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs;

ness; inflexion; manner of bending; bent form. *Holder.*

CURVE. *a.* [*curvus*, Lat.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs. *Thomſon.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder.*

To CU'RVET. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound. *Drayton.*
2. To friſk; to be licentious.

CU'RVET. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Latin.]

1. Forming a crooked line. *Cheyne.*
2. Compoſed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY. *ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs.

CU'SHION. *ſ.* [*couſſin*, French.] A pillow for the ſeat; a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

CU'SHIONED. *a.* [from *cuſhion.*] Seated on a cuſhion.

CUSP. *ſ.* [*cuſpis*, Lat.] A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED. } *a.* [from *cuſpis*, Lat.]
CU'SPIDATED. } Having the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy.*

CU'STARD. *ſ.* [*cwſtard*, Welch.] A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar. It is a food much uſed in city feaſts. *Pope.*

CU'STODY. *ſ.* [*cuſtodia*, Latin.]

1. Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty *Milt.*
2. Care; preſervation; ſecurity. *Bacon.*

CU'STOM. *ſ.* [*couſtume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.
2. Faſhion; common way of acting.
3. Eſtabliſhed manner. 1 *Sam.*
4. Practice of buying of certain perſons.
5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.
6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is, daily practiſed. *Cowel.*
7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported. *Temple.*

CU'STOMHOUSE. *ſ.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. *Smith.*

CU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

CU'STOMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from [*cuſtomable.*]

1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuſtom.

CU'STOMABLY. *ad.* [from *cuſtomable.*] According to cuſtom.

CU'STOMARILY. *ad.* [from cu... Habitually; commonly.

CU'STOMARINESS. *ſ.* [from cu... Frequency. *Government of the T...*

CU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*]

1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cu... cording to preſcription.
2. Habitual.
3. Uſual; wonted. *Sha...*

CU'STOMED. *a.* [from *cuſtom.*] common. *Sha...*

CU'STOMER. *ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*] frequents any place of ſale for the purchaſing.

CU'STREL. *ſ.*

1. A ſhieldbearer.
2. A veſſel for holding wine.

To CUT. pret. *cut*; part. paſſ. *cut.* [... French *couteau*, a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged inſtr...
2. To hew, as with an ax...
3. To carve; to make by ſculpture.
4. To form any thing by cutting.
5. To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſa...
6. To divide packs of cards.
7. To interſect; to croſs; as, one ... another.
8. *To* CUT *down.* To fell; ... down.
9. *To* CUT *down.* To excel; to ... power.
10. *To* CUT *off.* To ſeparate ... other parts.
11. *To* CUT *off.* To deſtroy; to ... pate; to put to death untimely.
12. *To* CUT *off.* To reſcind.
13. *To* CUT *off.* To intercept; to ... from union.
14. *To* CUT *off.* To put an end ... obviate.
15. *To* CUT *off.* To take away; to ... hold.
16. *To* CUT *off.* To preclude.
17. *To* CUT *off.* To interrupt; to ...
18. *To* CUT *off.* To apoſtrophiſe; to ... breviate, by eliſion.
19. *To* CUT *out.* To ſhape; to form.
20. *To* CUT *out.* To ſcheme; to ... trive.
21. *To* CUT *out.* To adapt.
22. *To* CUT *out.* To debar.
23. *To* CUT *out.* To excel; to ...
24. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To hinder ... ceeding by ſudden interruption.
25. *To* CUT *ſhort.* To abridge; ... *ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*
26. *To* CUT *up.* To divide an ... convenient pieces.
27. *To* CUT *up.* To eradicate.

T. v. n.
o make its way by dividing obſtruc- *Arbuthnot.*
o perform the operation of litho-
o interfere; as, a horſe that *cuts.*
part. a. Prepared for uſe. *Swift.*
. [from the noun.]
he action of a ſharp or edged inſtru-
he impreſſion or ſeparation of conti-
, made by an edge.
wound made by cutting. *Wiſeman.*
channel made by art. *Knolles.*
part cut off from the reſt. *Mortimer.*
ſmall particle; a ſhred. *Hooker.*
let cut off a ſtick. *Locke.*
near paſſage, by which ſome angle is
ff. *Hale.*
picture cut or carved upon wood or
er, and impreſſed from it. *Brown.*
The act or practice of dividing a pack
rds. *Swift.*
Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of
ng into ſhape. *Stilling fleet. Addiſon.*
A fool or cully. *Shakeſpeare.*
CUT *and long tail.* Men of all kinds.
Ben Jonſon.
'NEOUS. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Re-
g to the ſkin. *Floyer.*
CLE. *ſ.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]
he firſt and outermoſt covering of the
, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin.
is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter
any burning, or the application of a
ring plaiſter. It ſticks cloſe to the
ce of the true ſkin. *Quincy.*
A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of
liquor.
'CULAR. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Be-
ing to the ſkin.
H. *ſ.* Knowledge or ſkill. *Camden.*
LASS. *ſ.* [*coutelas*, French.] A broad
ng ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*
LER. *ſ.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who
es or ſells knives. *Clarendon.*
'URSE. *ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe.*] One who
by the method of cutting purſes. A
; a robber. *Bentley.*
TER. *ſ.* [from *cut.*]
n agent or inſtrument that cuts any
.
nimble boat that cuts the water.
he teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.*
n officer in the exchequer that provides
for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid
them. *Cowel.*
THROAT. *ſ.* [*cut* and *throat.*] A
an; a murderer; an aſſaſſin.
Knolles.
THROAT. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; bar-
ous. *Carew.*

CU'TTING. *ſ.* [from *cut.*] A piece cut off; a chop. *Bacon.*
CU'TTLE. *ſ.* A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor. *Ray.*
CU'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul mouthed fellow. *Hanmer. Shakeſpeare.*
CY'CLE. *ſ.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]
1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a ſpace in which the ſame revolution begins again; a periodical ſpace of time. *Holder.*
3. A method, or account of a method continued till the ſame courſe begins again. *Evelyn.*
4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*
CY'CLOID. *ſ.* [from κυκλοειδής.] A geometrical curve, of which the geneſis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail deſcribes in the air, while the wheel revolves in the right line, is the cycloid.
CYCLO'IDAL. *a.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid.
CYCLOPÆ'DIA. *ſ.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a courſe of the ſciences.
CY'GNET. *ſ.* [from *cycnus*, Lat.] A young ſwan. *Mortimer.*
CY'LINDER. *ſ.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular; a roller. *Wilkins.*
CYLI'NDRICAL. } *a.* [from *cylinder.*] Par-
CYLI'NDRICK. } taking or the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder, or of a roller. *Woodward.*
CYMA'R. *ſ.* [properly written *fimar.*] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf. *Dryden.*
CYMA'TIUM. *ſ.* [Latin; from κυμάτιον.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris.*
CY'MBAL. *ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A muſical inſtrument. *Dryden.*
CYNA'NTHROPY. *ſ.* [κύων κυνὸς, and ἄνθρωπος.] A ſpecies of madneſs in which men have the qualities of dogs.
CYNEGE'TICKS. *ſ.* [κυνεγετικὴ.] The art of hunting.
CY'NICAL. } *a.* [κυνικὸς.] Having the qua-
CY'NICK. } lities of a dog; curriſh; brutal; ſnarling; ſatirical. *Wilkins.*
CY'NICK. *ſ.* [κυνικὸς.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort; a follower of Diogenes; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope. *Shakeſpeare.*
CY'NOSURE. *ſ.* [from κυνόσουρα.] The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer. *Milton.*

CY'PRESS-TREE. *ſ.* [*cupreſſus*, Latin.]
1. A tall ſtraight tree; its leaves are bitter, the ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made uſe of it at funerals. The *cypreſs-tree* is always green, the wood is heavy, of a good ſmell, and never either rots, or is worm-eaten.
Calmet. Shakeſpeare. Iſaiah.
2. It is the emblem of mourning.
Shakeſpeare.

CY'PRUS. *ſ.* A thin black ſtuff. *Sha*

CYST. } *ſ.* [κύϛις] A bag con
CY'STIS. } ſome morbid matter. *W*

CY'STICK. *a.* [from *cyſt*, a bag.] Con
in a bag. *Arb*

CYSTO'TOMY. *ſ.* [κυϛις and τέμνω.]
act or practice of opening incyſted tu

CZAR. *ſ.* [written more properly
The title of the emperor of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA. *ſ.* [from *czar*.] The e
of Ruſſia.

D.

DÆD DAI

D, Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T. The ſound of D in *Engliſh* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DACA'PO, [Italian.] A term in muſick, which means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt. *Sharp.*

DAB. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *ſ.* A water fowl. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To ſmear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*
1. To play in water; to move in water or mud. *Swift.*
2. To do any thing in a ſlight manner; to tamper. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *dabble*.]
1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without maſtery; a ſuperficial meddler. *Swift.*

DACE. *ſ.* A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling roach. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *ſ.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort.

DAD. } *ſ.* The child's way of expreſſing
DA'DDY. } *father*. *Shakeſpeare.*

DÆ'DAL. *a.* [*dædalus*, Latin.] Various; variegated.

DA'FFODIL. } *ſ.* This
DAFFODI'LLY. } hath a
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. } flower, co
ing of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped.
Spenſer. Milton. D

To DAFT. *v. a.* [from *do aſt*.] To
aſide; to throw away ſlightly. *Sha*

DAG. *ſ.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a piſtol.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle*.] To d
to bemire.

DA'GGER. *ſ.* [*dague*, French.]
1. A ſhort ſword; a poniard.
2. A blunt blade of iron with a bak
uſed for defence.
3. The obeliſk; as [†]

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *ſ.* [*dagge*
draw.] The act of drawing dagger
proach to open violence.

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew
dip negligently in mire or water.

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the m

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *a.* [*daggle* and *tai*
mired; beſpattered.

DAI'LY. *a.* [dæglic, Saxon.] Happ
every day; quotidian.

DAI'LY. *ad.* Every day; very often.

DA'INTILY. *ad.* [from *dainty*.]
1. Elegantly; delicately.
2. Deliciouſly; pleaſantly.

DA'INTINESS. *ſ.* [from *dainty*.]
1. Delicacy; ſoftneſs.
2. Elegance; nicety.
3. Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs.

NTY. *a.* [*dain*, old French.]
Pleaſing to the palate; of exquiſite
Bacon.
e.
Delicate; of acute ſenſibility; nice;
eamiſh. *Davies.*
Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakeſp.*
Elegant; tenderly languiſhing; beauti-
Milton.
.
Nice; affectedly fine. *Prior.*
INTY. *ſ.*
Something nice or delicate; a delicacy.
Proverbs.
A word of fondneſs formerly in uſe.
Ben Jonſon.
RY. *ſ.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk.]
The occupation or art of making various
ds of food from milk.
The place where milk is manufactured.
Paſturage; milk farm. *Bacon.*
RYMAID. *ſ.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] The
man ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage
e milk. *Dryden.*
ISY. *ſ.* [ᵭæȝeɾeᵹe, Saxon, or day's
e.] A ſpring flower. *Shakeſpeare.*
E. *ſ.* [*dalei*, Gothick.] A vale; a
ley. *Tickell.*
LLIANCE. *ſ.* [from *dally.*]
Interchange of careſſes; acts of fondneſs.
Milton.
Conjugal converſation. *Milton.*
Delay; procraſtination. *Shakeſpeare.*
LLIER. *ſ.* [from *dally.*] A trifler; a
dler. *Aſcham.*
LLOP. *ſ.* A tuft or clump. *Tuſſer.*
A'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]
To trifle; to play the fool.
Shakeſpeare. Calamy.
To exchange careſſes; to fondle.
Shakeſpeare.
To ſport; to play; to frolick.
Shakeſpeare.
To delay. *Wiſdom.*
A'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay;
amuſe. *Knolles.*
M. *ſ.* [from *dame.*] The mother.
M. *ſ.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to
fine water. *Dryden. Mortimer.*
AM. *v. a.* [ᵭemman, Saxon.] To
fine, or ſhut up water by moles or dams.
Otway.
MAGE. *ſ.* [*domage*, French.]
Miſchief; hurt; detriment. *Davies.*
Loſs; miſchief ſuffered. *Davies.*
The value of miſchief done. *Clarendon.*
Reparation of damage; retribution.
Bacon.
[In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that
an taketh in his eſtate. *Cowel.*
A'MAGE. *v. a.* To miſchief; to in-
; to impair. *Addiſon.*
A'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage.
MAGEABLE. *a.* [from *damage.*]
1. Suſceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.
2. Miſchievous; pernicious.
Government of the Tongue.
DA'MASCENE. *ſ.* [from *Damaſcus.*] A ſmall black plum; a damſon. *Bacon.*
DA'MASK. *ſ.* [*damaſquin*, Fr.] Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at *Damaſcus*, with a texture, by which part has regular figures. *Swift.*
To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form flowers upon ſtuff.
2. To variegate; to diverſify. *Fenton.*
DA'MASK-ROSE. *ſ.* A red roſe. *Bacon.*
DA'MASKENING. *ſ.* [from *damaſquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or ſteel, by making inciſions, and filling them up with gold or ſilver wire. *Chambers.*
DAME. *ſ.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.]
1. A lady; the title of honour to women.
Milton.
2. Miſtreſs of a low family. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Women in general. *Shakeſpeare.*
DAMES-VIOLET. *ſ.* Queen's gilliflower.
To DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]
1. To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate. *Bacon.*
2. To procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned. *South.*
3. To condemn; to cenſure. *Dryden.*
4. To hout or hiſs any public performance; to explode. *Pope.*
DA'MNABLE. *a.* [from *damn.*] Deſerving damnation. *Hooker.*
DA'MNABLY. *ad.* [from *damnable.*] In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment. *South.*
DAMNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *damn.*] Excluſion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal puniſhment. *Taylor.*
DA'MNATORY. *a.* [from *damnatorius*, Lat.] Containing a ſentence of condemnation.
DA'MNED. *part. a.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; deteſtable. *Shakeſpeare. Rowe.*
DAMNI'FICK. *a.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loſs; miſchievous.
To DA'MNIFY. *v a.* [from *damnifico*, Lat.]
1. To endamage; to injure. *Locke.*
2. To hurt; to impair. *Spenſer.*
DA'MNINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*
DAMP. *a.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]
1. Moiſt; inclining to wet. *Dryden.*
2. Dejected; ſunk; depreſſed. *Milton.*
DAMP. *ſ.*
1. Fog; moiſt air; moiſture. *Dryden.*
2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.*
3. Dejection; depreſſion of ſpirit.
Roſcommon.
To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet; to moiſten.

2. To depreſs; to deject; to chill. *Atterb.*
3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate. *Milton.*

DA'MPISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetneſs; fogginess; moiſture. *Bacon.*

DA'MPNESS. *ſ.* [from *damp.*] Moiſture; fogginess. *Dryden.*

DA'MPY. *a.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; ſorrowful. *Hayward.*

DA'MSEL. *ſ.* [*damoiſelle*, Fr.]
1. A young gentlewoman. *Prior.*
2. An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.*
3. A wench; a country laſs. *Gay.*

DA'MSON. *ſ.* [corruptly from *damaſcene.*] A ſmall black plum. *Shakeſpeare.*

DAN. *ſ.* [from *dominus*, Lat.] The old term of honour for men. *Prior.*

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danſer*, Fr.] To move in meaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DANCE *Attendance*, *v. a.* To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs. *Raleigh.*

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon.*

DANCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon.*

DA'NCER. *ſ.* [from *dance.*] One that practiſes the art of dancing. *Donne.*

DA'NCINGMASTER. *ſ.* [*dance* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *ſ.* [*dancing* and *ſchool.*] The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Eſtrange.*

DANDELI'ON. *ſ.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *ſ.* [*dandin*, Fr.] A little fellow; an urchin.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhake a child on the knee. *Temple.*
2. To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addiſon.*
3. To delay; to procraſtinate. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'NDLER. *ſ.* He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF. *ſ.* [ꝥan, the itch, and ꝺꝛop, ſordid.] Scabs in the head.

DA'NEWORT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of elder; called alſo dwarf elder, or wall-wort.

DA'NGER. *ſ.* [*danger*, Fr.] Riſque; hazard; peril. *Acts.*

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without riſque. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS. *a.* [from *danger.*] Hazardous; perilous. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardouſly; perilouſly; with danger. *Hammond.*

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *dangerous.*] Danger; hazard; peril. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *hang*, to *Skinner.*]
1. To hang looſe and quivering.
2. To hang upon any one; to be a ble follower.

DA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *dangle.*] A hangs about women.

DANK. *a.* [from *tuncken*, Germ.] humid; moiſt; wet. *Milton.*

DA'NKISH. *a.* Somewhat dank.

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from let fall gently into the water.

DAPA'TICAL. *a.* Sumptuous in

DA'PPER. *a.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] active; lively without bulk.

DA'PPERLING. *ſ.* [from *dapper* dwarf.

DA'PPLE. *a.* Marked with various variegated.

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* To ſtreak; to *Spenſer.*

DAR. } *ſ.* A fiſh found in the
DART. }

To DARE. *v. a.* pret. *I durſt*; part. *dared.* [ꝺeapnan, Saxon.] To rage for any purpoſe; not to be afr be adventurous. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DARE. *v. a.* [pret. *I dared.*] To lenge; to defy. *Knolles.*

To DARE *Larks.* To catch them by of a looking glaſs.

DARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] challenge.

DA'REFUL. *a.* [*dare* and *full.*] defiance.

DA'RING. *a.* [from *dare.*] Bold; turous; fearleſs.

DA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *daring.*] courageouſly.

DA'RINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *daring.*] neſs.

DARK. *a.* [ꝺeopc, Saxon.]
1. Not light; wanting light.
2. Not of a ſhowy or vivid colour.
3. Blind; without the enjoyment of
4. Opake; not tranſparent.
5. Obſcure; not perſpicuous.
6. Not enlightened by knowledge; rant.
7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

DARK. *ſ.*
1. Darkneſs; obſcurity; want of *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Obſcurity; condition of one un
3. Want of knowledge.

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] darken; to obſcure.

RKEN. *v. a.*
make dark. *Addiſon.*
cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.*
foul; to ſully. *Tillotſon.*
RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.
LING. *participle.* Being in the dark. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
LY. *ad.* [from *dark*] In a ſituation of light; obſcurely; blindly. *Dryden.*
NESS. *ſ.* [from *dark.*]
bſence of light. *Geneſis.*
pakeneſs.
bſcurity.
fernal gloom; wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
he empire of Satan. *Coloſſians.*
SOME. *a.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; re; not luminous. *Spenſer. Pope.*
LING. *a.* [ꝺeoplinȝ, Saxon.] Fate; dear; beloved. *L'Eſtrange.*
LING. *ſ.* A favourite; one much beloved. *Halifax.*
RN. *v. a.* See DEARN. To mend by imitating the texture of the ſtuff. *Gay.*
NEL. *ſ.* A weed growing in the fields. *Shakeſpeare.*
RRAIN. *v. a.*
To range troops for battle. *Carew.*
To apply to the fight. *Spenſer.*
. *ſ.* [*dard*, French.] A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacham.*
RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To throw offenſively. *Pope.*
To throw; to emit.
RT. *v. n.* To fly as a dart. *Shakeſpeare.*
SH. *v. a.*
To throw any thing ſuddenly againſt anything. *Tillotſon.*
To break by colliſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
To throw water in flaſhes. *Mortimer.*
To beſpatter; to beſprinkle. *Shakeſp.*
To agitate any liquid. *Dryden.*
To mingle; to change by ſome ſmall mixture. *Hudibras.*
To form, write, or print in haſte. *Pope.*
To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out. *Pope.*
To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly. *Dryden. South. Pope.*
SH. *v. n.*
To fly off the ſurface. *Cheyne.*
To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe. *Thomſon.*
To ruſh through water ſo as to make it ſplaſh. *Dryden.*
. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
Colliſion. *Thomſon.*
Infuſion. *Addiſon.*
A mark in writing; a line ——. *Brown.*
Stroke; blow. *Shakeſpeare.*

DASH. *ad.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed. *Dryden.*
DA'STARD. *ſ.* [aꝺꝛeccan, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron. *Locke.*
To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*
To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *daſtard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. *Dryden.*
DA'STARDLY. *a.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Eſtrange.*
DA'STARDY. *ſ.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardlineſs.
DA'TARY. *ſ.* [from *date*] An officer of the chancery of Rome. *Dict.*
DATE. *ſ.* [*datte*, French.]
1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. End; concluſion. *Pope.*
5. Duration; continuance. *Denham.*
6. [from *dactylus*, Latin.] The fruit of the date-tree. *Shakeſpeare.*
DATE TREE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of palm.
To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. *Bentley.*
DA'TELESS. *a.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term. *Shakeſpeare.*
DA'TIVE. *a.* [*dativus*, Latin.] In grammar, the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.
To DAUB. *v. a* [*dabber*, Dutch]
1. To ſmear with ſomething adheſive. *Exodus.*
2. To paint coarſely. *Otway.*
3. To cover with ſomething ſpecious or groſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly. *Bacon.*
5. To flatter groſsly. *South.*
To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Shakeſpeare.*
DA'UBER. *ſ.* [from *daub.*] A coarſe low painter. *Swift.*
DA'UBY. *a.* [from *daub.*] Viſcous; glutinous; adheſive. *Dryden.*
DA'UGHTER. *ſ.* [ꝺohtep, Saxon; *dotter*, Runick.]
1. The female offspring of a man or woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A woman. *Geneſis.*
3. [In poetry.] Any deſcendant.
4. The penitent of a confeſſor. *Shakeſp.*
To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr.] To diſcourage; to fright. *Glanville.*
DA'UNTLESS. *a.* [from *daunt.*] Fearleſs; not dejected. *Pope.*
DA'UNTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *dauntleſs.*] Fearleſſneſs.
DAW. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Davies.*

DAWK. *ſ.* A hollow or inciſion in ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an inciſion. *Moxon.*

To DAWN. *v. n.*

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Pope.*
2. To glimmer obſcurely. *Locke.*
3. To begin, yet faintly; to give ſome promiſes of luſtre. *Pope.*

DAWN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe. *Dryden.*
2. Beginning; firſt riſe. *Pope.*

DAY. *ſ.* [dæʒ, Saxon.]

1. The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, called the artificial day. *Matthew.*
2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Light; ſunſhine. *Romans.*
4. The day of conteſt; the conteſt; the battle. *Roſcommon.*
5. An appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.*
6. A day appointed for ſome commemoration. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. *From day to day*; without certainty or continuance. *Bacon.*

To-DAY. On this day. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. *ſ.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed uſed for idleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

DA'YBOOK. *ſ.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradeſman's journal.

DA'YBREAK. *ſ.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the firſt appearance of light. *Dryden.*

DAYLA'BOUR. *ſ.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLA'BOURER. *ſ.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day. *Milton.*

DA'YLIGHT. *ſ.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Knolles. Newton.*

DA'YLILY. *ſ.* The ſame with aſphodel.

DA'YSMAN. *ſ.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Spenſer.*

DA'YSPRING. *ſ.* [*day* and *ſpring.*] The riſe of the day; the dawn.

DA'YSTAR. *ſ.* [*day* and *ſtar.*] The morning ſtar. *Ben Jonſon.*

DA'YTIME. *ſ.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light, oppoſed to night. *Bacon.*

DAYWORK. *ſ.* [*day* and *work.*] Work impoſed by the day; daylabour. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE *v. a.* [ɒpæʃ, Saxon.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

DA'ZIED. *a.* Beſprinkled with daiſies.

To DA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To overpower with light. *Davies.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light. *Bacon.*

DE'ACON. *ſ.* [*diaconus*, Latin.]

1. One of the loweſt order of the
2. [In Scotland.] An overſe poor.
3. The maſter of an incorpora pany.

DE'ACONESS. *ſ.* [from *deacon.*] A officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY. } *ſ.* [from *deac*
DE'ACONSHIP. } office or digni deacon.

DEAD. [ɒeaɒ, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.
2. Without life; inanimate.
3. Imitating death; ſenſeleſs;
4. Unactive; motionleſs.
5. Empty; vacant.
6. Uſeleſs; unprofitable.
7. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.
8. Still; obſcure.
9. Having no reſemblance of life.
10. Obtuſe; dull; not ſprightly.
11. Dull; frigid; not animated.
12. Taſteleſs; vapid, ſpiritleſs.
13. Uninhabited.
14. Without the power of vegeta
15. [In theology.] Lying under the of ſin.

The DEAD. *ſ.* Dead men.

DEAD. *ſ.* Time in which there is able ſtillneſs or gloom; as at mid and midnight. *South.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] force, of whatever kind.

To DEAD. } *v. a.*
To DE'ADEN. }

1. To deprive of any kind of force ſation.
2. To make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

DEAD-DOING. *particip. a.* [*dead* Deſtructive; killing; miſchievous.

DEAD-LIFT. *ſ.* [*dead* and *lift.*] exigence.

DE'ADLY. *a.* [from *dead.*]

1. Deſtructive; mortal; murtherous.
2. Mortal; implacable.

DE'ADLY. *ad.*

1. In a manner reſembling the dead.
2. Mortally.
3. Implacably; irreconcileably.

DE'ADNESS. *ſ.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; ardour.
2. Weakneſs of the vital powers; guour; faintneſs.
3. Vapidneſs of liquours; loſs of ſpir

NETTLE. *ſ.* A weed; the ſame with ingel.

RECKONING. *ſ.* [a ſea term.] eſtimation or conjecture which the en make of the place where a ſhip is, eeping an account of her way by the

a. [*doof*, Dutch.]
Wanting the ſenſe of hearing. *Holder.*
eprived of the power of hearing. *Dryden.*
Obſcurely heard. *Dryden.*
AF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of ing. *Donne.*
'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To de- of the power of hearing. *Addiſon.*
LY. *ad.* [from *deaf.*]
Without ſenſe of ſounds.
Obſcurely to the ear.
NESS. *ſ.* [from *deaf.*]
Want of the power of hearing; want of of ſounds. *Holder.*
Unwillingneſs to hear. *King Charles.*
ſ. [*deel*, Dutch.]
art. *Hooker.*
Quantity; degree of more or leſs. *Ben Jonſon. Fairfax.*
The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.*
deyl, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of or pines. *Boyle.*
AL. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dutch.]
To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different ons. *Tickell.*
To ſcatter; to throw about. *Dryden.*
To give gradually, to one after another. *Gay.*
AL. *v. n.*
To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to e. *Decay of Piety.*
To act between two perſons; to inter- e. *Bacon.*
To behave well or ill in any tranſaction. *Tillotſon.*
To act in any manner. *Shakeſpeare.*
To DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill. *Locke.*
To DEAL *in.* To have to do with; to engaged in; to practiſe. *Atterbury.*
To DEAL *with.* To treat in any man- ; to uſe well or ill. *South. Tillotſon.*
To DEAL *with.* To contend with. *Sidney. Dryden.*
A'LBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Latin.] To ken; to bleach.
LBA'TION. *ſ.* [*dealbatio*, Latin.] The of bleaching. *Brown.*
LER. *ſ.* [from *deal.*]
One that has to do with any thing.
A trader or trafficker. *Swift.*
A perſon who deals the cards.
LING. *ſ.* [from *deal.*]
1. Practice; action. *Raleigh.*
2. Intercourſe. *Addiſon.*
3. Meaſure of treatment. *Hammond.*
4. Traffick; buſineſs. *Swift.*

DEAMBULA'TION. *ſ.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *a.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN. *ſ.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.] The ſecond dignitary of a dioceſe.

DE'ANERY. *ſ.* [from *dean.*]
1. The office of a dean. *Clarendon.*
2. The revenue of a dean. *Swift.*
3. The houſe of a dean. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'ANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR. *a.* [ðeop, Saxon.]
1. Beloved; favourite; darling. *Addiſon.*
2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly. *Pope.*
3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, *a* dear *year.*
4. Sad; hateful; grievous. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEAR. *ſ.* A word of endearment. *Dryden.*

DE'ARBOUGHT. *a.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchaſed at a high price. *Roſcommon.*

DE'ARLING. *ſ.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite. *Spenſer.*

DE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *dear.*]
1. With great fondneſs. *Wotton.*
2. At an high price. *Bacon.*

To DEARN. *v. a.* [ðyrnan, Saxon.] To mend clothes.

DE'ARNESS. *ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love. *South.*
2. Scarcity; high price. *Swift.*

DE'ARNLY. *ad.* [ðeopn, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. *Spenſer.*

DEARTH. *ſ.* [from *dear.*]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear. *Bacon.*
2. Want; need; famine. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Barrenneſs; ſterility. *Dryden.*

To DEARTICULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To disjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH. *ſ.* [ðeað, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life. *Hebrews.*
2. Mortality; deſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The ſtate of the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The manner of dying. *Ezekiel.*
5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully. *Bacon.*
7. Cauſe of death. *Kings.*
8. Deſtroyer. *Pope.*
9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death. *Dryden. Pope.*
10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments. *Church Catechiſm.*

DE'ATHBED. *ſ.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs. *Collier.*

DE'ATH-

DE'ATHFUL. *a.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous. *Raleigh.*

DE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *death.*] Immortal; never-dying. *Byle.*

DE'ATHLIKE. *a.* [*death* and *like.*] Resembling death; still. *Crashaw.*

DEATH's DOOR. *s.* [*death* and *door.*] A near approach to death. *Taylor.*

DE'ATHSMAN. *s.* [*death* and *man.*] Executioner; hangman; headsman. *Shakesp.*

DE'ATHWATCH. *s.* [*death* and *watch.*] An insect that makes a tingling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death. *Watts.*

To DEA'URATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold.

DEAURA'TION. *s.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION. *s.* [*debacchatio*, Latin.] A raging; a madness.

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude. *Raleigh.*

To DEBA'RB. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Latin.] To deprive of his beard.

To DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark; to leave the ship.

To DEBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to degrade. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to crush into meanness; to lower; to impair. *Hooker.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness; to make vile or vulgar. *Addison.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures. *Hale.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *s.* [from *debase.*] The act of debasing or degrading. *Government of the Tongue.*

DEBA'SER. *s.* [from *debase.*] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades any thing.

DEBA'TABLE. *a.* [from *debate.*] Disputable; subject to controversy.

DEBA'TE. *s.* [*debate*, French.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy. *Locke.*

2. A quarrel; a contest. *Dryden.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. a.* [*debatre*, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest. *Clarend.*

To DEBA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate. *Shakespeare.*

2. To dispute. *Tatler.*

DEBA'TEFUL. *a.* [from *debate.*]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

2. Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT. *s.* [from *debate.*] Contest; controversy. *Shakespeare.*

DEBA'TER. *s.* [from *debate.*] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBA'UCH. *v. a.* [*debaucher*, French.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate. *Dryden.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

DEBA'UCH. *s.* A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

DEBAUCHE'E. *s.* [from *debauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard.

DEBA'UCHER. *s.* [from *debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBA'UCHERY. *s.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; lewdness.

DEBA'UCHMENT. *s.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

To DEBE'L. } *v. a.* [*debello*, Lat.]
To DEBE'LLATE. } To conquer; to overcome in war.

DEBELLA'TION. *s.* [from *debellatio.*] The act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE. *s.* [*debentur*, Latin, from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

DE'BILE. *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; languid; faint.

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble.

DEBILITA'TION. *s.* [from *debilitate.*] The act of weakening.

DEBI'LITY. *s.* [*debilitas*, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness.

DEBONA'IR. *a.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well bred. *Milton.*

DEBONA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *debonair.*] Elegantly.

DEBT. *s.* [*debitum*, Latin.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

2. That which any one is obliged to suffer.

DE'BTED. *participle.* [from *debt.*] Indebted; obliged to.

DE'BTOR. [*debitor*, Latin.]

1. He that owes something to another.

2. One that owes money.

3. One side of an account-book.

DECACU'MINATED. *a.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top or point cut off.

DE'CADE. *s.* [δέκα, Gr. *decas*, Lat.] The sum of ten.

DE'CADENCY. *s.* [*decadence*, Fr.] Decay; fall.

DECA'GON. *s.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry of ten sides.

DE'CALOGUE. *s.* [δεκάλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

To DECA'MP. *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off.

A'MPMENT. *ſ.* [from *decamp.*] The of ſhifting the camp.

ECA'NT. *v. a.* [*decanter*, Fr.] To r off gently by inclination. *Boyle.*

ANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*decantation*, Fr.] e act of decanting.

A'NTER. *ſ.* [from *decant.*] A glaſs el made for pouring off liquor clear.

ECA'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] behead.

ECA'Y. *v. a.* [*decheoir*, Fr.] To loſe ellence; to decline. *Clarendon.*

A'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

Decline from the ſtate of perfection. *Ben Jonſon.*

The effects of diminution; the marks decay. *Locke.*

Declenſion from proſperity. *Leviticus.*

A'YER. *ſ.* [from *decay.*] That which ſes decay. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'ASE. *ſ.* [*deceſſus*, Latin.] Death; de- ture from life. *Hooker.*

ECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To , to depart from life. *Chapman.*

E'IT. *ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.*

Stratagem; artifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'ITFUL. *a.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudu- ; full of deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *deceitful.*] Frau- ently. *Wotton.*

E'ITFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *deceitful.*] Pen- cy to deceive. *Matthew.*

E'IVABLE. *a.* [from *deceive.*]

Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture. *Milton.*

Diſpoſed to produce errour; deceitful. *Bacon.*

E'IVABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *deceivable.*] bleneſs to be deceived.

Govern. of the Tongue.

ECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]

To cauſe to miſtake; to bring into er- r. *Locke.*

To delude by ſtratagem.

To cut off from expectation. *Knolles.*

To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*

E'IVER. *ſ.* [from *deceive.*] One that s another into errour. *South.*

E'MBER. *ſ.* [*December*, Lat.] The laſt nth of the year. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPEDAL. *a.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] ving ten feet in length.

E'MVIRATE. *ſ.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] e dignity and office of the ten governours Rome.

ENCE. } *ſ.* [*decence*, French.]
ENCY. }

Propriety of form; proper formality; ming ceremony. *Sprat.*

Suitableneſs to character; propriety. *South.*

3. Modeſty; not ribaldry; not obſcenity. *Roſcommon.*

DECE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem.*
DECENNO'VARY. } Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *a.* [*decens*, Latin.] Becoming; fit; ſuitable. *Dryden.*

DECENTLY. *ad.* [from *decent.*]

1. In a proper manner; with ſuitable be- haviour. *Broome.*

2. Without immodeſty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *deceit.*] Lia- bleneſs to be deceived *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *ſ.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *South.*

2. The ſtate of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Having the power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY *a.* [from *deceit.*] Contain- ing means of deceit.

DECE'RPT. *a.* [*decerptus*, Latin.] Plucked away; taken off.

DECE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*decerpo*, Latin.] That may be taken off.

DECE'RPTION. *ſ.* [from *decerpt.*] The act of plucking away, or taking off.

DECERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a ſtriving; a diſpute.

DECE'SSION. *ſ.* [*deceſſio*, Latin.] A de- parture.

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, French.] To counteract a charm; to diſenchant. *Harvey.*

To DECI'DE. *v a.* [*decido*, Lat.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine. *Dryd.*

2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute. *Glanville.*

DE'CIDENCE. *ſ.* [*decido*, Latin.]

1. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off, as leaves in autumn.

2. The act of falling away. *Brown.*

DECI'DER. *ſ.* [from *decido.*]

1. One who determines cauſes. *Watts.*

2. One who pacifies quarrels.

3. One who ſettles an event.

DECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*deciduus*, Latin.] Falling as leaves in autumn; not perennial. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptneſs to fall.

DE'CIMAL. *a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten; divided into tenths. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth.

2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier for puniſhment. *Dryden.*

To DECI'PHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, French.]
1. To explain that which is written in ciphers. *Sidney.*
2. To write out; to mark down in characters. *South.*
3. To ſtamp; to characteriſe; to mark. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To unfold; to unravel.

DECI'PHERER. *ſ.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECI'SION. *ſ.* [from *decide.*]
1. Determination of a difference. *Woodw.*
2. Determination of an event. *Shakeſp.*

DECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *decide.*]
1. Having the power of determining any difference. *Rogers.*
2. Having the power of ſettling any event.
3. Poſitive; dogmatical.

DECI'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *deciſive.*]
1. The power of terminating any difference, or ſettling an event.
2. Poſitiveneſs; dogmaticalneſs.

DECI'SORY. *a.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
1. To cover; to overſpread. *Milton.*
2. To dreſs; to array. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To adorn; to embelliſh. *Prior.*

DECK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The floor of a ſhip. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DE'CKER. *ſ.* [from *deck.*] A dreſſer; a coverer.

To DECLA'IM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations. *Ben Jonſon.*

DECLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions. *Addiſon.*

DECLAMA'TION *ſ.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue. *Taylor.*

DECLAMA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*

DECLA'MATORY. *a.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the practice of declaiming. *Wotton.*
2. Appealing to the paſſions. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *a.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof or illuſtration. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION. *ſ.* [from *declare.*]
1. A proclamation or affirmation, publication. *Hooker. Tillotſon.*
2. An explanation of ſomething doubtful.
3. [In law.] Declaration is the ſhewing forth of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *a.* [from *declare.*]
1. Making declaration; explanatory.
2. Making proclamation.

DECLA'RATORILY. *ad.* [from *declaratory.*] In a form of a declaration; not poſitively.

DECLA'RATORY. *a.* [from *declare.*]
1. Affirmative; expreſſive; explanatory.
2. Not enacting a new law, but explaining the law as it ſtands.

To DECLA'RE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Latin.]
1. To clear; to free from obſcurity.
2. To make known; to tell evidently or openly.
3. To publiſh; to proclaim.
4. To ſhew in open view.

To DECLA'RE. *v. n.* To make a declaration.

DECLA'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *declare.*] Diſcovery; declaration; teſtimony.

DECLA'RER. *ſ.* [from *declare.*] One who makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION. *ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence.
2. Declination; deſcent.
3. Inflexion; manner of changing.

DECLI'NABLE. *a.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations.

DECLINA'TION. *ſ.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Deſcent; change from a better to a worſe ſtate; decay.
2. The act of bending down.
3. Variation from rectitude; obliquity.
4. Variation from a fixed point.
5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the Eaſt or Weſt.
6. [In Aſtronomy.] The *declination* of a ſtar we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator.
7. [In grammar.] The declenſion or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

DECLINA'TOR. } *ſ.* [from *decline.*] An inſtrument in
DECLI'NATORY. } aiming.

To DECLI'NE. *v. n.* [*decline*, Lat.]
1. To lean downward.
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.
3. To ſhun; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To ſink; to be impaired; to decay.

To DECLI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To bend downward; to bring down.
2. To ſhun; to avoid; to refuſe; to be cautious of.
3. To modify a word by various terminations.

…NE. *f.* The ſtate of tendency to the …e; diminution; decay. *Prior.*
…VITY. *f.* [*declivis*, Latin.] Inclina… or obliquity reckoned downwards; gra… deſcent; the contrary to acclivity. *Swift.*
…'VOUS. *a.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gra… ly deſcending; not precipitous.
…'OCT. *v. a* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Lat.] To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to …ſt in hot water.
To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach. *Davies.*
To boil in water. *Bacon.*
To boil up to a conſiſtence. *Shakeſp.*
…'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *decoct.*] That …h may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.
…'CTION. *f.* [*decoctum*, Latin.] The act of boiling any thing. *Bacon.*
A preparation made by boiling in water. *Ben Jonſon.*
…'CTURE. *f.* [from *decoct.*] A ſub…ce drawn by decoction.
…LLA'TION. *f.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The …of beheading. *Brown.*
…MPO'SITE. *a.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] …pounded a ſecond time. *Bacon.*
…MPOSI'TION. *f.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] …e act of compounding things already …pounded. *Boyle.*
…COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.] To compoſe of things already com…nded. *Boyle. Newton.*
To ſeparate things compounded.
…MPO'UND. *a.* [from the verb.] Com…ed of things or words already compound… *Boyle.*
…ORAMENT, *f.* [from *decorate.*] Orna…nt.
…'CORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To …rn; to embelliſh; to beautify.
…ORA'TION. *f.* [from *decorate.*] Orna…nt; added beauty. *Dryden.*
…ORA'TOR. *f.* [from *decorate.*] An …rner.
…'ROUS. *a.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent; …table to a character. *Ray.*
…CO'RTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] …diveſt of the bark or huſk. *Arbuthnot.*
…ORTICA'TION. *f.* [from *decorticate.*] …e act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.
…'RUM. *f.* [Latin.] Decency; beha…ur contrary to licentiouſneſs; ſeemlineſs. *Wotton.*
…ECO'Y. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a …e.] To lure into a cage; to intrap. *L'Eſtrange.*
…O'Y. *f.* Allurement to miſchiefs. *Berkley.*
…O'YDUCK. *f.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*
…ECRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Latin.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed. *Eccluſ.*
2. To wain, as the moon.
To DECRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminiſh. *Daniel. Newton.*
DECRE'ASE, *f.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſtate of growing leſs; decay. *Prior.*
2. The wain of the moon. *Bacon.*
To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Milton.*
To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree. *Job.*
DECRE'E. *f.* [*decretum*, Latin.]
1. An edict; a law. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An eſtabliſhed rule. *Job.*
3. A determination of a ſuit.
DE'CREMENT. *f.* [*decrementum*, Lat.] Decreaſe; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing. *Brown.*
DECRE'PIT. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Waſted and worn out with age. *Raleigh. Addiſon.*
To DECRE'PITATE *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*
DECREPITA'TION. *f.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes over the fire. *Quincy.*
DECRE'PITNESS. } *f.* [from *decrepit.*] The
DECRE'PITUDE. } laſt ſtage of decay; the laſt effects of old age. *Bentley.*
DECRE'SCENT. *a.* [from *decreſcens*, Latin.] Growing leſs.
DE'CRETAL. *a.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*
DE'CRETAL. *f.* [from the adjective.]
1. A book of decrees or edicts. *Addiſon.*
2. The collection of the pope's decrees. *Howel.*
DE'CRETIST. *f.* [from *decree.*] One that ſtudies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*
DE'CRETORY. *a.* [from *decree.*]
1. Judicial; definitive. *South.*
2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*
DECRI'AL. *f.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation.
To DECRY'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, French.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt. *Dryden.*
DECU'MBENCE. } *f.* [*decumbo*, Lat.] The
DECU'MBENCY. } act of lying down; the poſture of lying down. *Brown.*
DECU'MBITURE. *f.* [from *decumbo*, Lat.]
1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.
2. [In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognoſticks of recovery or death are diſcovered. *Dryden.*
DE'CUPLE. *a.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold. *Ray.*
DECU'RION. *f.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION. *ſ.* [*decurſus*, Latin.] The act of running down. *Hale.*

DECURTA'TION. *ſ.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] the act of cutting ſhort.

To DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Latin.] To interſect at acute angles. *Ray.*

DECUSSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *decuſſate*] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles. *Ray.*

To DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of diſgracing.

DEDE'COROUS. *a.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Diſgraceful; reproachful.

DEDENTI'TION. *ſ.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Latin.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth. *Brown.*

To DE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to ſome divine power. *Numbers.*
2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
3. To inſcribe to a patron. *Peacham.*

DE'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated. *Spelman.*

DEDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration. *Hooker.*
2. A ſervile addreſs to a patron. *Pope.*

DEDICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compliment and ſervility. *Pope.*

DE'DICATORY. *a.* [from *dedicate.*] Compoſing a dedication; adulatory. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION. *ſ.* [*deditio*, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing. *Hale.*

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected ſeries. *Pope.*
2. To form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions. *Locke.*
3. To lay down in regular order. *Thomſon.*

DEDU'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; conſequential propoſition. *Dryden.*

DEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reaſon. *Brown. South.*

DEDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction.

To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To ſubſtract; to take away; to defalcate. *Norris.*
2. To ſeparate; to diſpart. *Spenſer.*

DEDU'CTION. *ſ* [*deductio*, Latin.]

1. Conſequential collection; conſequence. *Duppa.*
2. That which is deducted. *Pope.*

DEDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible.

DEDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deductive.*] Conſequentially; by regular deduction.

DEED. *ſ.* [dæd, Saxon.]

1. Action, whether good or bad.
2. Exploit; performance.
3. Power of action; agency.
4. Act declaratory of an opinion.
5. Written evidence of any legal act.
6. Fact; reality; the contrary to

DEE'DLESS. *a.* [from *deed.*] Unac

To DEEM. *v. n.* particip. *dempt* or [deman, Sax.] To judge; to conclu conſideration. *Spenſer. Hooker.*

DEEM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Judg ſurmiſe; opinion. *Shak*

DEE'MSTER. *ſ.* [from *deem.*] A ju

DEEP. *a.* [deep, Saxon.]

1. Having length downward.
2. Low in ſituation; not high.
3. Meaſured from the ſurface down as, *ten feet* deep.
4. Entering far; piercing a great wa *a* deep *wound.*
5. Far from the outer part.
6. Not ſuperficial; not obvious.
7. Sagacious, penetrating.
8. Full of contrivance; politick; in *Shak*
9. Grave; ſolemn. *Shak*
10. Dark coloured.
11. Having a great deal of ſilen gloom.
12. Baſs; grave in ſound.

DEEP. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The ſea; the main.
2. The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part. *Shak*

To DE'EPEN. *v. a.* [from *deep.*]

1. To make deep; to ſink far below ſurface.
2. To darken; to cloud; to make
3. To make ſad or gloomy.

DEEPMOU'THED. *a.* [*deep* and Having a hoarſe and loud noiſe,

DEEPMU'SING. *a.* [*deep* and *muſe.*] templative; loſt in thought.

DEE'PLY. *ad.* [from *deep.*]

1. To a great depth; far below the
2. With great ſtudy or ſagacity.
3. Sorrowfully; ſolemnly. *Mark.*
4. With a tendency to darkneſs of
5. In a high degree.

DE'EPNESS. *ſ.* [from *deep.*] Entra below the ſurface; profundity; depth.

DEER. *ſ.* [deon. Saxon.] That cla animals which is hunted for venſon.

A'CE. *v. a.* [*defaire*, French.] To ; to raze; to disfigure. *Shak. Prior.*
EMENT. *ſ.* [from *deface.*] Violation. *Bacon.*
injury.
ER. *ſ.* [from *deface.*] Deſtroyer; er; violator. *Shakeſpeare.*
LANCE. *ſ.* [*defailance*, French.] *Glanville.*
e.
A'LCATE. *v. a.* [*defalquer*, Fr.] off; to lop; to take away part.
CA'TION. *ſ.* [from *defalcate.*] Diion; amputation. *Addiſon.*
MATORY. *ſ.* [from *defame.*] Caous; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
A'ME. *v. a* [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] ke infamous; to cenſure falſely in k; to deprive of honour; to diſhoy reports. *Decay of Piety.*
ME. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſgrace; our. *Spenſer.*
MER. *ſ.* [from *defame.*] One that s the reputation of another. *Government of the Tongue.*
A'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Latin.] ary.
TIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*defatigatio*, Latin.] ineſs.
ULT *ſ.* [*defaut*, French.] niſſion of that which we ought to do; lt
ime; failure; fault. *Hayward.*
fect; want. *Davies.*
n law.] Non appearance in court at aſſigned. *Cowel.*
ASANCE. *ſ.* [*defaiſance*, French.] e act of annulling or abrogating any act.
feaſance is a condition annexed to an which, performed by the obligee, the diſabled. *Cowel.*
he writing in which a defeaſance is ined.
defeat; conqueſt. *Spenſer.*
ASIBLE. *a.* [from *defaire*, Fr.] That may be annulled. *Davies.*
AT. *ſ.* [from *defaire*, French.] e overthrow of an army. *Addiſon.*
t of deſtruction; deprivation. *Shakeſpeare.*
E'AT. *v. a.*
overthrow. *Bacon.*
fruſtrate. *Milton.*
aboliſh.
ATURE. *ſ.* [from *de* and *feature.*] ge of feature; alteration of counte- *Shakeſpeare.*
E'CATE. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Latin.] purge; to purify; to cleanſe. *Boyle.*
purify from any extraneous or noxiixture. *Glanville.*
ATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Purged lees or foulneſs. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION. *ſ.* [*defæcatio*, Latin.] Puriſication. *Harvey.*
DEFE'CT. *ſ.* [*defectus*, Latin.]
1. Want; abſence of ſomething neceſſary. *Davies.*
2. Failing; want. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A fault; miſtake; error. *Holder.*
4. A blemiſh; a failure. *Locke.*
To DEFE'CT. *v. n.* To be deficient. *Brown.*
DEFECTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *defectible.*] The ſtate of failing; imperfection. *Hale.*
DEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *defect.*] Imperfect; deficient. *Hale.*
DEFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*defectio*, Latin.]
1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apoſtacy. *Raleigh.*
3. An abandoning of a king, or a ſtate; revolt. *Davies.*
DEFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *defectivus*, Latin.]
1. Full of defects; imperfect; not ſufficient. *Locke. Arbuthnot. Addiſon.*
2. Faulty; vicious; blameable. *Addiſon.*
DEFE'CTIVE or *deficient Nouns.* [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or ſuch as want a number, or ſome particular caſe.
DEFE'CTIVE *Verb.* [In grammar.] A verb which wants ſome of its tenſes.
DEFE'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *defective.*] Want; faultineſs. *Addiſon.*
DEFE'NCE. *ſ.* [*defenſio*, Latin.]
1. Guard; protection; ſecurity. *Eccluſ.*
2. Vindication; juſtification; apology. *Acts.*
3. Prohibition. *Temple.*
4. Reſiſtance.
5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.
6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.
DEFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *defence.*]
1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.*
2. Impotent. *Addiſon.*
To DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin.]
1. To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain. *Swift.*
3. To fortify; to ſecure. *Dryden.*
4. To prohibit; to forbid. *Milton. Temple.*
5. To maintain a place, or cauſe.
DEFE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *defend.*] That may be defended.
DEFE'NDANT. *a.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defenſive; fit for defence. *Shakeſpeare.*
DEFE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. He that defends againſt the aſſailants. *Wilkins.*
2. [In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued. *Hudibras.*
DEFE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *defend.*]
1. One that defends; a champion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An

2. An asserter; a vindicator. *South.*
3. [In law.] An advocate.

DEFE'NSATIVE. *s.* [from *defence.*]
1. Guard; defence. *Brown.*
2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaister, or the like.

DEFE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *defence.*]
1. That may be defended. *Bacon.*
2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. *Collier.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*defensif*, French.]
1. That serves to defend; proper for defence. *Sidney.*
2. In a state or posture of defence. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Safeguard. *Bacon.*
2. State of defence. *Clarendon.*

DEFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *defensive.*] In a defensive manner.

DE'FENST. *part. pass.* [from *defence.*] Defended. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Latin.]
1. To put off; to delay to act. *Milton.*
2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To withhold; to delay. *Pope.*
2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENCE. *s.* [*deference*, French.]
1. Regard; respect. *Swift.*
2. Complaisance; condescension. *Locke.*
3. Submission. *Addison.*

DE'FERENT. *a.* [from *deferens*, or *defero*, Latin.] That carries up and down. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENT. *s.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. *Bacon.*

DEFI'ANCE. *s.* [from *defi*, French.]
1. A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*
2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFI'CIENCE. } *s.* [from *deficio*, Latin.]
DEFI'CIENCY. }
1. Defect; failing; imperfection. *Sprat.*
2. Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbuthnot.*

DEFI'CIENT. *a.* [*deficiens*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective. *Wotton.*

DEFI'ER. *s.* [from *defi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner. *Tillotson.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. a.* [ꝑilan, Saxon.]
1. To make foul or impure; to dirty. *Shakespeare.*
2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. *Leviticus.*
3. To corrupt chastity; to violate. *Prior.*
4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. *Wake.*

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*defiler*, French.] To go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *s.* [*defile*, Fr.] A narrow

DEFI'LEMENT. *s.* [from *defile.*] The of being defiled; pollution; corr

DEFI'LER. *s.* [from *defile.*] One files; a corrupter.

DEFI'NABLE. *a.* [from *define.*]
1. Capable of definition.
2. What may be ascertained.

To DEFI'NE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Latin.]
1. To give the definition; to ex thing by its qualities.
2. To circumscribe; to mark

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; cide.

DEFI'NER. *s.* [from *define.*] One scribes a thing by its qualities.

DE'FINITE. *a.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]
1. Certain; limited; bounded.
2. Exact; precise. *Shak.*

DE'FINITE. *s.* [from the adjective.] explained or defined.

DE'FINITENESS. *s.* [from *definite.*]
1. Certainty.
2. Limitedness.

DEFINI'TION. *s.* [*definitio*, Latin.]
1. A short description of a thing by perties.
2. Decision; determination.
3. [In logick.] The explication of sence of a thing by its kind and

DEFI'NITIVE. *a.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] terminate; positive; express.

DEFI'NITIVELY. *ad.* [from *definitive.*] Positively; decisively; expressly.

DEFI'NITIVENESS. *s.* [from *definitive.*] Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *s.* [from *deflagrable*, Latin.] Combustibility.

DEFLA'GRABLE. *a.* [from *deflagro.*] Having the quality of wasting away in fire.

DEFLAGRA'TION. *s.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of setting fire to things in their preparation.

To DEFLE'CT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] turn aside; to deviate from a true

DEFLE'CTION. *s.* [from *deflect*, Lat.]
1. Deviation; the act of turning
2. A turning aside, or out of the
3. [In navigation.] The departure ship from its true course.

DEFLE'XURE. *s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, of the way.

RA'TION. *ſ.* [*defloration*, French.] e act of deflouring.
ſelection of that which is moſt va- *Hale.*

LO'UR. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, French.] ravish; to take away a woman's *Ecclus.*
ity.
take away the beauty and grace of *Taylor.*
ing.
'URER. *ſ.* [from *deflour.*] A ra- *Addiſon.*

'OUS. *a.* [*defluus*, Latin.] at flows down.
at falls off.
'XION. *ſ.* [*defluxio*, Latin.] The f humours downwards. *Bacon.*
ad. [from *deft.*] Dexterouſly; ſkil- Properly *deftly.* *Spenſer.*
DA'TION. *ſ.* [from *defœdus*, Lat.] ct of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*

RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *force.*] A olding of lands and tenements by

O'RM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.] disfigure; to make ugly. *Shakeſp.*
diſhonour; to make ungraceful.
RM. *a.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; ared. *Spenſer. Milton.*
MA'TION. *ſ.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] acing.
RMEDLY. *ad.* [from *deform.*] In y manner.
RMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *deformed.*] eſs; unſhapelineſs.
RMITY. [*deformitas*, Latin.] lineſs; ill favouredneſs. *Shakeſp.*
diculouſneſs. *Dryden.*
egularity; inordinateneſs. *K. Charles.*
ſhonour; diſgrace.
RSOR. *ſ.* [from *forceur*, French.] hat overcomes and caſteth out by *Blount.*

RA'UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] b or deprive by wile or trick. *Pope.*
U'DER. *ſ.* [from *defraud.*] A de- *Blackmore.*

RA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] ar the charges of. 2 *Mac.*
Y'ER. *ſ.* [from *defray.*] One that rges expences.
Y'MENT. *ſ.* [from *defray.*] The nt of expences.
a. [ðeaft, Saxon.] Obſolete.
at; handſome; ſpruce.
per; fitting. *Shakeſpeare.*
dy; dexterous. *Dryden.*
Y. *ad.* [from *deft.*] Obſolete.
tly; dexterouſly.
a ſkilful manner. *Shakeſpeare.*
CT. *a.* [*defunctus*, Latin.] Dead; ed. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man, or woman. *Graunt.*
DEFU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *defunct.*] Death. *Shakeſpeare.*
To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*defier*, French.]
1. To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryden.*
2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight *Shakeſpeare.*
DEFY'. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*
DEFY'ER. *ſ.* [from *defy*] A challenger; one that invites to fight. *South.*
DEGE'NERACY. *ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]
1. Departure from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. A forſaking of that which is good. *Tillotſon.*
3. Meanneſs. *Addiſon.*
To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerer*, Fr.]
1. To fall from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate. *Tillotſon.*
3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe. *Bacon.*
DEGE'NERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Unlike his anceſtors. *Pope. Swift.*
2. Unworthy; baſe. *Milton.*
DEGE'NERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; ſtate of being grown wild, or out of kind. *Dict.*
DEGENERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *degenerate.*]
1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.
2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth,
3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate. *Brown.*
DEGE'NEROUS. *a.* [from *degener*, Latin.]
1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue.
2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy. *South.*
DEGE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *degenerous.*] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*
DEGLUTI'TION. *ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr.] The act or power of ſwallowing. *Arbuthnot.*
DEGRADA'TION. *ſ.* [*degradation*, Fr.]
1. Diſmiſſion from an office or dignity. *Ayliffe.*
2. Diminution of value.
3. Degeneracy; baſeneſs. *South.*
To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]
1. To put one down from his degree. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of. *Milton.*
DEGRE'E. *ſ.* [*degré*, French.]
1. Quality; rank; ſtation. *Pſalms.*
2 The ſtate and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon.*

3. A

3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing. *Sidney.*

4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family. *Dryden.*

5. The orders or claſſes of the angels. *Locke.*

6. Meaſure; proportion. *Dryden.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. *Dryden.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds. *Cocker.*

9. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds. *Dict.*

10. The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. *South.*

By DEGRE'ES. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*

DEGUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deguſtatio*, Latin.] A taſting.

To DEHO'RT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To diſſuade. *Ward.*

DEHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary. *Ward.*

DEHORTA'TORY. *a.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHO'RTER *ſ.* [from *dehort.*] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE. *ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] Death of our bleſſed Saviour. *Prior.*

To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejico*, Latin.]

1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To make to look ſad. *Dryden.*

DEJE'CT. *a.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; low-ſpirited.

DEJE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; ſadly; heavily. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS *ſ.* Lowneſs of ſpirits.

DEJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*dejection*, French; from *dejectio*, Latin.]

1. A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*

2. Weakneſs; inability. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A ſtool. *Ray.*

DEJE'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *deject.*] The excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

DEJERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dejero*, Latin.] A taking of a ſolemn oath.

DEIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.*

2. To praiſe exceſſively. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *deigner*, Fr.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to

DEI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *integro*, Latin.] To diminiſh.

DEI'PAROUS. *a.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] brings forth a God; the epithet the bleſſed Virgin.

DE'ISM. *ſ.* [*deiſme*, French.] The of thoſe that only acknowledge without the reception of any revegion.

DE'IST. *ſ.* [*deiſte*, French.] A follows no particular religion, but knowledges the exiſtence of God.

DE'ISTICAL. *a.* [from *deiſt.*] the hereſy of the deiſts.

DE'ITY *ſ.* [*deité*, French.]

1. Divinity; the nature and God.

2. A fabulous god.

3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a

DELACERA'TION. *ſ.* [from A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION. *ſ.* [Lat.] The wateriſhneſs of the

DELACTA'TION. *ſ.* [*delactatio*, weaning from the breaſt.

DELA'PSED. *a.* [*delapſus*, Lat.] falling down.

To DELA'TE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, To carry; to convey; to accuſe.

DELA'TION. *ſ.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance.

2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *ſ.* [*delator*, Latin.] cuſer; an informer.

To DELA'Y. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, Fr.]

1. To defer; to put off.

2. To hinder; to fruſtrate.

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To ſtop; to action.

DELA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procraſtination.

2 Stay; ſtop.

DELA'YER. *ſ.* [from *delay.*] fers.

DELE'CTABLE. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Pleaſing; delightful.

DELE'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.

DELE'CTABLY. *ad.* Delightfully; ſantly.

DELECTA'TION. *ſ.* [*delectatio*, Pleaſure; delight.

To DE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*,

1. To ſend away.

2. To ſend upon an embaſſy.

3. To intruſt; to commit to another

4. To appoint judges to a particular

GATE. *ſ.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]
deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar. *Taylor.*
[In law.] *Delegates* are perſons dele-
or appointed by the king's commiſſion
, upon an appeal to him, in the court
hancery. *Blount.*
GATE. *a.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] De-
Taylor.
GATES. [*Court of.*] A court wherein
uſes of appeal, by way of devolution
either of the archbiſhops, are decided.
GA'TION. *ſ.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]
ſending away.
putting into commiſſion.
The aſſignment of a debt to another.
NIFI'CAL. *a.* [*delenificus*, Latin.]
ing virtue to aſſuage, or eaſe pain.
LE'TE. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To
out. *Dict.*
TE'RIOUS. *a.* [*deleterius*, Latin.]
ly; deſtructive. *Brown.*
TERY. *a.* Deſtructive; deadly.
Hudibras.
TION. *ſ.* [*deletio*, Latin.]
ct of raſing or blotting out.
A deſtruction. *Hale.*
E. } *ſ.* [from delpan, Sax. to dig.]
A mine; a quarry. *Ray.*
Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware.
m Delft in Holland.] *Smart.*
BA'TION. *ſ.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An
; a taſte.
LI'BERATE. *v. a.* [*delibero*. Latin.]
think, in order to choice; to heſitate.
Addiſon.
BERATE. *a.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]
Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet.
Slow; tedious; not ſudden. *Hooker.*
BERATELY. *ad.* [from *deliberate.*]
cumſpectly; adviſedly; warily. *Dryden.*
BERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *deliberate.*]
cumſpection; warineſs; coolneſs; cau-
. *King Charles.*
BERA'TION. *ſ.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.]
act of deliberating; thought in order
hoice. *Hammond.*
BERATIVE. *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.]
taining to deliberation; apt to conſider.
BERATIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
diſcourſe in which a queſtion is de-
rated. *Bacon.*
CACY. *ſ.* [*delicateſſe*, French.]
Daintineſs; fineneſs in eating. *Milton.*
Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes.
Milton.
Softneſs; feminine beauty. *Sidney.*
Nicety; minute accuracy. *Dryden.*
Neatneſs; elegance of dreſs.
Politeneſs; gentleneſs of manners.
Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple.*

8. Tenderneſs; ſcrupuloufneſs; mercifulneſs.
9. Weakneſs of conſtitution.
10. Exility; tenuity; ſmallneſs.

DE'LICATE. *a.* [*delicat*, Fr.]
1. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.
3. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour. *Taylor.*
4. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.
5. Choice; ſelect; excellent.
6. Polite; gentle of manners.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Pure; clear. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'LICATELY *ad.* [from *delicate.*]
1. Beautifully. *Pope.*
2. Finely; not coarſely.
3. Daintily. *Taylor.*
4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *delicate.*] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs; effeminacy. *Deuteronomy.*

DE'LICATES. *ſ.* [from *delicate.*] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty. *King.*

DE'LICES. *ſ.* pl. [*deliciæ*, Lat.] Pleaſures. *Spenſer.*

DELI'CIOUS. *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope.*

DELI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *delicious.*] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully. *Revelations.*

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *delicious.*] Delight; pleaſure; joy. *Taylor.*

DELIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up. *Wiſeman.*

DELI'GHT. *ſ.* [*delice*, French.]
1. Joy; content; ſatisfaction. *Samuel.*
2. That which gives delight. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Latin.] To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy. *Locke.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. *Pſalms.*

DELI'GHTFUL. *a.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleaſant; charming. *Sidney.*

DELI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton.*

DELI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſantneſs; comfort; ſatisfaction. *Tillotſ.*

DELI'GHTSOME. *a.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſant; delightful. *Grew.*

DELI'GHTSOMELY. *ad.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantneſs; delightfulneſs.

To DELI'NEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Latin.]
1. To draw the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign; to ſketch.

2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness. *Brown.*
3. To describe. *Raleigh.*

DELINEA'TION. *s.* [*delineatio*, Laf.] The first draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*

DELI'NQUENCY. *s.* [*delinquentia*, Latin.] A fault; failure in duty. *Sandys.*

DELI'NQUENT. *s.* [from *delinquens*, Lat.] An offender. *Ben Jonson.*

To DELI'QUATE. *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Cudworth.*

DELIQUA'TION. *s.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting: a dissolving.

DELI'QUIUM. s. [Lat. A chymical term.] A distillation by the force of fire.

DELI'RAMENT. *s.* [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or foolish idle story. *Dict.*

To DELI'RATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Latin.] To dote; to rave.

DELIRA'TION. *s.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly.

DELI'RIOUS. *a.* [*delirius*, Latin.] Light-headed; raving; doting. *Swift.*

DELI'RIUM. s. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbuthnot.*

To DELI'VER. *v. a.* [*deliverer*, French.]
1. To give; to yield; to offer. *Dryden.*
2. To cast away; to throw off. *Pope.*
3. To surrender; to put into one's hands. *Samuel.*
4. To save; to rescue; to free. *Shakesp.*
5. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Swift.*
6. To disburden a woman of a child. *Peacham.*

To DELI'VER *over. v. a.*
1. To put into another's hands. *Shakesp.*
2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*

To DELI'VER *up. v. a.* To surrender; to give up. *Shakespeare.*

DELI'VERANCE. *s.* [*delivrance*, French.]
1. The act of delivering up a thing to another.
2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue. *Dryden.*
3. The act of speaking; utterance. *Shakespeare.*
4. The act of bringing children. *Shakesp.*

DELI'VERER. *s.* [from *deliver.*]
1. A saver; a rescuer; a preserver. *Bacon.*
2. A relater; one that communicates something. *Boyle.*

DELI'VERY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of delivering, or giving.
2. Release; rescue; saving. *Shakespeare.*
3. A surrender; giving up. *Clarendon.*
4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech. *Hooker.*
5. Use of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.*
6. Childbirth. *Isaiah.*

DELL. *s.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a valley. *Spenser. Tickell.*

DELPH. *s.* A fine sort of earthen ware.

DELU'DABLE. *a.* [from *deludo.*] Liable to be deceived.

To DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Latin.]
1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive.
2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELU'DER. *s.* [from *delude.*] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor.

To DELVE. *v. a.* [delpan, Saxon.]
1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.
2. To fathom; to sift.

DELVE. *s.* [from the verb.] A dike; a pitfal; a den. *Ben Jonson.*

DE'LVER. *s.* [from *delve.*] A digger.

DE'LUGE. *s.* [*deluge*, French.]
1. A general inundation.
2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.
3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drown; to lay totally under water.
2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink.

DELU'SION. *s.* [*delusio*, Latin.]
1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.
2. A false representation; illusion; error.

DELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive.

DELU'SORY. *a.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive.

DE'MAGOGUE. *s.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A leader of the rabble.

DEMA'IN. } *s.* [*domain*, French.]
DEME'AN. } land which a man
DEME'SNE. } originally of himself.
sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of a manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips.*

DEMA'ND. *s.* [*demande*, French.]
1. A claim; a challenging.
2. A question; an interrogation.
3. A calling for a thing in order to purchase it.
4. [In law.] The asking of what is due.

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.] To claim; to ask for with authority.

DEMA'NDABLE. *a.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded, requested, asked.

DEMA'NDANT. *s.* [from *demand.*] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMA'NDER. *s.* [*demandeur*, French.]
1. One that requires a thing with authority.

One that asks for a thing in order to chase it. *Carew.*
A dunner.
E'AN. *ſ.* [from *demener*, French.] A n; preſence; carriage. *Spenſer.*
ME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*, Fr.] To behave; to carry one's ſelf. *Tillotſon.*
To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue. *Shakeſpeare.*
E'ANOUR. *ſ.* [*demener*, Fr.] Car- e; behaviour. *Clarendon.*
E'ANS. *ſ.* pl. An eſtate in goods or ls.
ME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*demento*, Latin.] grow mad.
ENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dementatio*, Latin.] te of being mad, or frantick.
E'RIT. *ſ.* [*démérite*, Fr.] The oppo- to merit; ill-deſerving. *Spenſer.*
ME'RIT. *v. a.* To deſerve blame or iſhment.
E'RSED. *a.* [from *demerſus*, Latin.] nged.
E'RSION. *ſ.* [*demerſio*, Latin.] A wning.
MI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, French.] lf; as, *demigod*, that is, half human, f divine.
MI-CANNON. *ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon.*]
MI-CANNON *Loweſt.* A great gun that ries a ball thirty pounds weight.
MI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun. carries a ſhot thirty two pounds weight.
MI-CANNON *of the greateſt ſize.* A . It carries a ball thirty-ſix pounds ght. *Wilkins.*
MI-CULVERIN *of the loweſt ſize.* A . It carries nine pounds weight.
MI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun. It ries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces ght.
MI-CULVERIN, *elder ſort.* A gun. carries a ball twelve pounds eleven nces weight. *Clarendon.*
MI-DEVIL. *ſ.* Half a devil. *Shakeſp.*
MI-GOD. *ſ.* [*demi* and *god.*] Partaking ivine nature; half a god.
MI-LANCE. *ſ.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A ht lance; a ſpear. *Dryden.*
MI-MAN. *ſ.* Half a man. *Knolles.*
MI-WOLF. *ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a lf. *Shakeſpeare.*
MI'SE. *ſ.* [from *demetre*, *demis*, Fr.] ath; deceaſe. *Swift.*
EMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis*, Fr.] To grant one's death; to bequeath. *Swift.*
MI'SSION. *ſ.* [*demiſſio*, Lat.] Degrada- ; diminution of dignity. *L'Eſtrange.*
EMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Latin.] To ueſs. *Brown.*
O'CRACY. *ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*
DEMOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *democracy.*] Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*
To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr.] To throw down buildings; to raſe; to deſtroy. *Tillotſon.*
DEMO'LISHER. *ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] One that throws down buildings.
DEMOLI'TION. *ſ.* [from *demoliſh.*] The act of overthrowing buildings. *Swift.*
DE'MON. *ſ.* [*dæmon*, Lat.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit. *Prior.*
DEMONI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *demon.*]
DEMONI'ACK. }
1. Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.
2. Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*
DEMO'NIACK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil. *Bentley.*
DEMO'NIAN. *a.* Deviliſh. *Milton.*
DEMONO'CRACY. *ſ.* [δαίμων and κράτεω.] The power of the devil.
DEMONO'LATRY. *ſ.* [δαίμων and λάτρια.] The worſhip of the devil.
DEMONO'LOGY. *ſ.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Diſcourſe of the nature of devils.
DEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Latin.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*
DEMO'NSTRABLY. *ad.* [from *demonſtrable.*] In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof. *Clarendon.*
To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Lat.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty. *Tillotſon.*
DEMONSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Latin.]
1. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.*
2. Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon. *Tillotſon.*
DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *a.* [*demonſtrativus*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive. *Hooker.*
2. Having the power of expreſſing clearly. *Dryden.*
3. That which ſhows, as *demonſtrative* pronouns.
DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *demonſtrative.*]
1. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted. *South.*
2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*
DEMONSTRA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *demonſtrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches.
DEMO'NSTRATORY. *a.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.
DEMU'LCENT. *a.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; aſſuaſive. *Arbuth.*

To DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French.]
1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Walton.*
2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. *Hayward.*
3. To doubt; to have scruples. *Bentley.*
To DEMU'R. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*
DEMU'R. *s.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation. *South.*
DEMU'RE. *a.* [*des mœurs*, French.]
1. Sober; decent. *Spenser.*
2. Grave; affectedly modest. *Bacon. Swift.*
To DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty. *Shakespeare.*
DEMU'RELY. *ad.* [from *demure*.]
1. With affected modesty; solemnly. *Bacon.*
2. Solemnly. *Shakespeare.*
DEMU'RENESS. *s.* [from *demure*.]
1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.
2. Affected modesty.
DEMU'RER. *s.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowel.*
DEN. *s.* [Den, Saxon.]
1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally. *Hooker.*
2. The cave of a wild beast. *Dryden.*
3. *Den* may signify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibson.*
DENA'Y. *s.* Denial; refusal. *Shakespeare.*
DENDRO'LOGY. *s.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.
DENI'ABLE. *a.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied. *Brown.*
DENI'AL. *s.* [from *deny*.]
1. Negation; the contrary to confession. *Sidney.*
2. Refusal; the contrary to grant. *Shakespeare.*
3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment or profession of adherence. *South.*
DENI'ER. *s.* [from *deny*.]
1. A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts.*
2. One that does not own or acknowledge. *South.*
3. A refuser; one that refuses. *King Charles.*
DENI'ER. *s.* [from *denarius*, Latin.] A small denomination of French money.
To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken *Brown. Boyle.*
DENIGRA'TION. *s.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle.*
DENIZA'TION. *s.* [from *denizen*.] The act of infranchising. *Davies.*
DE'NIZEN. } *s.* [from *dinasddyn*, Welsh;
DE'NISON. } a man of the city.] A freeman; one infranchised. *Davies.*
To DE'NIZEN. *v. a.* To infranchise; to make free. *Donne.*
To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] To name; to give a name to.
DENOMINA'TION. *s.* [*denomination*, Fr.] A name given to a thing.
DENO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *denominate*.]
1. That which gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.
2. That which obtains a distinct appellation.
DENOMINA'TOR. *s.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name.
DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction*, a number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which integer is divided into.
DENOTA'TION. *s.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] act of denoting.
To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin.] mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.
To DENOU'NCE. *v. a* [*denuncio*, Lat. *denoncer*, French.]
1. To threaten by proclamation. *Decay of*
2. To give information against.
DENOU'NCEMENT. *s.* [from *denounce*.] The act of proclaiming any menace.
DENOU'NCER. *s.* [from *denounce*.] that declares some menace.
DENSE. *a.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; pact; approaching to solidity.
DE'NSITY. *s.* [*densitas*, Latin.] compactness; close adhesion of parts.
DE'NTAL. *a.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.
DE'NTAL. *s.* A small shell-fish.
DENTE'LLI. s. [Italian.] Modillions.
DENTICULA'TION. *s.* [*denticulation*, Fr.] The state of being set with small teeth.
DENTI'CULATED. *a.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.
DE'NTIFRICE. *s.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth.
DENTI'TION. *s.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.
To DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To divest; to strip. *Decay of*
DENUDA'TION. *s.* [from *denudate*.] act of stripping.
To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] strip; to make naked.
DENUNCIA'TION. *s.* [*denunciation*, Fr.] The act of denouncing; a publick menace.

CIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.] that proclaims any threat.
that lays an information againſt *Ayliffe.*

'. *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr.] contradict an accuſation; not to *Geneſis.*
refuſe; not to grant. *Dryden.*
abnegate; to diſown. *Joſhua.*
renounce; to treat as foreign, or not ing to one. *Sprat.*

STRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobſtruo*, Lat.] r from impediments. *More.*

RUENT. *ſ.* [*deobſtruens*, Latin.] icine that has the power to reſolve ies. *Arbuthnot.*

ND. *ſ.* [*deo dandum*, Latin.] A iven or forfeited to God for the pa- his wrath, in caſe of any misfor- by which any Chriſtian comes to a end, without the fault of any rea- creature. *Cowel.*

PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, To deobſtruct; to clear a paſſage.

LA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deoppilate.*] t of clearing obſtructions. *Brown.*

LATIVE. *a.* [from *deoppilate.*] ruent. *Harvey.*

LA'TION. *ſ.* [*deoſculatio*, Latin.] t of kiſſing. *Stilling fleet.*

A'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, Fr.] e picture; to deſcribe by colours. *Spenſer.*
deſcribe. *Gay.*

A'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, Fr.] go away from a place. *Suſanna.*
deſiſt from practice. *Kings.*
be loſt; to periſh. *Eſdras.*
deſert; to revolt; to fall away; to ſe. *Iſaiah.*
deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion. *Clarendon.*
die; to deceaſe; to leave the *Geneſis.*

A'RT. *v. n.* To quit; to leave; e from. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To di- to ſeparate.

T. *ſ.* [*depart*, French.] e act of going away. *Shakeſpeare.*
th. *Shakeſpeare.*
ith chymiſts] An operation ſo , becauſe the particles of ſilver are d or divided from gold.

TER. *ſ.* [from *depart.*] One that metals by ſeparation.

TMENT. *ſ.* [*department*, French.] e allotment; buſineſs aſſigned to a lar perſon. *Arbuthnot.*

TURE. *ſ.* [from *depart.*] oing away.
th; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence. *Addiſon.*
3. A forſaking; an abandoning. *Tillotſon.*

DEPA'SCENT. *a.* [*depaſcens*, Lat.] Feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depaſcor*, Lat.] To eat up; to conſume by feeding upon it. *Spenſer.*

To DEPA'UPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *depecto*, Latin.] Tough; clammy. *Bacon.*

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To paint; to deſcribe in colours. *Spenſer.*

To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.]
1. To hang from. *Dryden.*
2. To be in a ſtate of ſervitude or expectation. *Bacon.*
3. To be in ſuſpence. *Bacon.*
4. *To* DEPEND *upon.* To rely on; to truſt to. *Clarendon.*
5. To be in a ſtate of dependance. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To reſt upon any thing as its cauſe. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDANCE. } *ſ.* [from *depend.*]
DEPE'NDANCY. }
1. The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter.
2. Something hanging upon another. *Dryd.*
3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another. *Locke.*
4. State of being at the diſpoſal of another. *Tillotſon.*
5. The things or perſons of which any man has the dominion. *Bacon.*
6. Reliance; truſt; confidence. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT. *a.* [from *depend.*] In the power of another. *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT. *ſ.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another. *Clarendon.*

DEPE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *dependeo*, Lat.]
DEPE'NDENCY. }
1. Thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another. *Collier.*
2. State of being ſubordinate, or ſubject. *Bacon.*
3. That which is not principal; that which is ſubordinate. *Burnet.*
4. Concatenation; connexion. *Shakeſp.*
5. Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.*
6. Truſt; reliance; confidence. *Stilling fleet.*

DEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hanging down. *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT. *ſ.* [from *dependens*, Latin.] One ſubordinate. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *depend.*] One that repoſes on the kindneſs of another. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEPERDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.] Loſs; deſtruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation. *Quincy Boyle.*

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low Latin.]
To DEPHLE'GMATE. } To clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum*, Lat.]
1. To paint; to pourtray. *Taylor.*
2. To deſcribe to the mind. *Felton.*

DEPI'LATORY. *ſ.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] An application uſed to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS. *a.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] Without hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLE'TION. *ſ.* [*depleo depletus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE. *a.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]
1. Lamentable; ſad; calamitous; miſerable; hopeleſs. *Clarendon.*
2. Contemptible; deſpicable: as *deplorable* nonſenſe.

DEPLO'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *deplorable.*] The ſtate of being deplorable.

DEPLO'RABLY. *ad.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miſerably. *South.*

DEPLO'RATE. *a.* [*deploratus*, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

DEPLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring.

To DEPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*

DEPLO'RER. *ſ.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner.

DEPLUMA'TION. *ſ.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.]
1. Plucking off the feathers.
2. [In ſurgery.] A ſwelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the falling of the hairs from the eye-brow. *Philips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To ſtrip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity.
2. To riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *ſ.* [from *depono*, Latin.]
1. One that eſpouſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice.
2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents.* *Clarke.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] to unpeople; to lay waſte. *Bacon.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waſte.

DEPOPULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *de*] diſpeopler; a deſtroyer of man

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporto*, carry; to demean.

DEPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] behaviour.

DEPORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deportatio*,
1. Tranſportation; exile into a of the dominion.
2. Exile in general.

DEPO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*deportement*,
1. Conduct; management.
2. Demeanour; behaviour.

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]
1. To lay down; to lodge; to
2. To degrade from dignity.
3. To take away; to diveſt.
4. To give teſtimony; to atteſt.
5. To examine any one on his

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear

DEPO'SITARY. *ſ.* [*depoſitarius*,
One with whom any thing is lodg

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depoſitum*,
1. To lay up; to lodge in any
2. To lay up as a pledge, or ſecur
3. To place at intereſt.
4. To lay aſide.

DEPO'SITE. *ſ.* [*depoſitum*, Latin.]
1. Any thing committed to the care of another.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing ſecurity.
3. The ſtate of a thing pawned

DEPOSI'TION. *ſ.*
1. The act of giving publick teſt
2. The act of degrading one from

DEPO'SITORY. *ſ.* [from *depoſit*] place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVA'TION. *ſ.* [*depravatio*,
1. The act of making any thing
2. Degeneracy; depravity.
3. Defamation.

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, vitiate; to corrupt.

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *ſ.* [from Corruption; taint; vitiated ſtate.

DEPRA'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from vitiated ſtate.

DEPRA'VER. *ſ.* [from *deprave.*] rupter.

DEPRA'VITY. *ſ.* [from *deprav*] ruption.

ECATE. *v. a.*
beg off; to pray deliverance from; by prayer. *Smalridge.*
mplore mercy. *Prior.*
A'TION. *ſ.* [*deprecatio*, Latin.] againſt evil. *Brown.*
CATIVE. } *a.* [from *deprecate.*]
CATORY. } That ſerves to deprecate. *Bacon.*
A'TOR. *ſ.* [*deprecator*, Latin.] An

E'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.] bring a thing down to a lower price. undervalue. *Addiſon.*
EDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Lat.] rob; to pillage.
ſpoil; to devour. *Bacon.*
A'TION. *ſ.* [*deprædatio*, Latin] obbing; a ſpoiling. *Hayward.*
acity; waſte. *Bacon.*
A'TOR. *ſ.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A ; a devourer. *Bacon.*
EHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.] atch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.*
diſcover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*
E'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *deprehend.*] t may be caught.
t may be underſtood.
E'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.*
ibleneſs of being caught.
ligibleneſs.
E'NSION. *ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Latin.] atching or taking unawares.
ſcovery.
E'SS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, Lat.] preſs or thruſt down.
let fall; to let down. *Newton.*
humble; to deject; to ſink. *Addiſon.*
SION. *ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Latin.] act of preſſing down.
ſinking or falling in of a ſurface. *Boyle.*
act of humbling; abaſement. *Bacon.*
SION *of an Equation* [in algebra] inging it into lower and more ſimple diviſion.
SOR. *ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.] He epts or preſſes down.
A'TION. *ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, act of depriving, or taking away *Bentley.*
law.] is when a clergyman, as a parſon, vicar, or prebend, is deom his preferments.
IVE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, ereave one of a thing. *Clarendon.*
inder; to debar from. *Dryden.*

3. To releaſe; to free from. *Spenſer.*
4. To put out of any office. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *ſ.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dutch.]
1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downward. *Bacon.*
2. Deep place; not a ſhoal. *Dryden.*
3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity. *Proverbs.*
4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon; applied commonly to winter. *Clarendon.*
5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity. *Addiſon.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen. *Diſt.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflower. *Diſt.*

DEPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*depulſio*, Lat.] A beating or thruſting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *a.* [from *depulſus*, Latin.] Putting away.

To DE'PURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.] To purify; to cleanſe. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs.
2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION. *ſ* [*depuratio*, Lat.] The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing. *Boyle.*

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]
1. To free from impurities.
2. To purge. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deputation*, French.]
1. The act of deputing, or ſending with a ſpecial commiſſion.
2. Vicegerency. *South.*

To DEPU'TE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another. *Roſcommon.*

DE'PUTY. *ſ.* [*deputé*, French, from *deputatus*, Latin.]
1. A lieutenant; a viceroy. *Hale.*
2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another. *Hooker.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminiſh the quantity of. *Brown.*

DER. In the beginning of names of places, is derived from ᵹeop, a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; then from the Britiſh *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibſon.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. *Shakeſp.*

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* To prove; to juſ-
To DERA'IN. } tify. *Blount.*

DERA'Y. *ſ.* [from *deſroyer*, Fr.] Tumult; diſorder; noiſe.

To DERE. *v. a.* [ᵹeꝑian, Saxon.] To hurt. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

DERELI'CTION. *ſ.* [*dereliction*, Latin.] An utter forſaking or leaving. *Hooker.*

DERELICTS. *ſ.* pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away. *Diſt.*

To

To DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Tillotſon.*

DERI'DER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a ſcoffer. *Hooker.*

DERI'SION. *ſ.* [*deriſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
2. Contempt; ſcorn; a laughing-ſtock. *Jeremiah. Milton.*

DERI'SIVE. *a.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; ſcoffing. *Pope.*

DERI'SORY. *a.* [*deriſorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *a.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation. *South.*

DERIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]
1. A draining of water. *Burnet.*
2. The tracing of a word from its original. *Locke.*
3. The tracing of any thing from its ſource. *Hale.*
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiſeman.*

DERI'VATIVE. *a.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale.*

DERI'VATIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another. *South.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *ad.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]
1. To turn the courſe of any thing. *South.*
2. To deduce from its original. *Boyle.*
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource. *South.*
4. To communicate to by deſcent of blood. *Felton.*
5. To ſpread from one place to another. *Davies.*
6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DERI'VE. *v. n.*
1. To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.*
2. To deſcend from. *Shakeſpeare.*

DERI'VER. *ſ.* [from *derive.*] One that draws or fetches from the original. *South.*

DERN. *a.* [eapn, Saxon.]
1. Sad; ſolitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel. Out of uſe.

DERNIE'R. *a.* Laſt. *Ayliffe.*

To DE'ROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]
1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or cuſtom. *Hale.*
2. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing; to diſparage.

To DE'ROGATE. *v. n.* To detract.

DE'ROGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Leſſened in value. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking and making a former law.
2. A diſparaging; leſſening or taking the worth of any perſon or thing.

DERO'GATIVE. *a.* [*derogativus*, Lat.] Detracting; leſſening the value.

DERO'GATORILY. *ad.* [from *derogatory*] In a detracting manner.

DERO'GATORINESS. *ſ.* [from *derogatory*] The act of derogating.

DERO'GATORY. *a.* [*derogatorius*, Lat.] That leſſens the value of.

DE'RVIS. *ſ.* [*dervis*, French.] A Turkiſh prieſt.

DE'SCANT. *ſ.* [*diſcanto*, Italian.]
1. A ſong or tune compoſed in parts.
2. A diſcourſe; a diſputation; a definition branched out into ſeveral diviſions or heads. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To DE'SCANT. *v. n.*
1. To ſing in parts.
2. To diſcourſe copiouſly; to diſplay ſuperfluity of words.

To DESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*deſcendo*, Latin.]
1. To come from a higher place to a lower.
2. To come ſuddenly; to fall upon an enemy.
3. To make an invaſion.
4. To proceed from an original, or anceſtor.
5. To fall in order of inheritance to an anceſtor.
6. To extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk down upon any place.

DESCE'NDANT. *ſ.* [*deſcendant*, Fr.] offſpring of an anceſtor.

DESCE'NDANT. *ſ.* [*deſcendens*, Latin.]
1. Falling; ſinking; coming down.
2. Proceeding from another as an anceſtor or anceſtor.

DESCE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *deſcend.*]
1. Such as may be deſcended.
2. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance.

DESCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*deſcenſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of falling or ſinking;
2. A declenſion; a degradation.
3. [In aſtronomy.] Right *deſcenſion* arch of the equator, which deſcends the ſign or ſtar below the horizon direct ſphere. Oblique *deſcenſion* arch of the equator, which deſcends the ſign below the horizon of an oblique ſphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL. *a.* [from *deſcenſion*] lating to deſcent.

DESCE'NT. *ſ.* [*deſcenſus*, Latin.]
1. The act of paſſing from a higher

Progress downward. *Locke.*
Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.*
Lowest place. *Shakespeare.*
Invasion; hostile entrance into a king-
. *Wotton. Clarendon.*
Transmission of any thing by succession
inheritance *Locke.*
The state of proceeding from an original
progenitor. *Atterbury.*
Birth; extraction; process of lineage.
Shakespeare.
Offspring; inheritors. *Milton.*
A single step in the scale of genealogy.
Hooker.
A rank in the scale or order of being.
Milton.

SCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Latin.]
To mark out any thing by the mention
s properties. *Watts.*
To delineate; to mark out: as a
h waved about the head *describes* a
le.
To distribute into proper heads or divi-
s. *Joshua.*
To define in a dax manner.
RI'BER. *s.* [from *describe.*] He that
cribes. *Brown.*
RI'ER. *s.* [from the verb.] A disco-
r; a detecter. *Crashaw.*
RIPTION. *s.* [*descriptio*, Latin.]
The act of describing or making out
person or thing by perceptible pro-
ies.
The sentence or passage of which any
g is described. *Dryden.*
A lax definition. *Watts.*
The qualities expressed in a description.
Shakespeare.
SCRY'. *v. a.* [*descrier*, French.]
To give notice of any thing suddenly
vered.
To spy out; to examine at a distance.
Judges.
To detect; to find out any thing con-
ed. *Wotton.*
To discover; to perceive by the eye;
e any thing distant or absent.
Raleigh. Digby. Prior.
RY'. *s.* [from the verb.] Discovery;
e discovered. *Shakespeare.*
SECRATE. *v. a.* [*desacro*, Latin.]
divert from the purpose to which any
g is consecrated.
CRA'TION. *s.* [from *desecrate.*] The
tion of consecration.
RT. *s.* [*desertum*, Latin.] A wilder-
; solitude; waste country; uninhabited
. *Shakespeare.*
RT. *a.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild;
e; solitary. *Deuteronomy.*
SERT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, Fr. *desero*,
.

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden.*
2. To leave; to abandon. *Bentley.*
3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESE'RT. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit. *Hooker.*
2. Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South.*
3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER. *s.* [from *desert.*]
1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *Dryden.*
2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. *Decay of Piety.*
3. He that forsakes another. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *s.* [from *desert.*]
1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Rogers.*
2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *South.*

DESE'RTLESS. *a.* [from *desert.*] Without merit. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*de'servir*, French.]
1. To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker. Otway.*
2. To be worthy of reward. *South.*

DESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* [from *deserve.*] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton.*

DESE'RVER. *s.* [from *deserve.*] A man who merits rewards. *Wotton.*

DESI'CCANTS. *s.* [from *desiccate.*] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers. *Wiseman.*

To DE'SICCATE. *v. a.* [*desicco* Latin.]
To dry up. *Hale.*

DESICCA'TION. *s.* [from *desiccate.*] The act of making dry. *Bacon.*

DESI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *desiccate.*] That which has the power of drying sores.

To DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Latin.]
To want; to miss. *Cheyne.*

DESI'DIOSE. *a.* [*desidiosus*, Latin.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Latin; *dessiner*, French.]
1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpose. *Stillingfleet.*
3. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*
4. To plan; to project; to form in a rude draught. *Wotton.*
5. To mark out. *Locke.*

DESI'GN. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. An intention; a purpose.
2. A scheme; a plan of action. *Tillotson.*
3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs. *Addiſon.*

DESI'GNABLE. *a.* [*deſigno*, Latin.] Diſtinguiſhable; capable to be particularly marked out. *Digby.*

DESIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*deſignatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pointing or making out. *Swift.*
2. Appointment; direction. *Bacon.*
3. Import; intention. *Locke.*

DESI'GNEDLY. *ad.* [from *deſign.*] Purpoſely; intentionally; not inadvertently; not fortuitouſly. *Ray.*

DESI'GNER. *ſ.* [from *deſign.*]
1. A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of Piety.*
2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture. *Addiſon.*

DESI'GNING. *part. a.* [from *deſign.*] Inſidious; treacherous; deceitful. *Southern.*

DESI'GNLESS. *a.* [from *deſign.*] Unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *ad.* [from *deſigneleſs.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently. *Boyle.*

DESI'GNMENT. *ſ.* [from *deſign.*]
1. A ſcheme of hoſtility. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A plot; a malicious intention. *Hayward.*
3. The idea or ſketch of a work. *Dryden.*

DESI'RABLE. *a.* [from *deſire.*]
1. That which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs, *Rogers.*
2. Pleaſing; delightful. *Addiſon.*

DESI'RE. *ſ.* [*deſir*, Fr. *deſiderium*, Latin.] Wiſh; eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy. *Locke.*

To DESI'RE. *v. a.* [*deſirer*, French.]
1. To wiſh; to long for. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To expreſs wiſhes; to appear to long. *Dryden.*
3. To aſk; to intreat. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESI'RER. *ſ.* [from *deſire.*] One that is eager of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESI'ROUS. *a.* [from *deſire.*] Full of deſire; eager; longing after. *Hooker.*

DESI'ROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *deſirous.*] Fulneſs of deſire.

DESI'ROUSLY. *ad.* [from *deſirous.*] Eagerly; with deſire.

To DESI'ST. *v. n.* [*deſiſto*, Latin.] To ceaſe from any thing; to ſtop. *Milton.*

DESI'STANCE. *ſ.* [from *deſiſt.*] The act of deſiſting; ceſſation. *Boyle.*

DESI'TIVE. *a.* [*deſitus*, Latin.] Ending; concluding. *Watts.*

DESK. *ſ.* [*diſch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers. *Walton.*

DE'SOLATE. *a.* [*deſolatus*, Latin.]
1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome.*
2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waſte. *Jeremiah.*
3. Solitary; without ſociety.

To DE'SOLATE. *v. a.* [*deſolo*, Latin.] deprive of inhabitants.

DE'SOLATELY. *ad.* [from *deſolate.*] a deſolate manner.

DESOLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſolate.*]
1. Deſtruction of inhabitants.
2. Gloomineſs; ſadneſs; melan
3. A place waſted and forſaken.

DESPA'IR. *ſ.* [*deſeſpoir*, French.]
1. Hopeleſſneſs; deſpondence.
2. That which cauſes deſpair; that there is no hope.
3. [In theology.] Loſs of confi the mercy of God.

To DESPA'IR. *v. n.* [*deſpero*, Latin.] be without hope; to deſpond.

DESPAI'RER. *ſ.* [from *deſpair.*] One out hope.

DESPAI'RFUL. *a.* [*deſpair* and *full.*] leſs. Obſolete.

DESPAI'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *deſpair* a manner betokening hopeleſſneſs.

To DESPA'TCH. *v. a.* [*depeſcher*, Fr.]
1. To ſend away haſtily.
2. To ſend out of the world; to death.
3. To perform a buſineſs quickly.
4. To conclude an affair with

DESPA'TCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Haſty execution.
2. Conduct; management.
3. Expreſs; haſty meſſenger or
on haſte.

DE'SPERATE. *a.* [*deſperatus*, Latin.]
1. Being without hope.
2. Without care of ſafety; raſh.
3. Irretrievable; unſurmountable; verable.
4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

DE'SPERATELY. *ad.* [from *deſperate.*]
1. Furiouſly; madly.
2. In a great degree: this ſenſe is crous.

DE'SPERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Madneſs; fury; precipitance.

DESPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] leſſneſs; deſpair; deſpondency.

DE'SPICABLE. *a.* [*deſpicabilis*, Lat.] temptible; vile; mean; ſordid;

DESPI'CABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs.

DE'SPICABLY. *ad.* [from *deſpicable.*] ly; ſordidly.

DE'SPISABLE. *a.* [from *to deſpiſe.*] temptible; deſpicable; regarded with tempt.

To DESPI'SE. *v. a.* [*deſpiſer*, old French.]
1. To ſcorn; to contemn.
2. To abhor.

SER. *ſ.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemner; *Swift.*
er.
TE. *ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, French.] alice; anger; malignity. *Sprat.*
ſiance. *Blackmore.*
ct of malice. *Milton.*
PI'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To to affront. *Raleigh.*
'TEFUL. *a.* [*deſpite* and *full.*] Mali-; full of ſpleen. *King Charles.*
'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *deſpiteful.*] ciouſly; malignantly. *Matthews.*
'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *deſpiteful*] ce; hate; malignity. *Wiſdom.*
'TEOUS. *a.* [from *deſpite.*] Mali-; furious. *Spenſer.*
SPO'IL. *v. a.* [*deſpolio*, Latin.] To to deprive. *Spenſer.*
OLIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſpolio*, Latin.] act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.
SPO'ND. *v. n.* [*deſpondeo*, Latin.] To deſpair; to loſe hope. *Dryden.*
In theology.] To loſe hope of the di- mercy. *Watts.*
O'NDENCY. *ſ.* [from *deſpondent.*] De- ; hopeleſſneſs.
O'NDENT. *a.* [*deſpondens*, Latin.] De- ring; hopeleſs. *Bentley.*
SPO'NSATE. *v. a.* [*deſponſo*, Latin.] betroth; to affiance.
ONSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſponſate.*] betrothing perſons to each other.
POT. *ſ.* [δεσπότης.] An abſolute prince; the *deſpot* of Servia.
O'TICAL. } *a.* [from *deſpot.*] Abſo-
O'TICK. } lute in power; unlimit- in authority. *South.*
O'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *deſpotical.*] ſolute authority.
POTISM. *ſ.* [*depotiſme*, French; from *ot.*] Abſolute power.
ESPU'MATE. *v. n.* [*deſpumo*, Latin.] throw off parts in foam.
'UMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſpumate.*] The of throwing off excrementitious parts cum or foam.
QUAMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſquama*, Lat.] e act of ſcaling foul bones.
E'RT. *ſ.* [*deſſerte*, French.] The laſt rſe at an entertainment. *King.*
E'STINATE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Lat.] To gn for any particular end. *Ray.*
TINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſtinate.*] The act of appointing.
The purpoſe for which any thing is ap- nted. *Hale.*
E'STINE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.] To doom; to appoint unalterably to any e. *Milton.*
To appoint to any uſe or purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*
To devote; to doom to puniſhment or ſery. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *ſ.* [*deſtinée*, French.]
1. The power that ſpins life, and determines fate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fate; invincible neceſſity. *Denham.*
3. Doom; condition in future time. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE'STITUTE. *a.* [*deſtitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forſaken; abandoned. *Hooker.*
2. In want of. *Dryden.*

DESTITU'TION. *ſ.* [from *deſtitute.*] Want; the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted. *Hooker.*

To DESTRO'Y. *v. a.* [*deſtruo*, Latin.]
1. To overturn a city; to raze a building. *Geneſis.*
2. To lay waſte; to make deſolate. *Knolles.*
3. To kill. *Deut. Hale.*
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley.*

DESTRO'YER. *ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] The perſon that deſtroys. *Raleigh.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *deſtruo*, Latin.] Liable to deſtruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY *ſ.* [from *deſtructible.*] Liableneſs to deſtruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [*deſtructio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deſtroying; waſte.
2. Murder; maſſacre. *Waller.*
3. The ſtate of being deſtroyed.
4. A deſtroyer; depopulator. *Pſalms.*
5. [In theology.] Eternal death. *Matth.*

DESTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*deſtructivus*, low Lat.] That which deſtroys; waſteful; cauſing ruin and devaſtation. *Dryden.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deſtructive.*] Ruinouſly; miſchievouſly. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *deſtructive.*] The quality of deſtroying or ruining. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] Deſtroyer; conſumer. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *ſ.* [*deſudatio*, Latin.] A profuſe and inordinate ſweating.

DESUE'TUDE. *ſ.* [*deſuetudo*, Latin.] Ceſſation from being accuſtomed.

DESULTO'RIOUS. } *a.* [*deſultorius*, Latin.]
DESU'LTORY. } Removing from thing to thing; unſettled; immethodical. *Norris.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*deſumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, French.]
1. To ſeparate; to diſengage. *Woodward.*
2. To ſend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addiſon.*

DETA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops ſent out from the main army. *Blackmore.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, French.] To relate particularly, to particulariſe. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. *ſ.* [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*

To DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Latin.]
1. To keep that which belongs to another. *Taylor.*
2. To withhold; to keep back. *Browne.*
3. To reſtrain from departure. *Judges.*
4. To hold in cuſtody.

DETA'INDER. *ſ.* [from *detain*] The name of a writ for holding one in cuſtody.

DETA'INER. *ſ.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains.

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Latin.] To diſcover; to find out any crime or artifice.

DETE'CTER. *ſ.* [from *detect.*] A diſcoverer; one that finds out what another deſires to hide. *Decay of Piety.*

DETE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *detect.*]
1. Diſcovery of guilt or fraud. *Sprat.*
2. Diſcovery of any thing hidden. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION. *ſ.* [from *detain.*]
1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Confinement; reſtraint. *Bacon.*

To DETE'R. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] To diſcourage from any thing. *Tillotſon.*

DETE'RMENT. *ſ.* [from *deter.*] Cauſe of diſcouragement. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Latin.] To cleanſe a ſore. *Wiſeman.*

DETE'RGENT. *a.* [from *deterge.*] That which cleanſes. *Arbuthnot.*

DETERIORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worſe.

DETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix. *Shakeſpeare.*

DETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]
1. Limited; determined. *Bentley.*
2. Eſtabliſhed; ſettled by rule. *Hooker.*
3. Deciſive; concluſive. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Fixed; reſolute. *Sidney.*
5. Reſolved. *Shakeſpeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* [from *determinate.*] Reſolutely; with fixed reſolve. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*

DETERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *determinate.*]
1. Abſolute direction to a certain end. *Locke.*
2. The reſult of deliberation. *Hale. Calamy.*
3. Judicious deciſion. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *a.* [from *determinate.*]
1. That which uncontroulably directs to a certain end. *Bramhall.*
2. That which makes a limitation. *Watts.*

DETE'RMINATOR. *ſ.* [from *determine.*] One who determines. *Brown.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.]
1. To fix; to ſettle.
2. To conclude, to fix ultimately.
3. To bound; to confine.
4. To adjuſt; to limit.
5. To direct to any certain point.
6. To influence the choice.
7. To reſolve.
8. To decide.
9. To put an end to; to deſtroy.

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*
1. To conclude; to form a final concluſion.
2. To end; to come to an end.
3. To come to a deciſion.
4. To end conſequentially.
5. To reſolve concerning any thing.

DETERRA'TION. *ſ.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat.] Diſcovery of any thing by removal of earth.

DETE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *deterge.*] The act of cleanſing a ſore.

DETE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power to cleanſe a ſore.

DETE'RSIVE. *ſ.* An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds.

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*deteſtor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor.

DETE'STABLE. *a.* [from *deteſt.*] Hateful; abhorred.

DETE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *deteſtable.*] Hatefully; abominably.

DETESTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETE'STER. *ſ.* [from *deteſt.*] One who hates.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dethroner*, French.] To diveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DETI'NUE *ſ.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies againſt him, who, having got into his chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again.

DETONA'TION. *ſ.* [*detono*, Latin.] A ſound ſomewhat more forcible than the ſimple crackling of ſalts in calcination; or the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans or the like.

To DE'TONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbuthnot.*

To DETO'RT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wreſt from the original meaning. *Boyle.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin.] To derogate; to take away by envy or calumny.

DETRA'CTER. *ſ.* [from *detract.*] One who takes away another's reputation.

DETRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]
Detraction, in the native importance of

ſignifies the withdrawing or taking
m a thing; and as it is applied to
utation, it denotes the impairing a
point of fame. *Ayliffe.*

'CTORY. *a.* [from *detract.*] Defa-
by denial of deſert; derogatory.
Brown.

'CTRESS. *ſ.* [from *detract.*] A
ious woman. *Addiſon.*

MENT. *ſ.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.]
damage; miſchief. *Hooker. Evelyn.*

ME'NTAL. *a.* [from *detriment.*]
ievous; harmful; cauſing loſs.
Addiſon.

TION. *ſ.* [*detero, detritus*, Latin.]
ct of wearing away.

RU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To
down; to force into a lower place.
Davies.

RU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.]
; to cut; to ſhorten.

NCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *detruncate.*]
ct of lopping.

'SION. *ſ.* [*detruſio*, Latin.] The
thruſting down. *Keil.*

BA'TION. *ſ.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The
throwing down; degradation.

TA'TION. *ſ.* [*devaſto*, Latin.]
; havock. *Garth.*

. *ſ.* [*deux*, French.] Two.
Shakeſpeare.

E'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.]
ngage from ſomething that enfolds
nceals. *Pope.*

AGENCE. *ſ.* [*devergentia*, Latin.]
itv; declination.

E'ST *v. a.* [*deveſter*, French.]
ſtrip; to deprive of clothes.
Denham.
take away any thing good. *Bacon.*
free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

X. *a.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending
; declivous.

KITY. *ſ.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation
ward.

VIATE. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.]
wander from the right or common
Pope.
go aſtray; to err; to ſin.

TION. *ſ.* [from *deviate.*]
e act of quitting the right way;
Cheyne.
iation from eſtabliſhed rule. *Holder.*
ence; obliquity of conduct. *Clariſſa.*

E. *ſ.* [from *deviſe.*]
trivance; a ſtratagem. *Atterbury.*
deſign; a ſcheme formed; project;
tion.
e emblem on a ſhield. *Prior.*
ention; genius. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſ. [mogul, Saxon.]
fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiri-
emy of mankind. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A wicked man or woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ludicrous term for miſchief. *Grauv.*

DE'VILISH. *a.* [from *devil.*]
1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil.
Sidney.
2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.
Shakeſpeare.

DE'VILISHLY. *ad.* [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil; wickedly. *South.*

DE'VIOUS. *a.* [*devius*, Latin.]
1. Out of the common track. *Holder.*
2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomſ.*
3. Erring; going aſtray from rectitude.
Clariſſa.

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, French.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent.
Peacham.

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive.

DEVI'SE. *ſ.* [*deviſe*, a will.]
1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.
Cowel.
2. Contrivance; device. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.

DEVI'SER. *ſ.* [from *deviſe.*] A contriver; an inventer. *Grew.*

DEVI'SOUR. *ſ.* [from *deviſe.*] He that gives by will.

DE'VITABLE. *a.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Poſſible to be avoided.

DEVITA'TION. *ſ.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of eſcaping.

DEVO'ID. *a.* [*vuide*, French.]
1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenſer.*
2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden.*

DEVO'IR. *ſ.* [*devoir*, French.]
1. Service. *Knolles.*
2. Act of civility or obſequiouſneſs. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]
1. To roll down. *Woodward.*
2. To move from one hand to another.
Addiſon.

To DEVO'LVE. *v. n.* To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling down. *Woodward.*
2. Paſſage from hand to hand. *Hale.*

DEVORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *devoro*, Latin.] The act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE. *v. a.* [*devoteo*, Latin.]
1. To dedicate; to conſecrate.
Shakeſpeare.
2. To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.*
3. To curſe; to execrate. *Dryden.*

DEVO'TEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *devote.*] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*

DEVOTE'E. *ſ.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION. *ſ.* [*devotion*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being conſecrated or dedicated.
2. Piety;

2. Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
3. An act of external worship. *Hooker.*
4. Prayer; expression of devotion. *Sprat.*
5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependance upon God. *Law.*
6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shakespeare.*
7. Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*
8. Disposal; power. *Clarendon.*

DEVO'TIONAL. *a.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion. *King Charles.*

DEVO'TIONALIST. *s.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOU'R. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]
1. To eat up ravenously. *Shakespeare.*
2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. *Joel.*
3. To swallow up; to annihilate. *South.*

DEVOU'RER. *s.* [from *devour.*] A consumer; he that devours. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVO'UT. *a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy orders. *Rogers.*
2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*
3. Expressive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*

DEVOU'TLY. *ad.* [from *devout.*] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously. *Addison.*

DEUSE. *s.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*; from *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil. *Congreve.*

DEUTERO'GAMY. *s.* [δεύτερος and γαμος.] A second marriage.

DEUTERO'NOMY. *s.* [δεύτερος and νόμος.] The second book of the law, being the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *s.* [δεύτερος, and σκοπέω.] The second intention. *Brown.*

DEW. *s.* [ᵹeap, Saxon.] The moisture upon the ground. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten. *Spenser.*

DE'WBERRY. *s.* [from *dew* and *berry.*] Raspberries. *Hanmer. Shakespeare.*

DEWBESPRE'NT. *part.* [*dew* and *besprent.*] Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

DE'WDROP. *s.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise. *Tickell.*

DE'WLAP. *s.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]
1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. *Addison.*
2. The lip flaccid with age. *Shakespeare.*

DE'WLAPT. *a.* [from *dewlap.*] Furnished with dewlaps. *Shakespeare.*

DE'WWORM. *s.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew. *Walton.*

DE'WY. *a.* [from *dew.*]
1. Resembling dew; partaking of
2. Moist with dew; rosci

DE'XTER. a. [Latin.] The right left.

DEXTE'RITY. *s.* [*dexteritas*, Lat
1. Readiness of limbs; activity; to attain skill.
2. Readiness of contrivance.

DE'XTEROUS. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual emp active; ready.
2. Expert in management; subtle expedients.

DE'XTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

DE'XTRAL. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.] not the left.

DEXTRA'LITY. *s.* [from state of being on the right

DIABE'TES. *s.* [διαβαίνω.] A pious ness of urine.

DIABO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *diabo*
DIABO'LICK. } Devilish; partak qualities of the devil.

DIACO'DIUM. s. [Greek.] The poppies.

DIACO'USTICKS. *s.* [διακούω.] trine of sounds.

DI'ADEM. *s.* [*diadema*, Latin.]
1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty round the head of eastern monarch
2. The mark of royalty worn on the crown. *Denham.*

DIADE'MED. *a.* [from *diadem.*] with a diadem.

DI'ADROM. *s.* [διαδρομίον.] The which any motion is performed.

DIÆ'RESIS. *s.* [διαίρεσις.] The or disjunction of syllables; as,

DIAGNO'STICK. *s.* [διαγνώσκω.] tom by which a disease is distinguish others.

DIA'GONAL. *a.* [διαγώνιος.] Rec one angle to another.

DIA'GONAL. *s.* [from the adjec line drawn from angle to angle.

DIA'GONALLY. *ad.* [from *diag* a diagonal direction.

DI'AGRAM. *s.* [διαγραμμα.] A of geometrical figures; a m scheme.

DIAGRY'DIATES. *s.* [from *diag* Strong purgatives made with *diagry*

DI'AL. *s.* [*diale*, *Skinner.*] A plate with lines, where a hand or shadow the hour.

DIAL-PLATE. *s.* [*dial* and *plate*, on which hours or lines are marked.

CT. *ſ.* [διάλεκτος.]
ſubdiviſion of a language.
ie; manner of expreſſion. *Hooker.*
guage; ſpeech. *South.*
CTICAL. *a.* [from *dialectick.*] Lo-
argumental. *Boyle.*
CTICK. *ſ.* [διαλεκτική.] Logick;
of reaſoning.
G. *ſ.* [from *dial.*] The ſciaterick
; the knowledge of ſhadows; the
conſtructing dials.
T. *ſ.* [from *dial.*] A conſtructor of
Moxon.
GIST. *ſ.* [from *dialogue.*] A ſpeaker
alogue or conference.
GUE. *ſ.* [διάλογος.] A conference;
erſation between two or more.
Shakeſpeare.
LOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
courſe with. *Shakeſpeare.*
SIS. *ſ.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in
ick by which ſyllables or words are
.
TER. *ſ.* [διά and μέτρον.] The line
, paſſing through the centre of a cir-
other curvilinear figure, divides it
ual parts. *Raleigh.*
TRAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*] De-
g the diameter.
TRALLY. *ad.* [from *diameter.*]
ding to the direction of a diameter.
Hammond.
TRICAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*]
ſcribing a diameter.
ſerving the direction of a diameter.
Government of the Tongue.
TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *diametri-*
in a diametrical direction. *Clarend.*
ND. *ſ.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*,
] The *diamond*, the moſt valuable
rdeſt of all the gems, is, when pure,
ly clear and pellucid as the pureſt
The largeſt known is that in
ſſion of the Great Mogul, which
two hundred and ſeventy-nine
and is computed to be worth ſeven
d and ſeventy nine thouſand two
d and forty-four pounds. *Hill.*
SE. *ſ.* [διαπασῶν.] A chord includ-
tones.
SON. *ſ.* [διαπασῶν.] A term in
; an octave. *Craſhaw.*
R. *ſ.* [*diapre*, French.]
en cloth woven in flowers, and
igures. *Spenſer.*
apkin. *Shakeſpeare.*
PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
variegate; to diverſify. *Howel.*
draw flowers upon clothes.
Peacham.
ANEITY. *ſ.* [from διαφανὴς.]
arency; pellucidneſs. *Ray.*

DIAPHA'NICK. *a.* [διὰ and φαινὸς.] Tranſparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*
DIA'PHANOUS. *a.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Tranſparent; clear. *Raleigh.*
DIAPHORE'TICK. *a.* [διαφορητικὸς.] Sudorifick; promoting perſpiration. *Arbuth.*
DI'APHRAGM. *ſ.* [διάφραγμα.]
1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*
DIARRHOE'A. *ſ.* [διάῤῥοια.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*
DIARRHOE'TICK. *a.* [from *diarrhœa.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; ſolutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*
DI'ARY. *ſ.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*
DIA'STOLE. *ſ.* [διαστολὴ.]
1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.
2. The dilatation of the heart. *Ray.*
DIA'STYLE. *ſ.* [διὰ and στῦλος, a pillar.] A ſort of edifice where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*
DIATE'SSERON. *ſ.* [of διὰ and τέσσαρα, four.] An interval in muſick, compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemi-tone. *Harris.*
DI'BBLE. *ſ.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſpade.
DI'BSTONE. *ſ.* A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone. *Locke.*
DICA'CITY. *ſ.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertneſs; ſaucineſs. *Dict.*
DICE. *ſ.* The plural of *die.* *Bentley.*
To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shakeſpeare.*
DICE-BOX. *ſ.* [*dice* and *box.*] The box from whence the dice are thrown. *Addiſon.*
DI'CER. *ſ.* [from *dice.*] A player at dice; a gameſter. *Shakeſpeare.*
DICH. *ad.* This word ſeems corrupted from *dit* for *do it.* *Shakeſpeare.*
DICHO'TOMY. *ſ.* [διχοτομία.] Diſtribution of ideas by pairs.
DI'CHER *of Leather.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Dict.*
To DI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*dictо*, Latin.]
1. To deliver to another with authority. *Pope.*
2. To pronounce what another is to ſpeak or write.
DI'CTATE. *ſ.* [*dictatum*, Latin.]
1. Rule or maxim delivered with authority. *Prior.*
2. That which delivered orally by one is to be written or ſpoken by another.
DICTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dictate.*] The act or practice of dictating.

DIC-

DICTA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.]

1. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and inveſted with abſolute authority. *Waller.*

2. One inveſted with abſolute authority. *Milton.*

3. One whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DICTATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *dictator.*] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *dictator.*]

1. The office of a dictator. *Wotton.*

2. Authority; inſolent confidence. *Dryden.*

DICTA'TURE. *ſ.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator.

DI'CTION. *ſ.* [*diction*, Fr.] Style; language; expreſſion. *Dryden.*

DI'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [*dictionarium*, Latin.] A book containing the words of any language; vocabulary; word-book. *Watts.*

DID. of *do.* [ꝺıꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of *do.* *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe. *Dryden.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *a.* [ꝺıꝺαχτıκος.] Precep-
DIDA'CTICK. } tive; giving precepts: as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for ſome art. *Ward.*

DI'DAPPER. *ſ.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCA'LICK. *a.* [ꝺıꝺαſκαλıκος.] Preceptive; didactick. *Prior.*

To DI'DDER. *v. a.* [*ziddern*, Teut. *zittern*, German.] To quake with cold; to ſhiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DIDST. The ſecond perſon of the preter-tenſe of *do.* I *did*, thou *didſt.* *Dryden.*

To DIE. *v. a.* [ꝺeaȝ, Saxon.] To tinge; to colour. *Milton.*

DIE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; ſtain; hue acquired. *Bacon.*

To DIE. *v. n.* [ꝺeaꝺıan, Saxon.]

1. To loſe life; to expire; to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence. *Sidney.*

2. To periſh by violence or diſeaſe. *Dryd.*

3. To be puniſhed with death. *Hammond.*

4. To be loſt; to periſh; to come to nothing. *Spectator.*

5. To ſink; to faint. *Samuel.*

6. [In theology.] To periſh everlaſtingly. *Hakewill.*

7. To languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs. *Pope.*

8. To vaniſh. *Addiſon.*

9. [In the ſtyle of lovers.] To languiſh with affection. *Tatler.*

10. To wither as a vegetable.

11. To grow vapid, as liquour.

DIE. *ſ.* pl. *dice.* [*dé*, French.]

1. A ſmall cube, marked on its ſ numbers from one to ſix, which throw in play.

2. Hazard; chance.

3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *ſ.* plur. *dies.* The ſtamp uſ age.

DI'ER. *ſ.* [from *die.*] One who ſ trade of dying.

DI'ET. *ſ.* [*diæta*, low Latin; ꝺ.

1. Food; proviſions for the m tuals.

2. Food regulated by the rules o

To DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give food to.

2. To board; to ſupply with di

To DI'ET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of phyſick.

2. To eat; to feed.

DI'ET-DRINK. *ſ.* [*diet* and *drink*] cated liquours.

DI'ET. *ſ.* [German.] An aſſembly o or eſtates.

DI'ETARY. *a.* [from *diet.*] Per the rules of diet.

DI'ETER. *ſ.* [from *diet.*] One w ſcribes rules for eating.

DIETE'TICAL. } *ſ.* [ꝺıαıτητıκος.]
DIETE'TICK. } to diet; belong medical cautions about the uſe of

To DI'FFER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]

1. To be diſtinguiſhed from; to perties and qualities not the thoſe of another.

2. To contend; to be at varian

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

DI'FFERENCE. *ſ.* [*differentia*, Lat

1. State of being diſtinct from

2. The quality by which one another.

3. The diſproportion betwee and another.

4. Diſpute; debate; quarrel.

5. Diſtinction.

6. Point in queſtion; ground verſy.

7. Logical diſtinction.

8. Evidences of diſtinction; marks.

To DI'FFERENCE. *v. a.* To ference.

DI'FFERENT. *a.* [from *differ.*]

1. Diſtinct; not the ſame.

2. Of many contrary qualities

3. Unlike; diſſimilar.

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Method*, ſcending from whole quantities finitely ſmall differences, and gether their infinitely ſmall what kind ſoever they be.

RENTLY. *ad.* [from *different.*] In a
nt manner. *Boyle.*
IL. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
ficult; hard; not eaſy. *Hudibras.*
pulous. *Bacon.*
ILNESS. *ſ.* [from *difficil.*] Difficulty
Bacon.
erſuaded.
ULT. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
rd; not eaſy; not facil.
ubleſome; vexatious.
rd to pleaſe; peeviſh.
ULTLY. *ad.* [from *difficult.*] Hard-
ith difficulty; not eaſily. *Rogers.*
ULTY. *ſ.* [from *difficulté*, French.]
rdneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs.
Rogers.
mething hard to accompliſh. *South.*
ſtreſs; oppoſition. *Dryden.*
plexity in affairs. *Addiſon.*
jection; cavil. *Swift.*
FI'DE. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin.] To
; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*
DENCE. *ſ.* [from *diffide.*] Diſtruſt;
of confidence. *Locke.*
DENT. *a.* [from *diffide.*] Not con-
; not certain. *K. Charles. Clariſſa.*
I'ND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To
in two.
SION. *ſ.* [*diffiſio*, Latin.] The act
wing.
'TION. *ſ.* [*diffiare*, Latin.] The
ſcattering with a blaſt of wind.
UENCE. } *ſ.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.]
UENCY. } The quality of falling
on all ſides. *Brown.*
UENT. *a.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flow-
ery way; not fixed.
RM. *a.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Con-
to uniform; having parts of different
ure; as, a *difform* flower, one of
the leaves are unlike each other.
Newton.
RMITY. *ſ.* [from *difform.*] Diver-
form; irregularity; diſſimilitude.
Brown.
'NCHISEMENT. *ſ.* [*franchiſe*, Fr.]
t of taking away the privileges of a

U'SE. *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]
pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*
ſpread; to ſcatter. *Milton.*
E. *a.* [*diffuſus*, Latin.]
ttered; widely ſpread.
ious; not conciſe.
ED. *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irre-
Shakeſpeare.
EDLY. *ad.* [from *diffuſed.*] Wide-
ſperſedly.
EDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diffuſed.*] The
being diffuſed; diſperſion.
ELY. *ad.* [from *diffuſe.*]
ely; extenſively.
. l.

2. Copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU'SION. *ſ.* [from *diffuſe.*]
1. Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered every way. *Boyle.*
2. Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtyle.

DIFFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *diffuſe.*]
1. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way. *Dryden.*
2. Scattered; diſperſed. *South.*
3. Extended; in full extenſion. *Tillotſon.*

DIFFU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *diffuſive*,] Widely; extenſively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS *ſ.* [from *diffuſive.*]
1. Extenſion; diſperſion.
2. Want of conciſeneſs. *Addiſon.*

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. paſſ. *dug*, or *digged.* [*dyger*, Daniſh.]
1. To pierce with a ſpade. *Ezekiel.*
2. To form by digging. *Whitgift.*
3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade. *Temple.*
4. To pierce with a ſharp point. *Dryden.*
5. To gain by digging. *Woodward.*

To DIG. *v. n.* To work with a ſpade. *Job.*

To DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'GERENT. *a.* [*digerens*, Latin.] That which has the power of digeſting.

DI'GEST. *ſ.* [*digeſta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law. *Bacon.*

To DIGE'ST. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digeſtum*, Latin.]
1. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range methodically.
2. To concoct in the ſtomach. *Prior.*
3. To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler: a chemical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thomſon.*
5. To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To receive without loathing; not to reject. *Peacham.*
7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. [In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound.

DIGE'STER. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. He that digeſts or concocts his food. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſtrong veſſel, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any hard ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate.
3. That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *digeſt.*] Capable of being digeſted. *Bacon.*

DIGE'STION. *ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. The act of concocting food. *Temple.*
2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat. *Blackmore.*
3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple.*

4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

DIGE'STIVE. *a.* [from *digest.*]

1. Having the power to cause digestion. *Brown.*

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue. *Hale.*

3. Disposing; methodising. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE. *s.* [from *digest.*] An application which disposes a wound to generate matter. *Wiseman.*

DI'GGER. *s.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a spade. *Boyle.*

To DIGHT. *v. a.* [ðihtan, to prepare, Saxon.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*

DI'GIT. *s.* [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The measure of length containing three-fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures. *Brown.*

DI'GITATED. *a.* [from *digitus*, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers. *Brown.*

DIGLADIA'TION. *s.* [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel. *Glanv.*

DI'GNIFIED. *a.* [from *dignify.*] Invested with some dignity. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation. *Walton.*

To DI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.

2. To honour; to adorn; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction. *Ben Jonson.*

DI'GNITARY. *s.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY. *s.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.*

2. Grandeur of mien. *Clarissa.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shakespeare.*

4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*

5. Maxim; general principle. *Brown.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNO'TION. *s.* [from *dignosco*, Latin.] Distinction. *Brown.*

To DIGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brerewood.*

4. To trangress; to deviate. *Shakespeare.*

DIGRE'SSION. *s.* [*digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the main tenour. *Denham.*

2. Deviation.

DIJUDICA'TION. *s.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE. *s.* [ðic, Saxon.]

1. A channel to receive water.

2. A mound to hinder idundation.

To DILA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend.

DILACERA'TION. *s.* [from *dilacerate*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

To DILA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To rend by violence; to tear in rage.

To DILA'PIDATE. *v. n.* To fall to ruin.

DILAPIDA'TION. *s.* [*dilapidatio*, Latin.] The incumbent's suffering any edifice of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin and decay.

DILATABI'LITY. *s.* [from *dilatable*.] The quality of admitting extension.

DILA'TABLE. *a.* [from *dilate.*] Capable of extension.

DILATA'TION. *s.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending into greater space.

2. The state of being extended.

To DILA'TE. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Latin.]

1. To extend; to spread out.

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely or copiously. *Shakespeare.*

To DILA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

2. To speak largely and copiously. *Clarendon.*

DILA'TOR. *s.* [from *dilate.*] That which widens or extends. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'LATORINESS. *s.* [from *dilatory*, Latin.] Tardiness; sluggishness.

DI'LATORY. *a.* [*dilatoire*, French.] Tardy; slow; sluggish. *Hayward.*

DILE'CTION. *s.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving.

DILE'MMA. *s.* [διλημμα.]

1. An argument equally concluding on contrary suppositions

2. A difficult or doubtful choice.

DI'LIGENCE. *s.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Assiduity; assiduity; the contrary to idleness.

DI'LIGENT. *a.* [*diligens*, Latin.]

1. Constant in application; persevering endeavour; assiduous; not lazy.

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity.

DI'LIGENTLY. *ad.* [from *diligent.*] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance.

DILL. *s.* [ðile, Saxon.] An herb.

DILU'CID. *a.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]

1. Clear; plain; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidus*, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain.

IDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dilucidatio*, The act of making clear.

ENT. *a* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having the to thin other matter.

ENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] That thins other matter. *Arbuthnot.*

U'TE. *v. n.* [*diluo*, Latin.]
o make thin. *Locke.*
o make weak. *Newton.*

TER. *ſ.* [from *dilute.*] That which s any thing elſe thin. *Arbuthnot.*

TION. *ſ.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of ing any thing thin or weak. *Arbuth.*

VIAN. *a.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Re- to the deluge. *Burnet.*

. [ꝺimme, Saxon.]
ot having a quick ſight. *Davies.*
ull of apprehenſion. *Rogers.*
ot clearly ſeen; obſcure. *Locke.*
bſtructing the act of viſion; not lu- ous. *Spenſer.*

M. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
o cloud; to darken. *Locke.*
o make leſs bright; to obſcure. *Spenſ.*

NSION. *ſ.* [*dimenſio*, Latin.] Space ined in any thing; bulk; extent; ity. *Dryden.*

NSIONLESS. *a.* [from *dimenſion.*] hout any definite bulk. *Milton.*

NSIVE. *a.* [*dimenſus*, Latin.] That h marks the boundaries or outlines. *Davies.*

CA'TION. *ſ.* [*dimicatio*, Latin.] A le; the act of fighting. *Dict.*

DIA'TION. *ſ.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The of halving. *Dict.*

MI NISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]
o make leſs by abſciſſion or deſtruction y part. *Locke.*
o impair; to leſſen; to degrade. *Milton.*
o take any thing from that to which longs: the contrary to *add.* *Deut.*

MI'NISH. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be ired. *Dryden. Pope.*

NISHINGLY. *ad.* [from *diminiſh.*] manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*

NU'TION. *ſ.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]
The act of making leſs. *Hooker.*
The ſtate of growing leſs. *Newton.*
Diſcredit; loſs of dignity. *Philips.*
Deprivation of dignity; injury of repu- n. *K. Charles*
In architecture.] The contraction of ameter of a column, as it aſcends.

NUTIVE. *a.* [*diminutivus*, Latin.] ll; little. *South.*

NUTIVE. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
A word formed to expreſs littleneſs; as ken, in Engliſh *a little man.* *Cotton.*
A ſmall thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

NUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diminutive.*] diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *diminutive.*] Smallneſs; littleneſs; pettyneſs.

DI'MISH. *a.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim. *Swift.*

DI'MISSORY. *a.* [*dimiſſorius*, Lat.] That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*

DI'MITY. *ſ.* A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton. *Wiſeman.*

DI'MLY. *ad* [from *dim.*]
1. Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear preception. *Milton.*
2. Not brightly; not luminouſly. *Boyle.*

DI'MNESS. *ſ.* [from *dim.*]
1. Dulneſs of ſight.
2. Want of apprehenſion; ſtupidity. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Obſcurity; not brightneſs.

DI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole. *Skinner.*] Cavity or depreſſion in the cheek or chin. *Grew.*

To DI'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſink in ſmall cavities. *Dryden.*

DI'MPLED. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'MPLY. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples. *Wharton.*

DIN. *ſ.* [ꝺyn, a noiſe, Sax.] A loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound. *Smith.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtun with noiſe. *Otway.*
2. To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe. *Swift.*

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dryden.*

DINE'TICAL. *a.* [δινητικὸς.] Whirling round; vertiginous. *Ray.*

To DING. *v. a.* pret. *dung.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]
1. To daſh with violence.
2. To impreſs with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluſter; to bounce; to huff. *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG. *ſ.* A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from ꝺen, a hollow.] A hollow between hills. *Milton.*

DI'NING-ROOM. *ſ.* [*dine* and *room.*] The principal apartment of the houſe. *Taylor.*

DI'NNER. *ſ.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Taylor.*

DI'NNER-TIME. *ſ.* [*dinner* and *time.*] The time of dining.

DINT. *ſ.* [ꝺynt, Saxon.]
1. A blow; a ſtroke. *Milton.*
2. The mark made by a blow. *Dryden.*
3. Violence; force; power. *Addiſon.*

To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Donne.*

DINUMERA'TION. *ſ.* [*dinumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering out ſingly.

DIOCE'SAN. *ſ.* [from *dioceſs.*] A biſhop as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tatler.*

DI'OCESS. *ſ.* [*diœceſis*, Lat.] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction. *Cowel. Whitgift.*

DIO'PTRICAL. } *a.* [διόπλομαι.] Affor-
DIO'PTRICK. } ding a medium for the ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects. *More.*

DI'OPTRICKS. *ſ.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light. *Harris.*

DIORTHRO'SIS. *ſ.* [διόρθωσις.] An operation by which crooked members are made even. *Harris.*

To DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt.* [dippan, Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayliffe.*
2. To moiſten; to wet. *Milton.*
3. To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden.*
4. To engage as a pledge. *Dryden.*

To DIP. *v. n.*

1. To ſink; to immerge. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*
3. To enter ſlightly into any thing. *Pope.*
4. To drop the hand by chance into any maſs; to chuſe by chance.

DI'PCHICK. *ſ* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [δὶς and πέτελον.] Having two flower leaves.

DI'PPER. [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.

DI'PPING *Needle. ſ.* A magnetick needle as it points up or down. *Phillips.*

DI'PHTHONG. *ſ.* [διφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound; as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæſar*. *Holder.*

DI'PLOE. *ſ.* The inner plate or lamina of the ſkull.

DIPLOMA. *ſ.* [διπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege.

DI'PSAS. *ſ.* [from διψάω.] A ſerpent whoſe bite produces unquenchable thirſt. *Milton.*

DI'PTOTE. *ſ.* [δίπτωσις.] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clarke.*

DI'PTYCH. *ſ.* [*diptycha*, Latin.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs. *Stilling fleet.*

DIRE. *a* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible. *Milton.*

DIRE'CT. *a.* [*directus*, Latin.]

1. Straight, not crooked.
2. Not oblique. *Bentley.*
3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiac, not retrograde. *Dryden.*
4. Not collateral.
5. Apparently tending to ſome end. *Sidney.*
6. Open; not ambiguous.
7. Plain; expreſs

To DIRECT. *v. a.* [*directum*, Latin.]

1. To aim in a ſtraight line.
2. To point out againſt as a mark.
3. To regulate; to adjuſt.
4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to point out a certain courſe.
5. To order; to command.

DIRE'CTER. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that directs.
2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*directio*, Latin.]

1. Aim at a certain point.
2. Tendency of motion impreſſed by certain impulſe.
3. Order; command; preſcription.

DIRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *direct.*]

1. Having the power of direction.
2. Informing; ſhewing the way.

DIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *direct.*]

1. In a ſtraight line; rectilineally.
2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution.

DIRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *direct.*] Straightneſs; tendency to any point; the nearer way.

DIRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]

1. One that has authority over others; ſuperintendent.
2. A rule; an ordinance.
3. An inſtructor.
4. One who is conſulted in caſes of ſcience.
5. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

DIRE'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *director.*] A book of books which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſects in acts of worſhip. *Oxford Antiq.*

DI'REFUL. *a.* Dire; dreadful.

DI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *dire.*] Dreadfulneſs; horror; hideouſneſs.

DIRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. *ſ.* A mournful ditty; a lamentation.

DIRK. *ſ.* [an Earſe word.] A dagger.

To DIRKE. *v. a.* To ſpoil; to ruin.

DIRT. *ſ.* [*dryt*, Dutch.]

1. Mud; filth; mire.
2. Meanneſs; ſordidneſs.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire.

…E. *ſ.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded …dren of clay. *Suckling.*

…Y. *ad.* [from *dirty.*]

…ily; foully; filthily.

…nly; ſordidly; ſhamefully. *Donne.*

…ESS. *ſ.* [from *dirty.*]

…tineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.

…anneſs; baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

…, *a.* [from *dirt.*]

…l; naſty; filthy. *Shakeſpeare.*

…ſs; not elegant. *Locke.*

…an; baſe; deſpicable. *Taylor.*

…TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

…foul; to ſoil. *Arbuthnot.*

…diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

…TION. *ſ.* [*diruptio*, Latin.]

…e act of burſting, or breaking.

…e ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

…n inſeparable particle, implying com- …a privative or negative ſignification; …*arm*, to *diſarm.*

…'LITY. *ſ.* [from *diſable.*]

…ant of power to do any thing; weak- *Raleigh.*

…ant of proper qualifications for any …ſe; legal impediment. *Swift.*

…A'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]

…o deprive of natural force. *Davies.*

…o impair; to diminiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

…o make unactive. *Temple.*

…o deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy. *Dryden.*

…o exclude, as wanting proper qualifi- …s. *Wotton.*

…ABU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuſe.*] To …ee from a miſtake; to ſet right; to …ceive. *Glanville. Waller.*

…COMMODA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ac- …odation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or …epared. *Hale.*

…ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ac- ….*] To deſtroy the force of habit by …e or contrary practice.

…QUA'INTANCE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *acquaint- …*] Diſuſe of familiarity. *South.*

…VA'NTAGE. *ſ.*

…oſs; injury to intereſt; as, he ſold to …*vantage.*

…iminution of any thing deſirable; as, …, fame, honour. *Dryden.*

…ſtate not prepared for defence. *Spenſer.*

…ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* To injure an …eſt of any kind. *Decay of Piety.*

…VANTA'GEABLE. *a.* [from *diſad- …ge.*] Contrary to profit; producing *Bacon.*

…VANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *diſad- …ge*] Contrary to intereſt; cantrary …nvenience. *Addiſon.*

…VANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſ- …ntageous.*] In a manner contrary to in- …t or profit. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* Unhappy; unproſperous. *Spenſer.*

To DISAFFE'CT. *v. a.* To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. a.* Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. *Stilling fleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. *ſ.* Want of zeal for the reigning prince. *Swift.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* Confutation; negation. *Hale.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes, by putting away the privileges of a foreſt. *Bacon.*

To DISAGRE'E. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the ſame. *Locke.*
2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion. *Dryden.*
3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition. *Brown.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *a.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Contrary; unſuitable. *Pope.*
2. Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſagreeable.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.
2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs. *South.*

DISAGREE'MENT. *ſ.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity. *Woodward.*
2. Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden.*
2. To conſider as unlawful. *Hooker.*
3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. *Swift.*
4. Not to juſtify. *South.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE. *ſ.* Prohibition. *South.*

To DISA'NCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.
2. To diſcourage; to deject. *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life. *Brown.*

To DISANNU'L. *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert.*

DISANNU'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſannul.*] The act of making void.

To DISAPPE'AR. *v. a.* [*diſparoître*, Fr.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight. *Milton.*

To DISAPPO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotſon.*

DIS-

DISAPPO'INTMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſappoint.*] Deſeat of hopes; miſcarriages of expectations. *Spectator.*

DISAPPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Cenſure; condemnation. *Pope.*

To DISAPPRO'VE. *v. n.* [*diſapprouver*, Fr.] To diſlike; to cenſure. *Pope.*

DI'SARD. *ſ.* [ꝺiꝛꝛ, Saxon.] A prattler; a boaſting talker.

To DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*diſarmer*, Fr.] To ſpoil or diveſt of arms. *Dryden.*

To DISARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array.*] To undreſs any one: to diſorder. *Spenſer.*

DISARRA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Diſorder; confuſion. *Hayward.*
2. Undreſs.

DISA'STER. *ſ.* [*deſaſtre*, French.]
1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery. *Pope.*

To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar. *Sidney.*
2. To afflict; to miſchief. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISA'STROUS. *a.* [from *diſaſter.*]
1. Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*
2. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable. *Denham.*
3. Gloomy; threatning misfortune. *Milton.*

DISA'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* To retract profeſſion; to diſown. *Daniel.*

To DISAVO'W. *v. a.* To diſown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward.*

DISAVO'WAL. *ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Clariſſa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Wotton.*

To DISAU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wotton.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]
1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice. *Knolles.*
2. To ſpread abroad; to ſcatter. *Woodward.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.* To retire from military ſervice. *Clarendon. Tillotſon.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ſhip. *Fairfax.*

DISBELIE'F. *ſ.* [from *to diſbelieve.*] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotſon.*

To DISBELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*

DISBELIE'VER. *ſ.* One who refuſes belief. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* To drive from a ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. n.* [*dis* and ſ
To ſeparate or break off.

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [with gardeners.]
take away the ſprigs newly put forth.

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bur*
1. To eaſe of a burden; to unload.
2. To diſencumber, diſcharge, or

3. To throw off a burden.

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To eaſe the

To DISBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*debourſer*, Fr.]
ſpend or lay out money.

DISBU'RSEMENT. *ſ.* [*debourſement.*
A diſburſement or laying out.

DISBU'RSER. *ſ.* [from *diſburſe.*] O
diſburſes.

DISCA'LCEATED. *a.* [*diſcalceatus*, La
Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcalc*
The act of pulling off the ſhoes.

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *c*
To diſſolve; to melt.

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*]
1. To throw out of the hand ſuch c
are uſeleſs.
2. To diſcharge or eject from ſer
employment.

DISCA'RNATE. *a.* [*dis* and *carn*
ſcarnato, Italian.] Stripped of fle

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtrip; to un

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*diſcerno*, Latin.]
1. To deſcry; to ſee.
2. To judge; to have knowleg
3. To diſtinguiſh.
4. To make the difference betwee

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.* To make diſti

DISCE'RNER. *ſ.* [from *diſcern.*]
1. Diſcoverer; he that deſcries.
2. Judge; one that has the power
tinguiſhing.

DISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcern.*]
verable; perceptible; diſtinguiſhab
parent.

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſcer*
Viſibleneſs.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *diſcernible*
ceptibly; apparently.

DISCE'RNING. *part. a.* [from *diſ*
Judicious; knowing.

DISCE'RNINGLY. *ad.* Judiciouſly;
nally; acutely.

DISCE'RNMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcern.*]
ment; power of diſtinguiſhing.

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*diſcerpo*, Latin.]
tear in pieces.

DISCE'RPIBLE. *a.* [from *diſcerp.*]
ble; ſeparable.

RPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *deſcerptible.*]
eneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of

RPTION. *ſ.* [from *diſcerp*] The act
lling to pieces.
CHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*decharger*, Fr.]
o diſburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.*
o unload; to diſembark. *King.*
o give vent to any thing; to let fly.
Dryden.
o let off a gun. *Knolles.*
o clear a debt by payment. *Locke.*
o ſet free from obligation. *L'Eſtrange.*
o clear from an accuſation or crime;
ſolve. *Locke.*
o perform; to execute. *Dryden.*
o put away; to obliterate; to deſtroy.
Bacon.
To diveſt of any office or employment.
To diſmiſs; to releaſe. *Bacon.*
CHA'RGE. *v. n.* To diſmiſs itſelf;
k up. *Bacon.*
A'RGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
ent; exploſion; emiſſion. *Woodward.*
latter vented. *Sharp.*
ſruption; evaneſcence. *Bacon.*
ſmiſſion from an office.
eleaſe from an obligation or penalty.
Milton.
bſolution from a crime. *South.*
anſom; price of ranſom. *Milton.*
erformance; execution. *L'Eſtrange.*
n acquittance from a debt.
Exemption; privilege. *Eccluſ.*
A'RGER. *ſ.* [from *diſcharge.*]
e that diſcharges in any manner.
e that fires a gun. *Brown.*
NCT. *a.* [*diſcinctus*, Latin.] Un-
; looſely dreſſed. *Dict.*
CI'ND. *v. a.* [*diſcindo*, Latin.] To
e; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*
PLE. *ſ.* [*diſcipulus*, Latin.] A ſcholar.
Hammond.
CI'PLE. *v. a.* To puniſh; to diſci-
. *Spenſer.*
PLESHIP. *ſ.* [from *diſciple.*] The
or function of a diſciple. *Hammond.*
PLINABLE. *a.* [*diſciplinabilis*, Lat.]
ble of inſtruction.
PLINABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſciplin-*
] Capacity of inſtruction. *Hale.*
PLINA'RIAN. *a.* [from *diſcipline.*]
ining to diſcipline. *Glanville.*
PLINA'RIAN. *ſ.*
nt who rules or teaches with great
neſs.
follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo
d from their clamour about diſcipline.
Saunderſon.
PLINARY. *a.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.]
ining to diſcipline. *Milton.*
PLINE. *ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; inſtruction; the act of cultivating the mind. *Bacon.*
2. Rule of government; order. *Hooker.*
3. Military regulation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſtate of ſubjection. *Rogers.*
5 Any thing taught; art; ſcience.
Wilkins.
6. Puniſhment; chaſtiſement; correction.
Addiſon.

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.*
1. To educate; to inſtruct; to bring up.
Addiſon.
2. To regulate; to keep in order.
Derham.
3. To puniſh; to correct; to chaſtiſe.
4. To reform; to redreſs. *Milton.*

To DISCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To diſown; to deny any knowledge of.
Rogers.

DISCLA'IMER. *ſ.* [from *to diſclaim.*] One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.

To DISCLO'SE. *v. a.*
1. To uncover; to produce from a ſtate of latitancy to open view. *Woodward.*
2. To hatch; to open. *Bacon.*
3. To reveal; to tell. *Addiſon.*

DISCLO'SER. *ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*] One that reveals or diſcovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*]
1. Diſcovery; production into view. *Bacon.*
2. Act of revealing any ſecret. *Bacon.*

DISCOLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcolour.*]
1. The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining.
2. Change of colour; ſtain; die.
Arbuthnot.

To DISCO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*diſcoloro*, Latin] To change from the natural hue; to ſtain.
Temple.

To DISCO'MFIT. *v. a.* [*deſconfire*, French.]
1. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh.
Philips.

DISCO'MFIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. *Milton.*

DISCO'MFITURE. *ſ.* [from *diſcomfit.*] Defeat; loſs of battle; rout; overthrow.
Atterbury.

DISCO'MFORT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneaſineſs; ſorrow; melancholy; gloom.
Shakeſpeare.

To DISCO'MFORT. *v. a.* To grieve; to ſadden; to deject. *Sidney.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *diſcomfort.*]
1. One that is melancholy and refuſes comfort. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That cauſes ſadneſs. *Sidney.*

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* To blame; to cenſure. *Denham.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *a.* Blameable; cenſurable. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *ſ.* Blameableneſs; liableneſs to cenſure.

DISCOMMENDA'TION. *ſ.* Blame; reproach; cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *ſ.* One that diſcommends.

To DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* To put to inconveniencies; to moleſt.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* Inconvenient; troubleſome. *Spenſer.*

DISCOMMO'DITY. *ſ.* Inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt. *Bacon.*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*diſcompoſer*, Fr.]

1. To diſorder; to unſettle. *Clarendon.*
2. To ruffle; to diſorder. *Swift.*
3. To diſturb the temper. *Dryden.*
4. To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift.*
5. To diſplace; to diſcard. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *to diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*

To DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe. *Collier.*

DISCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* Want of agreement. *Hakewill.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* Diſagreement; inconſiſtency. *Hale.*

DISCO'NSOLATE. *a.* Wanting comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful. *Milton.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *ad.* In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTE'NT. *ſ.* Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT. *a.* Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy. *Dryden.*

DISCONTE'NTED. *participial a.* Uneaſy; cheerleſs; malevolent. *Tillotſon.*

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe. *Addiſon.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented. *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*]

1. Want of coheſion of parts; diſruption. *Bacon.*
2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion. *Atterbury.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; diſruption; ſeparation. *Newton.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*diſcontinuer*, French.]

1. To loſe the coheſion of parts. *Bacon.*
2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom. *Jeremiah.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to ceaſe any practice or habit. *Bacon.*
2. To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*

DISCONTINU'ITY. *ſ.* Diſunion of parts; want of coheſion. *Newton.*

DISCONVE'NIENCE. *ſ.* Incongruity; diſagreement.

DI'SCORD. *ſ.* [*diſcordia*, Latin.]

1. Diſagreement; oppoſition; anger.
2. Difference, or contrariety of
3. [In muſick.] Sounds not of the pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed others.

To DI'SCORD, *v. n.* [*diſcordo*, Latin.] diſagree; not to ſuit with.

DISCO'RDANCE. } *ſ.* [from *diſcord*,
DISCO'RDANCY. } agreement; tion; inconſiſtency.

DISCO'RDANT. *a.* [*diſcordans*, Latin.]

1. Inconſiſtent; at variance with
2. Oppoſite; contrarious; as, *opinions perplex.*
3. Incongruous; not conformable *rations* diſcordant *from action.*

DISCO'RDANTLY. *ad.* [from *diſcordant*]

1. Inconſiſtently; in diſagreement itſelf.
2. In diſagreement with another.
3. Peeviſhly; in a contradictious

To DISCO'VER. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, Fr.]

1. To ſhew; to diſcloſe; to bring
2. To make known.
3. To find out; to eſpy.

DISCO'VERABLE. *a.* [from *diſcover*]

1. That which may be found out.
2. Apparent; expoſed to view.

DISCO'VERER. *ſ.* [from *diſcover*]

1. One that finds any thing unknown before.
2. A ſcout; one who is put to diſcover enemy.

DISCO'VERY. *ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. The act of finding any thing
2. The act of revealing or diſcloſing ſecret.

To DISCOU'NSEL *v. a.* [*dis* and *counſel*] To diſſuade; to give contrary advice.

DI'SCOUNT. *ſ.* The ſum refunded bargain.

To DISCOU'NT. *v. a.* To count back pay back again.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.*

1. To diſcourage by cold treatment.
2. To abaſh; to put to ſhame.

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *ſ.* Cold treatment unfriendly regard.

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *ſ.* One that courages by cold treatment.

To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a* [*decourager*, Fr.]

1. To depreſs; to deprive of

o deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers.*

U'RAGER. *ſ.* [from *diſcourage*] hat impreſſes diffidence and terror. *Pope.*

U'RAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſcou-*

he act of deterring, or depreſſing hope. terment; that which deters. *Wilkins.*
he cauſe of depreſſion, or fear *Locke.*

U'RSE. *ſ.* [*diſcours* French.]
he act of the underſtanding, by which es from premiſes to conſequences. *Hooker.*
onverſation; mutual intercourſe of ge; talk. *Herbert.*
fuſion of language; ſpeech. *Locke.*
treatiſe; a diſſertation either written ered. *Pope.*

LOU'RSE. *v. n.*
o converſe; to talk; to relate. *Shak.*
o treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet man- *Locke.*
o reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to uences. *Davies.*

COU'RSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
eat of. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'RSER. *ſ.* [from *diſcourſe.*]
ſpeaker; an haranguer. *Shakeſpeare.*
writer on any ſubject. *Brown.*

U'RSIVE. *a.* [from *diſcourſe.*]
ſſing by intermediate ſteps from pre- to conſequences. *Milton.*
ntaining dialogue; interlocutory. *Dryden.*

U'RTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; uncom- nt. *Motteux.*

U'RTESY. *ſ.* Incivility; rudeneſs. *Sidney. Herbert.*

U'RTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſcour-*] Uncivilly; rudely.

US. *a.* [from *diſcus*, Latin.] Broad; wide. *Quincy.*

E'DIT. *ſ.* [*decrediter*, Fr.] Igno- ; reproach; diſgrace. *Rogers.*

CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, Fr.]
o deprive of credibility; to make not d. *Shakeſpeare.*
o diſgrace; to bring reproach upon; me. *Donne.*

E'ET. *a.* [*diſcret*, French.]
udent; circumſpect; cautious; ſober. *Whitgifte.*
Modeſt; not forward. *Thomſon.*

E'ETLY. *ad.* [from *diſcreet.*] Pru- ; cautiouſly. *Waller.*

E ETNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſcreet.*] The y of being diſcreet.

EPANCE. *ſ.* [*diſcrepantia*, Latin.] ence; contrariety.

EPANT. *a.* [*diſcrepans*, Latin.] ent; diſagreeing.

L

DISCRE'TE. *a.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]
1. Diſtinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Hale.*
2. Disjunctive.
3. *Diſcrete* proportion, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame; but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four; thus, 6 : 8 : : 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcretio*, Latin.]
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; wiſe management. *Tillotſon.*
2. Liberality of acting at pleaſure; uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DIS RE'TIONARY. *a.* [from *diſcretion.*] Left at large; unlimited; unreſtrained. *Tatler.*

DISCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*diſcretus*, Latin.]
1. [In logick.] *Diſcretive* propoſitions are ſuch wherein various, and ſeemingly oppoſite judgments are made; as, *travellers may change their climate*, but *not their temper*. *Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] *Diſcretive* conjunctions are ſuch as imply oppoſition; as, *not a man*, but *a beaſt*.

DISCRI'MINABLE. *a.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRI'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſcrimino*, Latin.]
1. To mark with notes of difference. *Boyle.*
2. To ſelect or ſeparate from others. *Boyle.*

DISCRI MINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſcriminate.*] Diſtinctneſs.

DISCRIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſcriminatio*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things. *Stilling fleet.*
2. The act of diſtinguiſhing one from another; diſtinction. *Addiſon.*
3. The marks of diſtinction. *Holder.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *diſcriminate.*]
1. That which makes the mark of diſtinction; characteriſtical. *Woodward.*
2. That which obſerves diſtinction. *More.*

DISCRI'MINOUS. *a.* [from *diſcrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. *Harvey.*

DISCU'BITORY. *a.* [*diſcubitorius*, Latin.] Fitted to the poſture of leaning. *Brown.*

DISCU'MBENCY. *ſ.* [*diſcumbens*, Latin.] The act of leaning at meat. *Brown.*

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To diſengage from any troubleſome weight or bulk; commonly, diſencumber. *Pope.*

To DISCU'RE. *v. a.* To diſcover. *Spenſer.*

DISCU'RSIVE. *a* [*diſcurſif*, French.]
1. Moving here and there; roving. *Bacon.*
2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences. *More.*

DISCU'RSIVELY. *ad.* By due gradation of argument. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSORY. *a.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DI'SCUS. s. [Latin.] A quoit. *Pope.*

To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*discussum*, Latin.]
1. To examine; to ventilate.
2. To disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER. *s.* [from *discuss.*] He that discusses.

DISCU'SSION. *s.* [from *discuss.*]
1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. *Prior.*
2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* is breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wiseman.*

DISCU'SSIVE. *a.* [from *discuss.*] Having the power to discuss.

DISCU'TIENT. *s.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A medicine that has power to repel. *Quincy.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. a.* [*dedaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character. *Addison.*

DISDA'IN. *s.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger. *Eccluf.*

DISDA'INFUL. *a.* [*disdain* and *full.*] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*

DISDA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *disdainful.*] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS. *s.* [from *disdainful.*] Contempt; haughty scorn. *Ascham.*

DISEA'SE. [*dis* and *ease.*] Distemper; malady; sickness. *Swift.*

To DISEA'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict with disease; to torment with sickness. *Shakespeare.*
2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS. *s.* [from *diseased.*] Sickness; morbidness. *Burnet.*

DISE'DGED. *a.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; obtunded; dulled. *Shakespeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. a.* To carry to land. *Shakespeare.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land. *Pope.*

To DISEMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*

DISEMBO'DIED. *a.* Divested of the body.

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old Fr.] To pour out at the mouth of a river. *Addison.*

To DISEMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow. *Cheyne.*

DISEMBO'WELLED. *part. a.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels. *Philips.*

To DISEMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*debrouiller*, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dryden.*

To DISENA'BLE. *v. a.* To disable; to deprive of power.

To DISENCHA'NT. *v. a.* To free from the force of an enchantment.

To DISENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]
1. To discharge from encumbrance; to disburthen; to exonerate.
2. To free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCU'MBRANCE. *s.* [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance.

To DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]
1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.
2. To withdraw the affection; to withdraw; to abstract the mind.
3. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.
4. To free from any thing that powerfully seizes the attention.

To DISENGA'GE. *v. n.* To set one free from.

DISENGA'GED. *part. a.* Vacant; at leisure.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *s.* The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention.

DISENGA'GEMENT. *s.* [from *disengage.*]
1. Release from any engagement, obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*
1. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.
2. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven.
3. To disengage; to separate.

To DISENTE'RRE. *v. a.* To unbury.

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty.

To DISENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.

To DISESPOU'SE. *v. a.* To separate from faith plighted.

DISESTE'EM. *s.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Disregard.

To DISESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly.

DISESTIMA'TION. *s.* [*dis* and *estimation*, Latin.] Disrespect; disesteem.

DISFA'VOUR. *s.* [*dis* and *favour.*]
1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard.
2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness.
3. Want of beauty.

A'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
countenance; to withhold or with-
kindness. *Swift.*

URA'TION. *f.* [from *disfigure.*]
he act of disfiguring.
he state of being disfigured.
formity.

FIGURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*]
hange any thing to a worse form; to
n; to mangle. *Locke.*

GUREMENT. *f.* [from *disfigure.*]
ement of beauty; change of a better
to a worse. *Suckling.*

FO'REST. *v. a.* To reduce land
the privileges of a forest to the state of
mon land.

FRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* To deprive
vileges or immunities.

A'NCHISEMENT. *f.* The act of
ving of privileges.

FU'RNISH. *v. a.* To deprive; to
nish; to strip. *Knolles.*

GA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*]
o strip of ornaments.
To take guns from a fortress.

GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* To deprive of
; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*

GO'RGE. *v. a.*
To discharge by the mouth. *Dryden.*
To pour out with violence. *Derham.*

RA'CE. *f.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]
ame; ignominy; dishonour. *Shakesp.*
tate of dishonour. *Sidney.*
tate of being out of favour.

GRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour.
Hooker.
To put out of favour.

RA'CEFUL. *a.* [*disgrace* and *full.*]
eful; ignominious. *Taylor.*

RA'CEFULLY. *ad.* In disgrace; with
nity; ignominiously. *Ben Jonson.*

RA'CEFULNESS. *f.* [from *disgrace*-
Ignominy; cause of shame.

RA'CER. *f.* [from *disgrace.*] One
exposes to shame. *Swift.*

RA'CIOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*]
ind; unfavourable. *Shakespeare.*

GUI'SE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, French.]
To conceal by an unusual dress.
Shakespeare.
To hide by a counterfeit appearance.
To disfigure; to change the form.
Dryden.
To deform by liquor. *Spectator.*

UI'SE. *f.* [from the verb.]
A dress contrived to conceal the person
wears it. *Addison.*
A counterfeit show. *Dryden.*

UI'SEMENT. *f.* [from *disguise.*] Dress
disguisement. *Sidney.*

DISGUI'SER. *f.* [from *disguise.*]
1. One that puts on a disguise. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a disguise;
one that disfigures. *Shakespeare.*

DISGU'ST. *f.* [*degout*, French.]
1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*

To DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French.]
1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
2. To strike with dislike; to offend. *Watts.*
3. To produce aversion. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL. *a.* Nauseous. *Swift.*

DISH. *f.* [ꝺ ɲc, Saxon; *discus*, Latin.]
1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table. *Dryden.*
2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food. *Milton.*
3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. *Shakespeare.*

To DISH. *v. a.* To serve in a dish. *Shakespeare.*

DISH-CLOUT. *f.* [*dish* and *clout*] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER. *f.* The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *a.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden.*

DISHABI'LLE. *f.* Undress; loose dress. *Clarissa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* To throw out of place. *Shakespeare.*

DISHA'RMONY. *f.* Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To discourage; to deject; to terrify. *Milton. Stilling fleet. Tillotson.*

DISHE'RISON. *f.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession. *Spenser.*

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly. *Knolles. South.*

DI'SHING. *a.* Concave. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST. *a.* [*dis* and *honest.*]
1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless. *South.*
2. Disgraced; dishonoured. *Dryden.*
3. Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY *ad.* [from *dishonest.*]
1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Ecclef.*

DISHO'NESTY. *f.* [from *dishonest.*]
1. Want of probity; faithlessness. *Swift.*
2. Unchastity; incontinence. *Shakespeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *f.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. Reproach; disgrace, ignominy. *Boyle.*
2. Reproach uttered; censure. *Shakespeare.*

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. To diſgrace; to bring ſhame upon; to blaſt with infamy. *Eccluſ.*
2. To violate chaſtity.
3. To treat with indignity. *Dryden.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *a.* [from *diſhonour.*]
1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious. *Daniel.*
2. In a ſtate of neglect or diſeſteem. *Eccluſ.*

DISHO'NOURER. *ſ.* [from *diſhonour.*]
1. One that treats another with indignity. *Milton.*
2. A violator of chaſtity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To ſtrip of horns. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISHU'MOUR. *ſ.* Peeviſhneſs; ill humour. *Spectator.*

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worſe ſtate. *Norris.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* To ſet at liberty. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION. *ſ.* Want of affection; ſlight diſlike. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce diſlike to; to make diſaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *diſingenuous.*] Meanneſs of artifice; unfairneſs. *Clarend.*

DISINGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciouſly ſubtle; illiberal. *Stillingfleet.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* In a diſingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *ſ.* Mean ſubtilty; low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHE'RISON. *ſ.*
1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion. *Clarendon.*
2. The ſtate of being cut off from an hereditary right. *Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* To cut off from an hereditary right. *Davies.*

To DISINTE'R *v. a.* To unbury; to take out of the grave. *Addiſon.*

DISINTERE'SSED. *a.* [*dis* and *intereſſé*, Fr.] Void of regard to private advantage; impartial. *Dryden.*

DISINTERE'SSMENT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſſement*, French.] Diſregard to private advantage; diſintereſtedneſs. *Prior.*

DISI'NTEREST. *ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſt.*]
1. What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity. *Glanville.*
2. Indifference to profit.

DISI'NTERESTED. *a.* [from *diſintereſt.*]
1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. *Swift.*
2. Without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERE'STEDLY. *ad.* In a diſintereſted manner.

DISINTERE'STEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſted.*] Contempt of private intereſt.

To DISI'NTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cate.*] To diſintangle.

To DISINVI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite*] prohibit after an invitation.

To DISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr.] ſeparate; to part from each other; to der.

To DISJO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint.*]
1. To put out of joint.
2. To break at junctures; to ſeparate part where there is a cement.
3. To break in pieces.
4. To carve a fowl.
5. To make incoherent.

To DISJO'IN *ſ. v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*

DISJO'INT. *particip.* [from the verb parated; divided. *Shak.*

DISJU'NCT. *a.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] jointed; ſeparate.

DISJU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *disjunctio*] Diſunion; ſeparating; parti g.

DISJU'NCTIVE. *a* [*disjunctivus*, La
1. Incapable of union.
2. That which marks ſeparation or tion; as, *I love him*, or *fear him*,
3. [In logick.] A disjunctive propo is when the parts are oppoſed; as, *either day* or *night.*

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *ad.* Diſtinctly; rately. *Decay of*

DISK. *ſ.* [*diſcus*, Latin.]
1. The face of the ſun or planet, as pears to the eye.
2. A broad piece of iron thrown in cient ſports; a quoit.

DISKI'NDNESS. *ſ.* [*dis* and *kindneſs*]
1. Want of kindneſs; want of affec
2. Ill turn; injury; detriment.

DISLI'KE. *ſ.*
1. Diſinclination; abſence of affection *Spenſer.*
2. Diſcord; diſſention; diſagreement.

To DISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] To prove; to regard without affection.

DISLI'KEFUL. *a.* [*diſlike* and *full.*] affected; malign.

To DISLI'KEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like.*] make unlike. *Shak.*

DISLI'KENESS. *ſ.* [*dis* and *likeneſs.*] militude; unlikeneſs.

DISLI'KER. *ſ.* A diſapprover; one not pleaſed.

To DISLI'MB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] diſlaniate; to tear limb from limb.

To DISLI'MN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] paint; to ſtrike out of a picture.

OCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]
put out of the proper place.
Woodward.
put out of joint. *Shakeſpeare.*
A'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſlocate*.]
e act of ſhifting the place of things.
ſtate of being diſplaced. *Burnet.*
luxation; a joint put out. *Grew.*
LO'DGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]
remove from a place. *Woodward.*
remove from an habitation.
Dryden.
drive an enemy from a ſtation.
Dryden.
remove an army to other quarters.
Shakeſpeare.
LO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*
YAL. *a.* [*deſloyal*, French.]
t true to allegiance; faithleſs; falſe
vereign. *Milton.*
ſhoneſt; perfidious. *Shakeſpeare.*
t true to the marriage-bed. *Shakeſp.*
ſe in love; not conſtant.
YALLY. *ad.* [from *diſloyal*.] Not
lly; diſobediently.
YALTY. *ſ.* [from *diſloyal*.]
ant of fidelity to the ſovereign.
King Charles.
ant of fidelity in love. *Shakeſpeare.*
L. *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.]
ful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable;
py. *Decay of Piety.*
LLY. *ad.* Horribly; ſorrowfully.
LNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſmal*.] Horror;
.
MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]
throw off a dreſs; to ſtrip. *South.*
koſe; to unfold; to throw open.
Shakeſpeare.
ſtrip a town of its outworks.
Hakewill.
break down any thing external.
Dryden.
MA'SK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *maſk*.] To
a maſk. *Wotton.*
MA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſmayar*, Spaniſh.]
rity; to diſcourage; to affright.
Raleigh.
Y *ſ.* [*deſmayo*, Spaniſh.] Fall of
; terrour felt; deſertion of mind.
Milton.
YEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſmay*.] De-
of courage; diſpiritedneſs. *Sidney.*
ſ. [French.] A tenth; the tenth
ythe. *Shakeſpeare.*
E MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.]
ide member from member; to cut in
Swift.
MI'SS. *v. a.* [*diſmiſſus*, Latin.]
ſend away. *Acts.*
give leave of departure. *Dryden.*
diſcard.

DISMI'SSION. *ſ.* [from *diſmiſſio*, Latin.]
1. Diſpatch; act of ſending away. *Dryden.*
2. An honourable diſcharge from any office.
Milton.
3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any poſt or place. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISMO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.
Howel.

To DISMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]
1. To throw off an horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To throw from any elevation.
3. To throw cannon from its carriage.
Knolles.

To DISMO'UNT. *v. n.*
1. To alight from an horſe. *Addiſon.*
2. To deſcend from an elevation.

To DISNA'TURALISE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturaliſe*.] To alienate; to make alien.

DISNA'TURED. *a.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderneſs.
Shakeſpeare.

DISOBE'DIENCE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]
1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to ſuperiours.
Stilling fleet.
2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*

DISOBE'DIENT. *a.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not obſervant of lawful authority. *Kings.*

To DISOBE'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands or tranſgreſs prohibitions.
Denham.

DISOBLIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cauſe of diſguſt. *Clarendon.*

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.] To offend; to diſguſt; to give offence to.
Clarendon. Clariſſa.

DISOBLI'GING. *participial a.* [from *diſoblige*.] Diſguſting, unpleaſing; offenſive.
Government of the Tongue.

DISOBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *diſobliging*.] In a diſguſting or offenſive manner; without attention to pleaſe.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſobliging*.] Offenſiveneſs; readineſs to diſguſt.

DISO'RBED. *a.* [*dis* and *orb*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISO'RDER. *ſ.* [*deſordre*, French.]
1. Want of regular diſpoſition; irregularity; confuſion. *Spectator.*
2. Tumult; diſturbance; buſtle. *Waller.*
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*
4. Breach of laws; violation of ſtanding inſtitution. *Wisdom.*
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which cauſes health; ſickneſs; diſtemper. *Locke.*
6. Diſcompoſure of mind.

To DISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order*.]
1. To throw into confuſion; to confound; to diſturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*
2. To make ſick.
3. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb the mind.

DIS-

DISO'RDERED. *a.* [from *diſorder.*] Diſorderly; irregular; vicious; looſe; debauched. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *ſ.* Irregularity; want of order; confuſion. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY. *a.* [from *diſorder.*]
1. Confuſed; immethodical. *Hale.*
2. Irregular; tumultuous. *Addiſon.*
3. Lawleſs; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. *Bacon.*

DISO'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *diſorder.*]
1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confuſedly *Raleigh.*
2. Without law; inordinately. *Theſſalonians.*

DISO'RDINATE. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*

DISO'RDINATELY. *ad.* Inordinately; viciouſly.

DISO'RIENTATED. *a.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the eaſt; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*

To DISO'WN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]
1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*
2. To abrogate; to renounce. *Swift.*

To DISPA'ND *v. a.* [*diſpando*, Latin.] To diſplay; to ſpread abroad.

DISPA'NSION. *ſ.* [from *diſpanſus*, Latin.] The act of diſplaying; diffuſion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE. *v. a.* [from *diſpar*, Lat.]
1. To match unequally; to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence.
2. To injure by a compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.
3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. *Milton.*
4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cauſe of diſgrace.
5. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

DISPA'RAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſparage.*]
1. Injurious union, or compariſon with ſomething of inferiour excellence. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency. *Sidney.*
3. Reproach; diſgrace; indignity *Wotton.*

DISPA'RAGER. *ſ.* One that diſgraces.

DISPARATES. *ſ.* [*diſparata*, Lat.] Things ſo unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]
1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence. *Rogers.*
2. Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

To DISPA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]
1. To throw open a park. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſet at large without incloſure. *Waller.*

To DISPA'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *tior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to ſe rate; to break.

DISPA'SSION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *paſſion.*] Fre from mental perturbation.

DISPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *dis* and *nate.*] Cool; calm; moderate; tempe

To DISPE'L. *v. a.* [*diſpello*, Latin.] drive by ſcattering; to diſſipate.

DISPE'NCE. *ſ.* [*diſpenſe*, Fr.] Expe coſt; charge.

To DISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpendo*, Latin.] ſpend; to conſume.

DISPE'NSARY. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] The where medicines are diſpenſed.

DISPENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſ* Latin.]
1. Diſtribution; the act of dealing out thing.
2. The dealing of God with his creatu method of providence.
3. An exemption from ſome law.

DISPENSA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] One em ed in dealing out any thing; a diſtribu

DISPE'NSATORY. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] book in which the compoſition of me cines is deſcribed and directed; a pha *copeia.*

To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*diſpenſer*, Frenc
1. To deal out; to diſtribute.
2. To make up a medicine.
3. *To* DISPENSE *with.* To excuſe; grant diſpenſation for; to ſuſpend operation.

DISPE'NSE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpe tion; exemption.

DISPE NSER. *ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] One diſpenſes; a diſtributer.

To DISPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] depopulate; to empty of people.

DISPE'OPLER. *ſ.* [from *diſpeople.*] A populator.

To DISPE'RGE. *v. a.* [*diſpergo*, Lat.] ſprinkle.

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſcatter; to drive to different parts
2. To diſſipate.

DISPE'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *diſperſed.*] a diſperſed manner.

DISPE'RSEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*]
1. The ſtate of being diſperſed.
2. Thinneſs, ſcatteredneſs.

DISPE RSER. *ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] A terer; a ſpreader.

DISPE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading.
2. The ſtate of being ſcattered

SPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit.*]
To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to
Clarendon.
To oppreſs the conſtitution of the body.
Collier.

SPI'RITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*]
Act of vigour.

DISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]
To put out of place.
To put out of any ſtate, condition, or
Bacon.
To diſorder. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPLA'CENCY. *ſ.* [*diſplicentia*, Latin]
Incivility; diſobligation.
Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing.
Decay of Piety.

DISPLA'NT. *v. a* [*dis* and *plant.*]
To remove a plant.
To drive a people from the place in
ch they have fixed. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTA'TION. *ſ.*
The removal of a plant.
The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*

DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*deſployer*, French.]
To ſpread wide.
To exhibit to the ſight or mind. *Locke.*
To carve; to cut up. *Spectator.*
To talk without reſtraint. *Shakeſp.*
To ſet out oſtentatiouſly to view.
Shakeſpeare.

DISPLA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An exhibi-
of any thing to view. *Spectator.*

DISPLE'ASANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] An-
diſcontent. *Spenſer.*

DISPLEA'SANT. *a.* Unpleaſing; offenſive.
Glanville.

DISPLE'ASE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe.*]
To offend; to make angry. *Temple.*
To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing.*]
Inſiveneſs; quality of offending.
Locke.

DISPLE'ASURE. *ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*]
Uneaſineſs; pain received. *Locke.*
Offenſive; pain given. *Judges.*
Anger; indignation. *Knolles.*
State of diſgrace. *Peacham.*

DISPLE'ASURE. *v. a.* To diſpleaſe;
to gain favour. *Bacon.*

DISPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Latin.] To
erſe with a loud noiſe; to vent with
ence. *Milton.*

DISPO'SION. *ſ.* [from *diſploſus*, Latin.]
Act of diſploding; a ſudden burſt with
e.

DISPO'RT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *port.*] Play; ſport;
me. *Haywa d.*

DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
rt. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to
ion. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing; regulation; diſtribution. *Milton.*
2. The power of diſtribution; the right of beſtowing. *Atterbury.*
3. Government; conduct. *Locke.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*diſpoſer*, French.]
1. To employ to various purpoſes; to diffuſe. *Prior.*
2. To give; to place; to beſtow. *Sprat.*
3. To turn to any particular end or conſequence. *Dryden.*
4. To adapt; to form for any purpoſe. *Spenſer.*
5. To frame the mind. *Smalridge.*
6. To regulate; to anjuſt. *Dryden.*
7. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To apply to any purpoſe; to tranſfer to any perſon. *Swift.*
8. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put into the hands of another. *Tatler.*
9. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To give away. *Waller.*
10. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To employ to any end. *Bacon.*
11. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To place in any condition. *Dryden.*
12. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put away by any means. *Burnet.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPO'SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Power; management; diſpoſal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Diſtribution; act of government. *Milton.*
3. Diſpoſition; caſt of behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Caſt of mind; inclination. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. Diſtributer; giver; beſtower. *Graunt.*
2. Governour; regulator. *Boyle.*
3. One who gives to whom he pleaſes. *Prior.*

DISPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſitio*, Latin.]
1. Order; method; diſtribution. *Dryden.*
2. Natural fitneſs; quality. *Newton.*
3. Tendency to any act or ſtate. *Bacon.*
4. Temper of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Affection of kindneſs or ill-will. *Swift.*
6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*

DISPO'SITIVE. *a.* That which implies diſpoſal of any property; decretive. *Ayliffe.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *diſpoſitive.*]
Diſtributively. *Brown.*

DISPO'SITOR. *ſ.* The lord of that ſign in which the planet is.

To DISPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſs.*]
To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize. *Fairfax. Knolles. Tillotſon.*

DISPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]
1. Diſ-

1. Diſpoſal; government; power; management. *Sandys.*
2. State; poſture. *Wotton.*

DISPRA'ISE. *ſ.* Blame; cenſure. *Addiſon.*

To DISPRA'ISE. *v. a.* To blame; to cenſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISPRA'ISER. *ſ* A cenſurer.

DISPRA'ISABLE. *a.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRA'ISINGLY. *ad.* With blame. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpread.*] To ſpread different ways. *Pope.*

DISPRO'FIT. *ſ* Loſs; damage.

DISPRO'OF. *ſ.* [*dis* and *proof*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falſehood. *Atterbury.*

To DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* To diſpoſſeſs.

DISPROPO'RTION. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing to another; want of ſymmetry. *Denham.*

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* To miſmatch; to join things unſuitable. *Suckling.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* Unſuitable in quantity or quality. *Suckling. Smalridge.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical; ill adapted.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *ad.* Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe. *Ray.*

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *ad.* Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *ſ.* Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.

To DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]
1. To confute an aſſertion; to convict of errour or falſehood. *Hooker.*
2. To convict a practice of errour. *Hooker.*

DISPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *diſprove.*] One that confutes.

DISPU'NISHABLE. *a.* Without penal reſtraint. *Swift.*

DISPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*]
1. Liable to conteſt; controvertible. *South.*
2. Lawful to be conteſted. *Swift.*

DI'SPUTANT. *ſ.* [from *diſpute*; *diſputans*, Latin.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner. *Spectator.*

D.'SPUTANT. *a.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy. *Milton.*

DISPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diſputatio*, Latin.]
1. The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation.
2. Controverſy; argumental conteſt. *Sidney.*

DISPU'TATIOUS. *a.* [from *diſpute*] clined to diſpute; cavilling.

DISPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] to debate.

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Latin.] contend by argument; to debate; to trovert.

To DISPU'TE *v. a.*
1. To contend for. *Hooker.*
2. To oppoſe; to queſtion.
3. To diſcuſs; to conſider.

DISPU'TE. *ſ.* Conteſt; controverſy.

DISPU'TELESS. *a.* Undiſputed; trovertible.

D SPU'TER. *ſ.* A controvertiſt; one to argument.

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *ſ.* That diſqualifies.

To DISQUA'LIFY *v. a.* [*dis* and
1. To make unfit; to diſable by tural or legal impediment.
2. To deprive of a right or claim poſitive reſtriction.

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* To leſſen.

DISQUI'ET. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; ation; anxiety.

DISQUI'ET. *a.* Unquiet; uneaſy;

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* To diſturb; to uneaſy; to fret; to vex.

DISQUI'ETER. *ſ.* A diſturber; raſſer.

DISQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without reſt; ly.

DISQUI'ETNESS. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs; neſs; anxiety.

DISQUI'ETUDE. *ſ.* Uneaſineſs;

DISQUISI'TION. *ſ.* [*diſquiſitio*, Examination; diſputative enquiry.

To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* To degrade rank.

DISREGA'RD. *ſ.* Slight notice;

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* To ſlight; temn.

DISREGA'RDFUL. *a.* Negligent; temptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. *ad.* Contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH *ſ.* [*dis* and *reliſh.*]
1. Bad taſte; nauſeouſneſs.
2. Diſlike; ſqueamiſhneſs.

To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the
1. To infect with an unpleaſant taſte.
2. To want a taſte of.

DISREPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *tion.*] Diſgrace; diſhonour.

DISRE'PUTE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *repute.*] racter; diſhonour; want of reputation.

ESPE'CT. *ſ.* [*dis* and *reſpect.*] Incivility; want of reverence; rudeneſs. *Clarendon.*

ESPE'CTFUL. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.

ESPE'CTFULLY. *ad.* Irreverently. *Addiſon.*

ISRO'BE. *v. a.* To undreſs; to uncover. *Wotton.*

U'PTION. *ſ.* [*diſruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking aſunder; a breach; rent. *Ray. Blackmore.*

ATISFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ſatisfaction.*] The ſtate of being diſſatisfied; diſcontent. *Rogers.*

ATISFA'CTORINESS. *ſ.* [from *diſſatisfactory.*] Inability to give content.

ATISFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *diſſatisfy.*] Unable to give content.

ISSA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatisfy.*] To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe. *Collier.*

ISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Latin.] To cut in pieces. *Roſcommon.*

To divide and examine minutely, as an anatomiſt. *Atterbury.*

E'CTION. *ſ.* [*diſſectio*, Latin.] The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy. *Glanville.*

ISSEIZE. *v. a.* [*diſſaiſer*, French.] To diſpoſſeſs; to deprive. *Locke.*

E'ISIN. *ſ.* [from *diſſaiſir*, French.] An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his freehold. *Cowel.*

E'IZOR. *ſ.* [from *diſſeize*] He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

ISSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*diſſimulo*, Latin.] To hide under falſe appearance; to prevend that not to be which really is. *Hayward.*

To pretend to be that which is not. *Prior.*

ISSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Rowe.*

E'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *diſſemble.*] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true diſpoſition. *Raleigh.*

E'MBLINGLY. *ad.* With diſſimulation; hypocritically. *Knolles.*

ISSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*diſſemino*, Lat.] To ſcatter as ſeed; to ſpread every way. *Hammond Atterbury.*

EMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed. *Brown.*

EMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*diſſeminator*, Lat.] One that ſcatters; a ſpreader. *Dec. of Piety.*

E'NSION. *ſ.* [*diſſenſio*, Latin.] Diſagreement; ſtrife; contention; breach of union. *Knolles.*

E'NSIOUS. *a.* Diſpoſed to diſcord; contentious. *Aſcham.*

SSE'NT. *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Latin.] To diſagree in opinion. *Addiſon.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*

DISSE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion. *Bentley.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *diſſent.*] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.

DISSE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *diſſent.*]

1. One that diſagrees; or declares his diſagreement from an opinion. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reaſon, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

DISSERTA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſertatio*, Latin.] A diſcourſe. *Pope.*

To DISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſerve.*] To do injury to; to miſchief; to harm. *Clarendon.*

DISSE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *ſervice.*] Injury; miſchief. *Collier.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Injurious; miſchievous.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS. *ſ.* Injury; harm; hurt. *Norris.*

To DISSE'TTLE. *v. a.* To unſettle; to put out of the eſtabliſhed ſtate.

To DISSE'VER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſever.*] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſeparate; to diſunite. *Raleigh.*

DI'SSIDENCE. *ſ.* [*diſſideo*, Latin.] Diſcord; diſagreement.

DISSI'LIENCE *ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSI'LIENT. *a.* [*diſſiliens*, Latin.] Starting aſunder; burſting in two.

DISSILI'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Latin.] The act of burſting in two. *Boyle.*

DISSI'MILAR. *a.* [*dis* and *ſimilar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous. *Boyle. Newton.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *diſſimilar.*] Unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude. *Cheyne.*

DISSIMI'LITUDE. *ſ.* Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance. *Stillingfleet. Pope.*

DISSIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy. *South.*

DI'SSIPABLE. *a.* [from *diſſipate.*] Eaſily ſcattered. *Bacon.*

To DI'SSIPATE. *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Latin.]

1. To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe. *Woodward.*

2. To ſcatter the attention. *Savage's Life.*

3. To ſpend a fortune. *London.*

DISSIPA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſipatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of diſperſion. *Hale.*

2. The ſtate of being diſperſed. *Milton.*

3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*

To DISSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Latin.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part. *Boyle.*

DISSO'LVABLE. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Capable of diſſolution. *Newton.*

DI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*diſſolubilis*, Latin.] Capable of ſeparation of one part from another. *Woodward.*

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *diſſoluble.*] Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts. *Hale.*

To DISSO'LVE *v. a.* [*diſſolvo*, Latin.]
1. To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts, as by heat or moiſture. *Woodward.*
2. To break; to diſunite, in any manner. *2 Pet.*
3. To looſe; to break the ties of any thing. *Milton.*
4. To ſeparate perſons united. *Shakeſp.*
5. To break up aſſemblies. *Bacon.*
6. To ſolve; to clear. *Daniel.*
7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.*
8. To be relaxed by pleaſure. *Dryden.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. n.*
1. To be melted. *Addiſon.*
2. To fall to nothing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To melt away in pleaſure.

DISSO'LVENT. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Having the power of diſſolving or melting. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT. *ſ.* That which has the power of diſuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER. *ſ.* That which has the power of diſſolving. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVIBLE. *a.* [from *diſſolve.*] Liable to periſh by diſſolution. *Hale.*

DI'SSOLUTE. *a.* [*diſſolutus*, Lat.] Looſe; wanton; unreſtrained; luxurious; debauched. *Hayward. Rogers.*

DI'SSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſely; in debauchery. *Wiſdom.*

DI'SSOLUTENESS. *ſ.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſeneſs; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*

DISSOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*diſſolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of liqueſying by heat or moiſture.
2. The ſtate of being liqueſied.
3. The ſtate of melting away. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts. *South.*
5. The ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body.
6. Death; the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements. *Raleigh.*
7. Deſtruction. *Hooker.*
8. Breach of any thing compacted. *South.*
9. The act of breaking up an aſſembly.
10. Looſeneſs of manners. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE. *ſ.* [*diſſonance*, French.] A mixture of harſh, unharmonious ſounds. *Milton.*

DI'SSONANT. *a.* [*diſſonans*, Latin.]
1. Harſh; unharmonious. *Thomſon.*
2. Incongruous; diſagreeing. *Hakewill.*

To DISSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*diſſuadeo*, Latin.]
1. To dehort; to divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To repreſent any thing as unfit. *Milton.*

DISSUA'DER. *ſ.* [from *diſſuade.*] He that diſſuades.

DISSUA'SION. *ſ.* [*diſſuaſio*, Lat.] Dehortation; arguments or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation.

DISSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *diſſuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to deter.

DISSUA'SIVE. *ſ.* Dehortation; arguments to turn the mind off from any purpoſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISSY'LLABLE. *ſ.* [δὶς and συλλαβὴ] A word of two ſyllables.

DI'STAFF. *ſ.* [ꝺıꝛtæꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning.
2. It is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex.

DI'STAFF-THISTLE. *ſ.* A thiſtle.

To DISTA'IN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſtain.*]
1. To ſtain; to tinge.
2. To blot; to ſully with infamy.

DI'STANCE. *ſ.* [*diſtance*, French; *diſtantia*, Latin.]
1. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered between any two beings.
2. Remoteneſs in place.
3. The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing.
4. Contrariety; oppoſition.
5. A ſpace marked on the courſe which horſes run.
6. Space of time.
7. Remoteneſs in time.
8. Ideal diſjunction.
9. Reſpect; diſtant behaviour.
10. Retraction of kindneſs; reſerve.

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place remotely; to throw out of the view.
2. To leave behind at a race the height of a diſtance.

DI'STANT. *a.* [*diſtans*, Latin.]
1. Remote in place; not near.
2. Remote in time either paſt or future.
3. Remote to a certain degree; as, miles *diſtant.*
4. Reſerved; ſhy.
5. Not primary; not obvious.

DISTA'STE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *taſte.*]
1. Averſion of the palate; diſguſt.
2. Diſlike; uneaſineſs.
3. Anger; alienation of affection.

To DISTA'STE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill the mouth with naſeouſneſs.
2. To diſlike; to loath.
3. To offend; to diſguſt.
4. To vex; to exaſperate.

DISTA'STEFUL. *a.* [*diſtaſte* and *full.*]
1. Naſeous to the palate; diſguſting.
2. Offenſive; unpleaſing.

Malignant; malevolent. *Brown.*

TE'MPER. *ſ.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
A diſproportionate mixture of parts.
A diſeaſe; a malady. *Suckling.*
Want of due temperature. *Raleigh.*
Bad conſtitution of the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
Want of due balance between contra- *Bacon.*
Depravity of inclination. *King Charles.*
Tumultuous diſorder. *Waller.*
Uneaſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

STE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
To diſeaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
To diſorder. *Boyle.*
To diſturb; to ruffle. *Dryden.*
To deſtroy temper or moderation. *Addiſon.*
To make diſaffected. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'MPERATE. *a.* [*dis* and *temperate.*]
oderate. *Raleigh.*

TE'MPERATURE. *ſ.* [from *diſtempe-*.]
Intemperateneſs; exceſs of heat or *Abbot.*
Violent tumultuouſneſs; outrageouſ-.
Perturbation of the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
Confuſion; commixture of extremes. *Shakeſpeare.*

STE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſtendo*, Latin.] To ch out in breadth. *Thomſon.*

E'NT. *ſ.* [from *diſtend.*] The ſpace ugh which any thing is ſpread. *Wotton.*

E'NTION. *ſ.* [*diſtentio*, Latin.]
The act of ſtretching in breadth. *Arbuthnot.*
Breadth; ſpace occupied.
The act of ſeparating one part from an- *Wotton.*

STHRONI'ZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*]
dethrone. *Spenſer.*

TICH. *ſ.* [*diſtichon*, Latin.] A couplet; uple of lines; an epigram conſiſting of two verſes. *Camden.*

STI'L. *v. n.* [*diſtillo*, Latin.]
To drop; to fall by drops. *Pope.*
To flow gently and ſilently. *Raleigh.*
To uſe a ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

STI'L. *v. a.*
To let fall in drops. *Job. Drayton.*
To force by fire through the veſſels of ation. *Shakeſpeare.*
To draw by diſtillation. *Boyle.*

ILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*diſtillatio*, Latin.]
The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
The act of pouring out in drops.
That which falls in drops.
The act of diſtilling by fire. *Newton.*
The ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTI'LLATORY. *a.* [from *diſtil.*] Belonging to diſtillation. *Boyle.*

DISTI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *diſtil.*]
1. One who practiſes the trade of diſtilling. *Boyle.*
2. One who makes pernicious inflammatory ſpirits.

DISTI'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] That which is drawn by diſtillation. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTI'NCT. *a.* [*diſtinctus*, Latin.]
1. Different; not the ſame. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Separate; not conjunct. *Tillotſon.*
3. Clear; unconfuſed. *Milton.*
4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton.*
5. Marked out; ſpecified. *Milton.*

DISTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*diſtinctio*, Latin.]
1. Note of difference.
2. Honourable note of ſuperiority.
3. That by which one differs from another. *Locke.*
4. Preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*
5. Separation of complex notions. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Diviſion into different parts. *Dryden.*
7. Notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame; diſcrimination. *Norris.*
8. Diſcernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. That which makes diſtinction or difference. *Pope.*
2. Having the power to diſtinguiſh; judicious. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* In right order; not confuſedly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. Not confuſedly. *Newton.*
2. Plainly; clearly. *Dryden.*

DISTI'NCTNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. Nice obſervation of the difference between things. *Ray.*
2. Such diſcrimination of things as makes them eaſy to be obſerved.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*diſtinguo*, Lat.]
1. To note the diverſity of things. *Hooker.*
2. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour. *Prior.*
3. To divide by notes of diverſity. *Burnet.*
4. To know one from another by any mark. *Watts.*
5. To diſcern critically; to judge. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To conſtitute difference; to ſpecificate. *Locke.*
7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhew the difference. *Child.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]

1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed. *Hale.*
2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED. *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*

DISTI'NGUISHER. *ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]
1. A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another.
2. He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity. *Brown.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLY. *ad.* With diſtinction. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* Diſtinction; obſervation of difference. *Graunt.*

To DISTO'RT. *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Latin.]
1. To writhe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular motions. *Smith.*
2. To put out of the true direction or poſture. *Tillotſon.*
3. To wreſt from the true meaning. *Peacham.*

DISTO'RTION. *ſ.* [*diſtortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered. *Prior.*

To DISTRA'CT. *v. a. part. paſſ. diſtracted*; anciently *diſtraught.* [*diſtractus*, Latin.]
1. To pull different ways at once.
2. To ſeparate; to divide. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To turn from a ſingle direction toward various points. *South.*
4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex. *Pſalms. Locke.*
5. To make mad. *Locke.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; frantickly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *diſtract.*] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

DISTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*diſtractio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency to different parts. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.*
3. Perturbation of mind. *Tatler.*
4. Madneſs; frantickneſs; loſs of the wits. *Atterbury.*
5. Diſturbance; tumult cauſed by difference of ſentiments. *Clarendon.*

To DISTRA'IN *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Latin.] To ſeize. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISTRA'IN. *v. n.* To make ſeizure. *Marvel.*

DISTRA'INER. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRA'INT. *ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure.

DISTRA'UGHT. *part. a.* [from *diſtract.*] Diſtracted. *Camden.*

DISTRE'SS. *ſ.* [*diſtreſſe*, French.]
1. The act of making a legal ſeizure.
2. Compulſion, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or pay a debt. *Cowel.*
3. The thing ſeized by law.
4. Calamity; miſery; misfortune.

To DISTRE'SS. *v. a.* [from the noun]
1. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.
2. To haraſs; to make miſerable.

DISTRE'SSFUL. *a.* [*diſtreſs* and *full*] Miſerable; full of trouble; full of

To DISTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*diſtribuo*, Latin.] To divide among more than two; to ſort out. *Spenſer. Wotton.*

DISTRIBU'TION. *ſ.* [*diſtributio*, Latin.]
1. The act of diſtributing or dealing to others.
2. Act of giving in charity.

DISTRI'BUTIVE. *a.* [from *diſtribute*] That which is employed in aſſigning others their portions; as, *diſtributive* juſtice.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diſtributive.*]
1. By diſtribution.
2. Singly; particularly.

DI'STRICT. *ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. The circuit within which a man is to be compelled to appearance.
2. Circuit of authority; province.
3. Region; country; territory.

To DISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; not to truſt.

DISTRU'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Loſs of credit; loſs of confidence.
2. Suſpicion.

DISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*diſtruſt* and *full*]
1. Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious.
2. Not confident; diffident. *Gov. of Tongue.*
3. Diffident of himſelf; timorous.

DISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB. *v. a.* [*diſturbo*, Latin.]
1. To perplex; to diſquiet.
2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.
3. To interrupt; to hinder.
4. To turn off from any direction.

DISTU'RBANCE. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]
1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity.
2. Confuſion; diſorder.
3. Tumult; violation of peace.

DISTU'RBER. *ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]
1. A violator of peace; he that raiſes tumults.
2. He that cauſes perturbation of mind.

To DISTU'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn*] To turn off.

LUA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *valuation.*]
ce; diminution of reputation.
Bacon.
'A'LUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To
alue. *Government of the Tongue.*
VE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.]
cover.
ION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *union.*]
paration; disjunction. *Glanville.*
ench of concord.
UNI'TE. *v. a* [*dis* and *unite.*]
o ſeparate; to divide. *Pope.*
y part friends.
UNI'TE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To
aſunder; to become ſeparate.
South.
'ITY. *ſ.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A ſtate of
l ſeparation. *More.*
'AGE. *ſ.* [*dis* and *uſage.*] The gradual
tion of uſe or cuſtom. *Hooker.*
'E. *ſ.* [*dis* and *uſe.*]
ceſſation of uſe; want of practice.
Addiſon.
ceſſation of cuſtom. *Arbuthnot.*
U'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *uſe.*]
o ceaſe to make uſe of. *Dryden.*
o diſaccuſtom. *Dryden.*
VO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To
oy the credit of; to contradict.
Shakeſpeare.
'ITTED. *a.* [*dis* and *wit.*] De-
ed of the wits; mad; diſtracted.
Drayton.
ſ. [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem.
Spenſer.
H. *ſ.* [*ꝺic*, Saxon.]
A trench cut in the ground uſually be-
n fields. *Arbuthnot.*
any long narrow receptacle of water.
Bacon.
The moat with which a town is ſur-
nded. *Knolles.*
Ditch is uſed, in compoſition, of any
g worthleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
'ITCH. *v. a.* To make a ditch.
Swift.
H-DELIVERED. *a.* Brought forth in
tch. *Shakeſpeare.*
'HER. *ſ.* [from *ditch.*] One who digs
hes. *Swift.*
'YRA'MBICK. *ſ.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.]
A ſong in honour of Bacchus.
Any poem written with wildneſs.
Cowley.
'A'NDER. *ſ.* Pepperwort.
'ANY. *ſ.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.] An
b.
'IED. *a.* [from *ditty.*] Sung; adapted
muſick. *Milton.*
'Y. *ſ.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be
g; a ſong. *Hooker.*
AN. *ſ* [An Arabick word.]
The council of the oriental princes.

2. Any council aſſembled. *Pope.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Latin.] To be parted into two; to become forked. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two; to make forked. *Grew.*

DIVARICA'TION. *ſ.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]
1. Partition into two. *Ray.*
2. Diviſion of opinions. *Brown.*

To DIVE. *v. n.* [ꝺippan, Saxon.]
1. To ſink voluntarily under water.
Dryden.
2. To go under water in ſearch of any thing.
Raleigh.
3. To go deep into any queſtion, or ſcience.
Davies. Blackmore.
4. To immerge into any buſineſs or condition. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.
Denham.

DI'VER. *ſ.* [from *dive.*]
1. One that ſinks voluntarily under water.
Pope.
2. One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure. *Woodward.*
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy. *Wotton.*

To DIVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*diverge*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.
Newton.

DIVE'RGENT. *a.* [from *divergens*, Latin.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *a.* [*diverſus*, Latin.] Several; ſundry; more than one. *Whitgifte.*

DIVERSE. *a.* [*diverſus*, Latin.]
1. Different from another. *Daniel.*
2. Different from itſelf; multiform.
Ben Jonſon.
3. In different directions. *Pope.*

DIVERSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *diverſify.*]
1. The act of changing forms or qualities.
Boyle.
2. Variation; variegation.
3. Variety of forms; multiformity.
4. Change; alteration. *Hale.*

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diverſifier*, Fr.]
1. To make different from another; to diſtinguiſh. *Addiſon.*
2. To make different from itſelf; to variegate. *Sidney.*

DIVE'RSION. *ſ.* [from *divert.*]
1. The act of turning any thing off from its courſe. *Bacon.*
2. The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency.
Denham.
3. Sport; amuſement; ſomething that unbends the mind. *Waller.*
4. [In war.] The act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *ſ.* [*diverſité*, Fr. from *diverſitas*, Latin.]

1. Differ-

3. Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs. *Hooker.*
2. Variety. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Diſtinction of being; not identity. *Rogers.*
4. Variegation. *Pope.*

DI'VERSLY. *ad.* [from *diverſe.*]
1. In different ways; differently; variouſly. *Wotton.*
2. In different directions.

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]
1. To turn off from any direction or courſe. *Locke.*
2. To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.*
3. To withdraw the mind. *Philips.*
4. To pleaſe; to exhilarate. *Swift.*
5. To ſubvert; to deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVE'RTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*

To DIVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*divertiſer*, French.] To pleaſe; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT. *ſ.* [*divertiſſement*, Fr.] Diverſion; delight; pleaſure. *Gov. of T.*

DIVE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *divert.*] Recreative; amuſive. *Rogers.*

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*deveſtir*, Fr.] To ſtrip; to make naked. *Denham.*

DIVE'STURE. *ſ.* [from *diveſt.*] The act of putting off. *Boyle.*

DIVI'DABLE. *a.* [from *divide.*] Separate; different; parted. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'DANT. *a.* [from *divide.*] Different; ſeparate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]
1. To part one whole into different pieces. *Kings. Locke.*
2. To ſeparate; to keep apart; to ſtand as a partition between. *Dryden.*
3. To diſunite by diſcord. *Luke.*
4. To deal out; to give in ſhares. *Locke.*
5. To ſeparate intellectually; to diſtinguiſh.

To DIVI'DE. *v. n.* To part; to ſunder; to break friendſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'VIDEND. *ſ.* [from *divide*, Lat.]
1. A ſhare; the part allotted in diviſion. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVI'DER. *ſ.* [from *divide.*]
1. That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.*
2. A diſtributer; he who deals out to each his ſhare. *Luke.*
3. A diſuniter. *Swift.*
4. A particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVI'DUAL. *a.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others. *Milton.*

DIVINA'TION. *ſ.* [*divinatio*, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling future things. *Hooker.*

DIVI'NE. *a.* [*divinus*, Latin.]
1. Partaking of the nature of God.
2. Proceeding from God; not human.
3. Excellent in a ſupreme degree.
4. Preſageful; divining; preſcient.

DIVI'NE. *ſ.*
1. A miniſter of the goſpel; a clergyman.
2. A man ſkilled in divinity; a theologue.

To DIVI'NE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To tell; to foreknow.

To DIVI'NE. *v. n.*
1. To utter prognoſtication.
2. To feel preſages.
3. To conjecture; to gueſs.

DIVI'NELY. *ad.* [from *divine.*]
1. By the agency or influence of God.
2. Excellently; in the ſupreme degree. *Hooker.*
3. In a manner noting a deity.

DIVI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *divine.*]
1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.
2. Excellence in the ſupreme degree.

DIVI'NER. *ſ.* [from *divine.*]
1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means.
2. Conjecturer; gueſſer.

DIVI'NERESS. *ſ.* [from *diviner.*] A pretends.

DIVI'NITY. *ſ.* [*divinité*, French; *divinitas*, Latin.]
1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillingfl.*
2. The Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cauſe of cauſes.
3. Falſe god.
4. Celeſtial being.
5. The ſcience of divine things; theology. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Something ſupernatural. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*diviſibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; ſeparable.

DIVISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*diviſibilité*, French.] The quality of admitting diviſion.

DIVI'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *diviſible.*] Diviſibility; ſeparability.

DIVI'SION. *ſ.* [*diviſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.
2. The ſtate of being divided.
3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

The part which is separated from the by dividing. *Addiſon.*
Diſunion; diſcord; difference. *Decay of Piety.*
One of the parts into which a diſcourſe ſtributed. *Locke.*
Space between the notes of muſick; time. *Shakeſpeare.*
Diſtinction. *Exodus.*
In arithmetick.] The ſeparation or ing of any number or quantity given, any parts aſſigned. *Cocker.*
Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the genus ſpecies. *Shakeſpeare.*
SOR. *ſ.* [*diviſor*, Latin.] The num- given, by which the dividend is divid-

VORCE. *ſ.* [*divorce*, French.] The legal ſeparation of huſband and *Dryden.*
Separation; diſunion. *King Charles.*
The ſentence by which a marriage is ved. *Shakeſpeare.*
The cauſe of any penal ſeparation. *Shakeſpeare.*
VO'RCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the
To force aſunder; to ſeparate by vio- *Hooker.*
To ſeparate from another. *Hooker.*
To take away. *Shakeſpeare.*
VORCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *divorce*.] Di- ; ſeparation of marriage. *Deuteron.*
VORCER. *ſ.* [from *divorce*.] The perſon uſe which produces divorce or ſepara- *Drummond.*
E'TICK. *a.* [diuretique.] Having the r to provoke urine. *Arbuthnot.*
RNAL. *a.* [*diurnus*, Latin.] elating to the day. *Brown.*
onſtituting the day. *Prior.*
erformed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milton.*
RNAL, *ſ.* [*diurnal*, French.] A jour- a day-book.
RNALLY. *ad.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; day. *Tatler.*
URNITY, *ſ.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] th of duration. *Brown.*
VU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.] o publiſh; to make publick. *Hooker.*
o proclaim. *Milton.*
LGER. *ſ.* [from *divulge*.] A publiſher. *King Charles.*
LSION. *ſ.* [*divulſio*, Latin.] The act ocking away. *Brown.*
ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To dreſs; k, in contempt.
ARD. *ſ.* [from *dizzy*.] A block- a fool.
INESS. *ſ.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddineſs. *Glanville.*

DI'ZZY. *a.* [ðiſiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Giddy; vertiginous. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Cauſing giddineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Giddy; thoughtleſs. *Milton.*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DO. *v. a.* preter *did*; part. paſſ. *done*. [ðon, Saxon; *doen*, Dutch.]
1. To practiſe or act any thing good or bad. *Pſalms.*
2. To perform; to atchieve. *Collier.*
3. To execute; to diſcharge. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To cauſe. *Spenſer.*
5. To tranſact. *Acts.*
6. To produce any effect to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort. *Jeremiah.*
8. To perform for the benefit of another. *Samuel.*
9. To exert; to put forth. *2 Tim.*
10. To manage by way of intercourſe or dealing. *Boyle. Rowe.*
11. To gain a point; to effect by influence. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To make any thing what it is not. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. To finiſh; to end. *Duppa.*
14. To conclude; to ſettle. *Tillotſon.*
15. This phraſe, *what to* DO *with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what uſe to make of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of. *Tillotſon.*

To DO. *v. n.*
1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill. *Temple.*
2. To make an end; to conclude. *Spectator.*
3. To ceaſe to be concerned with; to ceaſe to care about. *Stilling fleet.*
4. To fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health; as, *how* do *you?* *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſucceed; to fulfil a purpoſe. *Collier.*
6. *To* Do is uſed for any verb to ſave the repetition of the verb; as, *I ſhall come, but if I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I* come *not.*
7. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt; as, *help me*, do; *make haſte*, do. *Taylor.*
8. *To* Do is put before verbs ſometimes expletively; as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*; *I* did *love*, or, *I loved.* *Bacon.*
9. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him.* *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Sometimes by way of oppoſition; as, *I* did *love him, but ſcorn him now.*

DO'CIBLE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught. *Milton.*

DO'CIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *docible*.] Teachableneſs; docility. *Walton.*

DO-

DO'CILE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable. *Ellis.*

DOCI'LITY. *ſ.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Latin.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn. *Grew.*

DOCK. *ſ.* [ꝺocca, Saxon.] An herb.

DOCK. *ſ.* The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking. *Grew.*

DOCK. *ſ.* [As ſome imagine, of ꝺoxεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up. *Addiſon.*

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.
2. To cut any thing ſhort. *Swift.*
3. To cut off part of a reckoning.
4. To lay the ſhip in a dock.

DO'CKET. *ſ.* A direction tied upon goods; a ſummary of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR. *ſ.* [*doctor*, Latin.]

1. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion. *Derham.*
3. A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any able or learned man. *Digby.*

To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick; to cure.

DO'CTORAL. *a.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORALLY. *ad.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*

DO'CTORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor. *Clarendon.*

DOCTRI'NAL. *a.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. Containing doctrine. *South.*
2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*

DOCTRI'NALLY. *ad.* [from *doctrine.*] In the form of doctrine; poſitively. *Ray.*

DO'CTRINE. *ſ.* [*doctrina*, Latin.]

1. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter. *Atterbury.*
2. The art of teaching. *Mark.*

DO'CUMENT. *ſ.* [*documentum*, Latin.]

1. Precept; inſtruction; direction. *Watts.*
2. Precept in an ill ſenſe; a precept magiſterially dogmatical. *Government of the Tongue.*

DO'DDER. *ſ.* [*touteren*, to ſhoot up, Dutch. *Skinner.*] *Dodder* is a ſingular plant: when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed, it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments ſoon after clinging about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant. It has no leaves. *Hill.*

DO'DDERED. *a.* [from *dodder.*] Overgrown with dodder.

DODE'CAGON. *ſ.* [ꝺωꝺεκα and γωνια, Greek.] A figure of twelve ſides.

DODECATEMO'RION. *ſ.* [ꝺωꝺεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part.

To DODGE. *v. n.* [from *dog.*]

1. To uſe craft; to deal with tricks and tergiverſation.
2. To ſhift place as another approaches.
3. To play faſt and looſe; to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them.

DO'DKIN. *ſ.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece or little doit; a low coin.

DO'DMAN. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

DOE. *ſ.* [ꝺa, Saxon.] A ſhe deer; the female of a buck.

DOE. *ſ.* [from *to do.*] A feat; what one has to do.

DO'ER. *ſ.* [from *to do.*]

1. One that does any thing good or bad.
2. Actor; agent.
3. An active, or buſy, or valiant perſon.
4. One that habitually performs or practiſes.

DOES. The third perſon from *do*, *he does.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off.*]

1. To put off dreſs. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. To ſtrip.
3. To put away; to get rid of.
4. To delay; to refer to another time.

DOG. *ſ.* [*dogghe*, Dutch.]

1. A domeſtick animal remarkable for ſagacity in his ſpecies.
2. A conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the dog-days.
3. A reproachful name for a man.
4. *To give or ſend to the* Dogs; to throw away. *To go to the* Dogs; to be miſerably deſtroyed, or devoured.
5. It is uſed as the male of ſeveral animals; as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

To DOG. *v. a.* To hunt as a dog, cloſely and indefatigably.

DOG-TEETH. *ſ.* The teeth in the jaw of the head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

DOG-TRICK. *ſ.* [*dog* and *trick.*] Currish turn; ſurly or brutal treatment.

DO'G-BANE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *bane.*] An herb.

DO'GBERRY-TREE. *ſ.* Cornelian cherry.

DO'GBRIAR. *ſ.* [*dog* and *briar.*] The wild briar that bears the hip.

DOGCHEAP. *a.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dogs meat. *Dryden.*

DOGDAYS. *ſ.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun. *Clarendon.*

DOGE. *ſ.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa. *Addiſon.*

DOGFISH. *ſ.* [from *dog* and *fiſh*.] A ſhark. *Woodward.*

DOGFLY. *ſ.* A voracious biting fly. *Chapman.*

DOGGED. *a.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; ſour; morroſe; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*

DOGGEDLY. *ad.* [from *dogged*.] Sullenly; gloomily.

DOGGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *dogged*.] Gloom of mind; ſullenneſs.

DOGGER. *ſ.* A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

DOGGEREL. *a.* Vile; deſpicable; mean. *Dryden.*

DOGGEREL. *ſ.* Mean, deſpicable, worthleſs verſe. *Swift.*

DOGGISH. *a.* [from *dog*.] Curriſh; brutal.

DOGHE'ARTED. *a.* [*dog* and *heart*.] Cruel; pitileſs; malicious. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOGHO'LE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *hole*.] A vile habitation. *Pope.*

DOGKE'NNEL. *ſ.* [*dog* and *kennel*.] A little hut or houſe for dogs. *Tatler.*

DOGLOUSE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *louſe*.] An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA. *ſ.* [Latin.] Eſtabliſhed principle; ſettled notion. *Dryden.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *dogma*.] Au-
DOGMA'TICK. } thoritative; magiſterial; poſitive. *Boyle.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magiſterially; poſitively. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *dogmatical*.] Magiſterialneſs; mock authority.

DOGMATIST. *ſ.* [*dogmatiſte*, Fr.] A magiſterial teacher; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts.*

DOGMATI'ZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma*.] To aſſert poſitively; to teach magiſterially. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATI'ZER. *ſ.* [from *dogmatize*.] An aſſerter; a magiſterial teacher. *Hammond.*

DOGROSE. *ſ.* [*dog* and *roſe*.] The flower of the hip. *Derham.*

DOGSLEEP. *ſ.* [*dog* and *ſleep*.] Pretended ſleep. *Addiſon.*

DOGSMEAT. *ſ.* [*dog* and *meat*.] Refuſe; ſtuff. *Dryden.*

DOGSTAR. *ſ.* [*dog* and *ſtar*.] The ſtar which gives name to the dogdays. *Addiſon.*

DOGSTOOTH. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

DOGTROT. *ſ.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

DOGWEA'RY. *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakeſp.*

DOGWOOD. See CORNELIAN CHERRY.

DOINGS. [from *to do*.]

1. Things done; events; tranſactions. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Feats; actions, good or bad. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*
4. Stir; buſtle; tumult. *Hooker.*
5. Feſtivity; merriment; as *gay* doings.

DOIT. *ſ.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of money. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOLE. *ſ.* [from *deal*; dælan, Saxon.]

1. The act or diſtribution or dealing. *Cleaveland.*
2. Any thing dealt out or diſtributed. *Hudibras.*
3. Proviſion or money diſtributed in charity. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
5. [from *dolor*, Lat.] Grief; ſorrow; miſery. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to diſtribute. *Diſt.*

DOLEFUL. *a.* [*dole* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; expreſſing grief. *South. Dryden.*
2. Melancholy; feeling grief. *Sidney.*
3. Diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow. *Hooker.*

DOLEFULLY. *ad.* [from *doleful*.] In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *doleful*.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulouſneſs.
3. Diſmalneſs.

DOLESOME. *a.* [from *dole*.] Melancholy; gloomy; diſmal. *Pope.*

DOLESOMELY. *ad.* [from *doleſome*.] In a doleſome manner.

DOLESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *doleſome*.] Gloom; melancholy.

DOLL. *ſ.* A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR. *ſ.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

DOLLY. *ſ.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff, ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker. *Congreve.*

DOLORI'FICK. *a.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] That which cauſes grief or pain. *Ray.*

DOLOROUS. *a.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; diſmal. *Milton.*
2. Painful. *More.*

DOLOUR. *ſ.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Lamentation; complaint.
3. Pain; pang. *Bacon.*

DOLPHIN. *ſ.* [*delphin*, Lat.] The name of a fiſh. *Peacham.*

DOLT. *ſ.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a thickſcul. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOLTISH. *a.* [from *dolt*.] Stupid; mean; blockiſh. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE. *a.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] Tameable.

DOMA'IN. *ſ.* [*domaine*, French.]
1. Dominion; empire. *Milton.*
2. Poſſeſſion; eſtate. *Dryden.*

DOME. *ſ.* [*dome*, French.]
1. A building; a houſe; a fabrick. *Prior.*
2. Hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL. } *a.* [*domeſticus*, Latin.]
DOME'STICK. }
1. Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick. *Hooker.*
2. Private; not open. *Hooker.*
3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild. *Addiſ.*
4. Not foreign; inteſtine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick.*] To make domeſtick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* To tame.

DO'MINANT. *a.* [*dominant*, Fr.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.

To DO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, Latin.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt. *Dryden.*

DOMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]
1. Power; dominion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Tyranny; inſolent authority. *Arbuthnot.*
3. One highly exalted in power: uſed of angelick beings. *Milton.*

DO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *dominate.*] Imperious; inſolent.

DOMINA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] The preſiding power. *Camden.*

To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to act without controul. *Prior.*

DOMI'NICAL. *a.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.] That which denotes the Lord's day, or Sunday. *Holder.*

DOMI'NION. *ſ.* [*dominium*, Latin.]
1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power. *Tickell.*
2. Right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable. *Locke.*
3. Territory; region; diſtrict. *Davies.*
4. Predominance; aſcendant. *Dryden.*
5. An order of angels. *Coloſſians.*

DON. *ſ.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman; as, *Don* Quixote.

To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on. *Fairfax.*

DO'NARY. *ſ* [*donarium*, Latin.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION. *ſ.* [*donatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of giving any thing. *South.*
2. The grant by which any thing is given. *Raleigh.*

DO'NATIVE. *ſ.* [*donatif*, French.]
1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent. *Hooker.*
2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without the ordinary. *Cowel.*

DONE. *part. paſſ.* of the verb *To do.*

DONE. *interject.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done.*

DO'NJON. *ſ.* [now *dungeon.*] The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle, in which priſoners were kept.

DO'NOR. *ſ.* A giver; a beſtower.

DO'ODLE. *ſ.* A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. *v. a.* [ꝺeman, Saxon.]
1. To judge.
2. To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence.
3. To pronounce condemnation upon.
4. To command judicially or authoritatively.
5. To deſtine; to command by uncontrolable authority.

DOOM. *ſ.* [ꝺom, Saxon.]
1. Judicial ſentence; judgment.
2. The great and final judgment.
3. Condemnation.
4. Determination declared.
5. The ſtate to which one is deſtined.
6. Ruin; deſtruction.

DO'OMSDAY. *ſ.* [*doom* and *day.*]
1. The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day.
2. The day of ſentence or condemnation.

DO'OMSDAY-BOOK. *ſ.* [*doomſday* and *book.*] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered.

DOOR. *ſ.* [ꝺoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance.
2. In familiar language, a houſe.
3. Entrance; portal.
4. Paſſage; avenue; means of approach.
5. *Out of* DOORS. No more to be thought; fairly ſet away.
6. *At the* DOOR *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.
7. *Next* DOOR *to.* Approaching to; near to.

DO'ORCASE. *ſ.* [*door* and *caſe.*] The frame in which the door is incloſed.

DO'ORKEEPER. *ſ.* [*door* and *keeper.*] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe.

DO'QUET. *ſ.* A paper containing a warrant.

DO'RMANT. *a.* [*dormant*, French.]
1. Sleeping.

In a ſleeping poſture. *Grew.*
Private; not publick. *Bacon.*
Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.*
Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleaveland.*

DORMITORY. *ſ.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.] A place to ſleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.*
A burial place. *Ayliffe.*

DORMOUSE. *ſ.* [*dormio* and *mouſe*.] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep. *Ben Jonſon.*

DORN. *ſ.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fiſh. *Carew.*

DORNICK. *ſ.* [of *Dornick*, in *Flanders*.] A ſpecies of linen cloth uſed in Scotland for the table.

DORR, *v. a.* [*tor*, ſtupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or ſtupify with noiſe. *Skinner.*

DORR. *ſ.* A kind of flying inſect; the large-chafer. *Grew.*

DORSEL. } *ſ.* [from *dorſum*, the back.]
DORSER. } A pannier; a baſket or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide of a beaſt of burthen.

DORSI'FEROUS. } *a.* [*dorſum* and *fero*,
DORSI'PAROUS. } or *pario*, Lat.] Having the property of bearing on the back; uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.

DORTURE. *ſ.* [from *dormiture*; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to ſleep in. *Bacon.*

DOSE. *ſ.* [δόσις.]
So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
As much of any thing as falls to a man's ſhare. *Hudibras.*
The utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow.

DOSE, *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

DOSSIL. *ſ.* [from *dorſel*.] A pledget; a module or lump of lint. *Wiſeman.*

DOST. [the ſecond perſon of *do*.] *Addiſon.*

DOT. *ſ.* [from *jot*, a point.] A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or ſpots.

DOTAGE. *ſ.* [from *dote*.]
Loſs of underſtanding; imbecility of mind. *Davies. Suckling.*
Exceſſive fondneſs. *Dryden.*

DOTAL. *a.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; conſtituting her portion. *Garth.*

DOTARD. *ſ.* [from *dote*.] A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects; a *twicbild*. *Spenſer.*

DOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry.

DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.]
1. To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion. *Jeremiah.*
2. To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.*

To DOTE *upon*. To regard with exceſſive fondneſs. *Burnet.*

DO'TER. *ſ.* [from *dote*.]
1. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Burton.*
2. A man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *doting*.] Fondly. *Dryden.*

DO'TTARD. *ſ.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL. *ſ.* The name of a bird. *Bacon.*

DO'UBLE. *a.* [*double*, French.]
1. Two of a ſort; one correſponding to the other *Eccluſ.*
2. Twice as much; containing the ſame quantity repeated. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Having more than one in the ſame order or parallel; as, *a double row of trees*. *Bacon.*
4. Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*
5. Two in number. *Davies.*
6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakeſp.*

DO'UBLE-PLEA. *ſ.* That in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff.

DO'UBLE-BITING. *a.* Biting or cutting on either ſide. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-BUTTONED. *a.* [*double* and *buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons.

DO'UBLE-DEALER. *ſ.* A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow; one who ſays one thing and thinks another. *L'Eſtrange.*

DO'UBLE-DEALING. *ſ.* Artifice; diſſimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*

To DO'UBLE-DIE. *v. a.* To die twice over. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-HEADED. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

To DO'UBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock*.] To ſhut the lock twice. *Tatler.*

DO'UBLE-MINDED. *a.* Deceitful; inſidious.

DO'UBLE-SHINING. *a.* Shining with double luſtre. *Sidney.*

DO'UBLE-TONGUED. *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing. *Dryden.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. a.*
1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.*
3. To repeat; to add. *Dryden.*
4. To add one to another in the ſame order or parallel. *Exodus.*

5. To fold. *Prior.*
6. To paſs round a headland. *Knolles.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. n.*
1. To grow to twice the quantity. *Burnet.*
2. To enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play. *Dryden.*
3. To wind or turn in running. *Bacon.*
4. To play tricks; to uſe ſleights. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE. *ſ.*
1. Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.*
2. Strong beer of twice the common ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A trick; a ſhift; an artifice.

DO'UBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *double.*] The ſtate of being double. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'UBLER. *ſ.* [from *double.*] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET. *ſ.* [from *double.*]
1. The inner garment of a man; the waiſtcoat. *Hudibras.*
2. Two; a pair. *Grew.*

DOUBLO'N. ſ. [French.] A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.

DO'UBLY. *ad.* [from *double.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French.]
1. To queſtion; to be in uncertainty. *Tillotſon.*
2. To queſtion any event, fearing the worſt. *Shakeſpeare. Knolles.*
3. To fear; to be apprehenſive. *Baker.*
4. To ſuſpect; to have ſuſpicion. *Daniel.*
5. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*
1. To hold queſtionable; to think uncertain. *Milton.*
2. To fear; to ſuſpect. *Bacon.*
3. To diſtruſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOUBT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Uncertainty of mind; ſuſpenſe. *South.*
2. Queſtion; point unſettled. *Pope.*
3. Scruple; perplexity; irreſolution. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteronomy.*
5. Suſpicion; apprehenſion of ill. *Galatians.*
6. Difficulty objected. *Blackmore.*

DO'UBTER. *ſ.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains ſcruples.

DO'UBTFUL. *a.* [*doubt* and *full.*]
1. Dubious; not ſettled in opinion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.
3. That which is doubted; queſtionable; uncertain. *Bacon. South. Dryden.*
4. Not ſecure; not without ſuſpicion. *Hooker.*
5. Not confident; not without fear. *Milt.*

DO'UBTFULLY. *ad.* [from *doubtful.*]
1. Dubiouſly; irreſolutely.
2. Ambiguouſly; with uncertainty of meaning. *Spenſer.*

DO'UBTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *doubtful.*]
1. Dubiouſneſs; ſuſpenſe; inſtability of opinion.
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

DO'UBTINGLY. *ad.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiouſly.

DO'UBTLESS. *a.* [from *doubt.*] Without fear; without apprehenſion of danger. *Sidney.*

DO'UBTLESS. *ad.* Without doubt; queſtionably.

DOUCE'T. *ſ.* [*doucet*, French.] A ſweet cake. *Spenſer.*

DO'UCKER. *ſ.* A bird that dips in the water.

DOVE. *ſ.* [*duvo*, old Teutonick; *taube*, German.]
1. A wild pigeon.
2. A pigeon.

DO'VECOT. *ſ.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A place of building in which pigeons are bred and kept. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'VEHOUSE. *ſ.* [*dove* and *houſe.*] A houſe for pigeons.

DO'VETAIL. *ſ.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A kind of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a dove reverſed.

DOUGH. *ſ.* [ɒah, Saxon.]
1. The paſte of bread or pies, yet unbaked.
2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miſcarried. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOUGHBA'KED. *a.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfiniſhed; not hardened to perfection; ſoft.

DO'UGHTY. *a.* [ɒohtiȝ, Saxon.] Brave; noble; illuſtrious; eminent.

DO'UGHY. *a.* [from *dough.*] Unbaked; ſoft; unhardened. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DOUSE. *v. a.* To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall ſuddenly into water.

DO'WAGER. *ſ.* [*douairiere*, French.]
1. A widow with a jointure. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The title given to ladies who have their huſbands. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WDY. *ſ.* An awkward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

DO'WER. } *ſ.* [*douaire*, French.]
DO'WERY. }
1. That which the wife brings to the huſband in marriage.
2. That which the widow poſſeſſes.
3. The gifts of a huſband for a wife.
4. Endowment; gift.

DO'WERED. *a.* Portioned; ſupplied with a portion.

ERLESS. *a.* [from *dower.*] Without
fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
DOWLAS. *ſ.* A coarſe kind of linen.
Shakeſpeare.
DOWN. *ſ.* [*doun*, Daniſh.]
Soft feathers. *Wotton.*
Any thing that ſooths or mollifies.
Southern.
Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*
The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the
Bacon.
DOWN. *ſ.* [dun, Saxon.] A large open
or valley. *Sidney. Sandys.*
DOWN. *prep.* [adunæ, Saxon.]
Along deſcent; from a higher place to
ower; contrary to *up.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*
DOWN. *ad.*
On the ground. *Milton.*
To the ground.
Tending towards the ground.
Out of ſight; below the horiſon.
Shakeſpeare.
To a total maceration. *Arbuthnot.*
Into diſgrace; into declining reputation.
South.
[Up and down.] Here and there.
Pſalms.
DOWN. *interject.* An exhortation to de-
ſtion or demolition. *Shakeſpeare.*
DOWN. [*To go.*] To be digeſted; to be
ceived. *Locke.*
DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To
ock; to ſubdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*
DOWNCAST. *a.* [*down* and *caſt.*] Bent
n; directed to the ground. *Addiſon.*
DOWNFAL. *ſ.* [*down* and *fall.*]
Ruin; fall from a higher ſtate. *South.*
A body of things falling. *Dryden.*
Deſtruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*
DOWNFALLEN. *part. a.* Ruined; fallen.
Carew.
DOWNGYRED. *a.* [*down* and *gyred.*] Let
wn in circular wrinkles. *Shakeſpeare.*
DOWNHILL. *ſ.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity;
cent. *Dryden.*
DOWNHILL. *a.* Declivous; deſcending.
DOWNLOOKED. *a.* [*down* and *look.*] Hav-
a dejected countenance; ſullen; melan-
oly. *Dryden.*
DOWNLYING. *a.* [*down* and *lie.*] About
be in travail of childbirth.
DOWNRIGHT. *ad.* [*down* and *right.*]
Straight or right down. *Hudibras.*
In plain terms. *Shakeſpeare.*
Completely; without ſtopping ſhort.
Arbuthnot.
DOWNRIGHT. *a.*
Plain; open; apparent; undiſguiſed.
Rogers.
Directly tending to the point.
Ben Jonſon.
Unceremonious; honeſtly ſurly. *Addiſon.*
4. Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*
DOWNSITTING. *ſ.* [*down* and *ſit.*] Reſt;
repoſe. *Pſalms.*
DOWNWARD, } *ad.* [dunepeapd, Sax.]
DOWNWARDS. }
1. Toward the centre. *Newton.*
2. From a higher ſituation to a lower.
Milton.
3. In a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent.
Shakeſpeare.
DOWNWARD. *a.*
1. Moving on a declivity. *Dryden.*
2. Declivous; bending. *Dryden.*
3. Depreſſed; dejected. *Sidney.*
DOWNY. *a.* [from *down.*]
1. Covered with down or nap.
Shakeſpeare.
2. Made of down or ſoft feathers.
Dryden.
3. Soft; tender; ſoothing. *Craſhaw.*
DOWRE. }
DOWRY. } *ſ.* [*douaire*, French.]
1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*
2. A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*
DOXOLOGY *ſ.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form
of giving glory to God. *Stilling fleet.*
DOXY. *ſ.* A whore; a looſe wench.
Shakeſpeare.
To DOZE. *v. n.* [dpæſ, Saxon.] To
ſlumber; to be half aſleep.
L'Eſtrange. Pope.
To DOZE. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to dull.
Clarendon.
DOZEN. *ſ.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number
of twelve. *Raleigh.*
DOZINESS. *ſ.* [from *dozy.*] Sleepineſs;
drowſineſs. *Locke.*
DOZY. *a.* Sleepy; drouſy; ſluggiſh.
Dryden.
DRAB. *ſ.* [drabbe, Sax. lees.] A whore;
a ſtrumpet. *Pope.*
DRACHM. *ſ.* [*drachma*, Latin.]
1. An old Roman coin. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The eighth part of an ounce.
DRACUNCULUS. ſ. [Latin.] A worm
bred in the hot countries, which grows
to many yards length between the ſkin
and fleſh.
DRAFF. *ſ.* [dpoꝼ, Saxon.] Any thing
thrown away. *Ben Jonſon.*
DRAFFY. *a.* [from *draff.*] Worthleſs;
dreggy.
DRAFT. *a.* [corrupted for *draught.*] Em-
ployed in drawing, as oxen. *Shakeſpeare.*
To DRAG. *v. a.* [dpaȝan, Saxon.]
1. To pull along the ground by main force.
Denham.
2. To draw any thing burthenſome. *Smith.*
3. To draw contemptuouſly along.
Stilling fleet.
4. To pull about with violence and igno-
miny. *Clarendon.*
5. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*
To

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Moxon.*

DRAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Rogers.*
2. An inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Walton.*
3. A car drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Gay.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GNET. *ſ.* [*drag* and *net.*] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water. *May.*

DRA'GON. *ſ.* [*draco*, Latin.]

1. A kind of winged ſerpent. *Rowe.*
2. A fierce violent man or woman.
3. A conſtellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *ſ.* [*dracunculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *ſ.* A little dragon. *Spenſer.*

DRA'GONFLY. *ſ.* A fierce ſtinging fly. *Bacon.*

DRA'GONISH. *a.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *ſ.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] A reſin moderately heavy, friable, and duſky red; but of bright ſcarlet, when powdered: It has little ſmell, and is of a reſinous and aſtringent taſte. *Hill.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONTREE. *ſ.* Palmtree. *Miller.*

DRAGO'ON. *ſ.* [from *dragon*, German.] A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback. *Tatler.*

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. n.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually. *Bacon.*
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Roſcommon.*
3. To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are generally drawn. *Mortimer.*

DRAKE. *ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck. *Mortimer.*
2. A ſmall piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *ſ.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce. *Bacon.*
2. A ſmall quantity. *Dryden.*
3. Such a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once. *Swift.*
4. Spirit; diſtilled liquor. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. n.* To drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRA'MA. *ſ.* [δρᾶμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented in which therefore ſuch rules are to be ſerved as make the repreſentation pro

DRAMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *drama.*
DRAMA'TICK. } preſented by ac

DRAMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *drama*
Repreſentatively; by repreſentation.

DRA'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *drama.*] Th
thor of dramatick compoſitions.

DRANK. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr.] To
cloth.

DRA'PER *ſ.* [from *drape.*] One who
cloth. *Boyle.*

DRA'PERY. *ſ.* [*drapperie*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making
2. Cloth; ſtuffs of wool.
3. The dreſs of a picture, or ſtatue.

DRA'PET. *ſ.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; o
let.

DRA'STICK. *a.* [δραστικὸς.] Powerful
gorous.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive.*]

DRAUGHT. *ſ.* [corruptly written for *draft*]
Refuſe; ſwill.

DRAUGHT. *ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. The act of drinking.
2. A quantity of liquor drank at
3. Liquor drank at pleaſure.
4. The act of drawing or pulling
5. The quality of being drawn.
6. Repreſentation by picture.
7. Delineation; ſketch.
8. A picture drawn.
9. The act of ſweeping with a net.
10. The quantity of fiſhes taken by drawing the net.
11. The act of pulling the bow to
12. Diverſion in war; the act of diſtr the main deſign.
13. Forces drawn off from the main a detachment.
14. A ſink; a drain.
15. The depth which a veſſel draw ſinks into the water.
16. [In the plural, *draughts.*] A kind play reſembling cheſs.

DRAU'GHTHOUSE. *ſ.* [*draught* and *hou*
A houſe in which filth is depoſited.

To DRAW. *v. a.* preter. *drew*; part. *drawn.* [ᵹnazan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.
2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.
3. To bring by violence; to drag.
4. To raiſe out of a deep place.
5. To ſuck,

attract; to call toward itself; *the draws iron.* *Bacon. Suckling.*
inhale. *Addiſon.*
take from any thing contained. *Chronicles.*
To take from a caſk. *Shakeſpeare.*
To pull a ſword from the ſheath. *Shakeſpeare.*
To let out any liquid. *Wiſeman.*
To take bread out of the oven. *Mort.*
To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains. *Dryden.*
To cloſe or ſpread curtains. *Sidney.*
To extract. *Cheyne.*
To procure as an agent cauſe; *he draws in upon himſelf.* *Locke.*
To produce as an efficient cauſe; *virtue draws reverence.* *Tillotſon.*
To convey ſecretly. *Raleigh.*
To protract; to lengthen. *Felton.*
To utter lingeringly. *Dryden.*
To repreſent by picture. *Waller.*
To form a repreſentation. *Dryden.*
To derive from ſome original. *Temple.*
To deduce as from poſtulates. *Temple.*
To imply. *Locke.*
To allure; to entice. *Pſalms.*
To lead as a motive. *Dryden.*
To perſuade to follow. *Shakeſpeare.*
To induce. *Davies.*
To win; to gain. *Shakeſpeare.*
To receive; to take up. *Shakeſpeare.*
To extort; to force. *Addiſon.*
To wreſt; to diſtort. *Whitgifte.*
To compoſe; to form in writing; *he ſettlements.* *Pope.*
To withdraw from judicial notice. *Shakeſpeare.*
To eviſcerate; to embowel. *King.*
To DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion. *Locke.*
To DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull *Gay.*
To DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to intice. *South.*
To DRAW *off.* To extract by diſtillation. *Addiſon.*
To DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abſtract. *Addiſon.*
To DRAW *on.* To occaſion; to invite. *Hayward.*
To DRAW *on.* To cauſe by degrees. *Boyle.*
To DRAW *over.* To raiſe in a ſtill. *Boyle.*
To DRAW *over.* To perſuade to revolt. *Addiſon.*
To DRAW *out.* To protract; to lengthen. *Shakeſpeare.*
To DRAW *out.* To pump out by inſinuation. *Sidney.*
To DRAW *out.* To call to action; to muſter for ſervice. *Dryden.*
49. To range in battle. *Collier.*
50. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of battle. *Clarendon.*
51. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing. *Swift.*

To DRAW. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To act as a weight. *Addiſon.*
3. To contract; to ſhrink. *Bacon.*
4. To advance; to move. *Milton.*
5. To draw a ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To practiſe the art of delineation. *Locke.*
7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. *Dryden.*
8. To make a ſore run by attraction.
9. To retire; to retreat a little. *Clarendon.*
10. *To* DRAW *off.* To retire; to retreat. *Collier.*
11. *To* DRAW *on.* To advance; to approach. *Dryden.*
12. *To* DRAW *up.* To form troops into regular order.

DRAW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK. *ſ.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money paid back for ready payment. *Swift.*

DRA'WBRIDGE. *ſ.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure. *Carew.*

DRA'WER. *ſ.* [from *draw.*]
1. One employed in procuring water from the well. *Deuteronomy.*
2. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. That which has the power of attraction. *Swift.*
4. A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure. *Locke.*
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dreſs. *Locke.*

DRA'WING. *ſ.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; repreſentation. *Pope.*

DRAW'INGROOM. *ſ.* [*draw* and *room.*]
1. The room in which company aſſembles at court. *Pope.*
2. The company aſſembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from *draw.*]
1. Equal; where each party takes his own ſtake. *Addiſon.*
2. With a ſword drawn. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Open; put aſide, or uncloſed. *Dryden.*
4. Eviſcerated. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Induced as from ſome motive. *Spenſer.*

DRA'WWELL. *ſ.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. *Grew.*

To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a ſlow way. *Pope.*

DRAY. } *ſ.* [ꝺnaȝ, Saxon.] The
DRA'YCART. } car on which beer is carried. *Gay.*

DRA'Y-

DRA'YHORSE. *ſ.* A horſe who draws a dray. *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. *ſ.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray. *South.*

DRA'ZEL. *ſ.* [from *droſleſſe*, Fr.] A low, mean, worthleſs wench. *Hudibras.*

DREAD. *ſ.* [ᵹnæd, Saxon.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright. *Tillotſon.*
2. Habitual fear; awe. *Geneſis.*
3. The perſon or thing feared. *Prior.*

DREAD. *a.* [ᵹnæd, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*
2. Awful; venerable in the higheſt degree. *Milton.*

To DREAD. *v. a.* To fear in an exceſſive degree. *Wake.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*

DREA'DER. *ſ.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL. *a.* [*dread* and *full.*] Terrible; frightful. *Granville.*

DRE'ADFULNESS. *ſ.* Terribleneſs; frightfulneſs. *Hakewill.*

DRE'ADFULLY. *ad.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden.*

DRE'ADLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *dreadleſs.*] Fearleſneſs; intrepidity. *Sidney.*

DRE'ADLESS. *a.* Fearleſs; unaffrighted; intrepid. *Spenſer.*

DREAM. *ſ.* [*droom*, Dutch.]

1. A phantaſm of ſleep; the thought of a ſleeping man. *Dryden.*
2. An idle fancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DREAM. *v. n.*

1. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep. *Tatler.*
2. To think; to imagine. *Burnet.*
3. To think idly. *Smith.*
4. To be ſluggiſh; to idle. *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To ſee in a dream. *Dryden.*

DRE'AMER. *ſ.* [from *dream.*]

1. One who has dreams. *Locke.*
2. An idle fanciful man. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A mope; a man loſt in wild imagination. *Prior.*
4. A ſluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS. *a.* Free from dreams. *Camden.*

DREAR. *a.* [ᵹnеoꝛiȝ, Saxon.] Mournful; diſmal. *Milton.*

DRE'ARIHEAD. *ſ.* Horrour; diſmalneſs.

DRE'ARIMENT. *ſ.* [from *dreary.*]

1. Sorrow; diſmalneſs; melancholy. *Spenſer.*
2. Horrour; dread; terrour. *Spenſer.*

DRE'ARY. *a.* [ᵹnеoꝛiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; diſtreſsful. *Spenſer.*
2. Gloomy; diſmal; horrid. *Prior.*

DREDGE. *ſ.* A kind of net. *Carew.*

To DREDGE. *v. a.* To catch with a net. *Carew.*

DRE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *dredge.*] One fiſhes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *dreggy.*] of dregs or lees; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *a.* [from *dregs.*] lees; feculent.

DRE'GGY. *a.* [from *dregs.*] dregs; conſiſting of dregs; feculent.

DREGS. *ſ.* [ᵹnеȝȝen, Saxon.]

1. The ſediment of liquors; the grounds.
2. Any thing by which purity is
3. Droſs; ſweepings; refuſe.

To DREIN. *v. n.* To empty.

To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ᵹnencan, Sa

1. To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep.
2. To ſaturate with drink or
3. To phyſick by violence.

DRENCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; ſwill.
2. Phyſick for a brute.
3. Phyſick that muſt be given by
4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *drench.*]

1. One that dips or ſteeps any thi
2. One that gives phyſick by force.

DRENT. *participle.* Drowned.

To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, French.]

1. To clothe; to inveſt with cl
2. To clothe pompouſly or elegan
3. To adorn; to deck; to embell
4. To cover a wound with medic
5. To curry; to rub a horſe.
6. To rectify; to adjuſt.
7. To prepare for any purpoſe.
8. To trim; to fit any thing for
9. To prepare victuals for the table.
10. To train a horſe.

DRESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit. *Government of the*
2. Splendid clothes; habit of ce
3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs.

DRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *dreſs.*]

1. One employed in putting on the of another.
2. One employed in regulating a any thing.
3. The bench in a kitchen on which is dreſt.

DRE'SSING. *ſ.* The application ſore.

DRE'SSINGROOM. *ſ.* The room in clothes are put on.

DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]
To DRIB. *v. a.* To crop; to cut off. *Dryden.*
To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [*dryppe*, Daniſh.]
To fall in drops. *Woodward.*
To fall weakly and ſlowly. *Shakeſpeare.*
To ſlaver as a child or ideot.
To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops. *Swift.*
DRI'BBLET. *ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum: odd money in a ſum. *Dryden.*
DRIER. *ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative. *Bacon.*
DRIFT. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
Force impellent; impulſe. *South.*
Violence; courſe. *Spenſer.*
Any thing driven at random. *Dryden.*
Any thing driven or borne along in a body. *Pope.*
A ſtorm; a ſhower. *Shakeſpeare.*
A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.
Tendency, or aim of action. *Daniel.*
Scope of a diſcourſe. *Tillotſon. Swift.*
To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To drive; to urge along. *Ellis.*
To throw together on heaps. *Thomſon.*
To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch.]
To pierce any thing with a drill. *Moxon.*
To perforate; to bore; to pierce. *Blackman.*
To make a hole. *Moxon.*
To delay; to put off. *Addiſon.*
To draw from ſtep to ſtep. *South.*
To draw ſlowly. *Thomſon.*
To range troops. *Hudibras.*
To train to arms.
DRILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
An inſtrument with which holes are bored. *Boyle.*
An ape; a baboon. *Locke.*
A ſmall dribbling brook. *Sandys.*
DRINK. *v. n.* pret. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pret. *drunk*, or *drunken.* [ꝺpincan, Saxon.]
To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt. *Taylor.*
To be entertained with liquors. *Shakeſ.*
To be an habitual drunkard.
To DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking.
To DRINK. *v. a.*
To ſwallow; applied to liquids. *South.*
To ſuck up; to abſorb. *Gay.*
To take in by any inlet; to hear; to read. *Pope.*
To act upon by drinking. *South.*
To make drunk. *Kings.*
DRINK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
Liquor to be ſwallowed; oppoſed to meat. *Milton.*
Liquor of any particular kind. *Phillips.*

DRI'NKMONEY. *ſ.* Money given to buy liquor. *Arbuthnot.*
DRI'NKABLE. *a.* [from *drink.*] Potable.
DRI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *drink.*] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard. *South.*
To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]
1. To fall in drops.
2. To have drops falling from it. *Prior.*
To DRIP. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops. *Swift.*
2. To drop fat in roaſting. *Walton.*
DRIP. *ſ.* That which falls in drops. *Mortimer.*
DRI'PPING. *ſ.* The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat. *Swift.*
DRI'PPINGPAN. *ſ.* The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.
To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven*, or *drove.* [ꝺꝛıꝼan, Saxon.]
1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous preſſure.
3. To expel by force from any place.
4. To force or urge in any direction.
5. To guide and regulate a carriage.
6. To make animals march along under guidance. *Addiſon.*
7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden.*
8. To force; to compel. *King Charles.*
9. To diſtreſs; to ſtraiten. *Spenſer.*
10. To urge by violence, not kindneſs. *Dryden.*
11. To impel by influence of paſſion. *Clarendon.*
12. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion. *Digby.*
13. To carry on. *Bacon.*
14. To purify by motion. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. *To* DRIVE *out.* To expel. *Knolles.*
To DRIVE. *v. n.*
1. To go as impelled by any external agent. *Brown.*
2. To ruſh with violence. *Dryden.*
3. To paſs in a carriage. *Milton.*
4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign. *Locke.*
5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury. *Dryden.*
To DRI'VEL. *v. n.* [from *drip.*]
1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops. *Grew.*
2. To be weak or fooliſh; to dote. *Shakeſpeare.*
DRI'VEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. *Sidney.*
DRI'VELLER. *ſ.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot. *Swift.*
DRI'VEN. Participle of *drive.*

DRI'VER. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beaſts. *Sandys.*
3. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. a.* [*driſelen*, German.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops. *Addiſon.*

DRI'ZZLY. *a.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding ſmall rain. *Dryden.*

DROIL. *ſ.* A drone; a ſluggard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *ſ.* [*droler*, French.]
1. One whoſe buſineſs it is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon. *Prior.*
2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth. *Swift.*

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*drôle*, Fr.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*

DRO'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Government of the Tongue.*

DRO'MEDARY. *ſ.* [*dromedare*, Italian.] A ſort of camel ſo called from its ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a day. *Calmet. Kings.*

DRONE. [ᵹnoen, Saxon.]
1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden.*
2. A ſluggard; an idler. *Addiſon.*
3. The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

To DRONE. *v. n.* To live in idleneſs. *Dryden.*

DRO'NISH. *a.* [from *drone.*] Idle; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*

To DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, ſorrow, Dutch.]
1. To languiſh with ſorrow. *Sandys.*
2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roſcommon.*

DROP. *ſ.* [ᵹnoppa, Saxon.]
1. A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream. *Boyle.*
2. Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*

DROP-SERENE. *ſ.* [*gutta ſerena*, Latin.] A diſeaſe of the eye producing blindneſs, and proceeding from an inſpiſſation of the humour. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. a.* [ᵹnoppan, Saxon.]
1. To pour in drops or ſingle globules. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To let fall. *Dryden.*
3. To let go; to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion. *Watts.*
4. To utter ſlightly or caſually. *Amos.*
5. To inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion. *Locke.*
6. To intermit; to ceaſe. *Collier.*
7. To quit a maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. To let go a dependant, or companion. *Addiſon.*
9. To ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing.
10. To bedrop; to ſpeckle; to variegate.

To DROP. *v. n.*
1. To fall in drops, or ſingle globules.
2. To let drops fall.
3. To fall; to come from a higher place.
4. To fall ſpontaneouſly.
5. To fall in death; to die ſuddenly.
6. To die.
7. To ſink into ſilence; to vaniſh; to come to nothing. *Addiſon.*
8. To come unexpectedly.

DRO'PPING. *ſ.* [from *drop.*]
1. That which falls in drops.
2. That which drops when the continued ſtream ceaſes.

DRO'PLET. *ſ.* A little drop. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'PSTONE. *ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward.*

DRO'PWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

DRO'PSICAL. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'PSIED. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'PSY. *ſ.* [*hydrops*, Lat.] A collection of water in the body.

DROSS. *ſ.* [ᵹnoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The recrement or deſpumation of metals.
2. Ruſt; incruſtration upon metal.
3. Refuſe; leavings; ſweepings; filthineſs; corruption.

DRO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *droſſy.*] Foulneſs; feculence; ruſt.

DRO'SSY. *a.* [from *droſs.*]
1. Full of ſcorious or recrementitious matter.
2. Worthleſs; foul; feculent.

DRO'TCHEL. *ſ.* An idle wench; a ſlut; a ſluggard; a drozzle.

DROVE. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. A body or number of cattle.
2. A number of ſheep driven.
3. Any collection of animals.
4. A crowd; a tumult.

DRO'VEN. *part. a.* [from *drive.*]

DRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *drove.*] One that buys oxen for ſale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT. *ſ.* [ᵹnuᵹoᵹe, Saxon.]
1. Dry weather; want of rain.
2. Thirſt; want of drink.

DROU'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *drought.*] The ſtate of wanting rain.

DRO'UGHTY. *a.* [from *drought.*]
1. Wanting rain; ſultry.
2. Thirſty.

Thirſty; dry with thirſt. *Phillips.*

DROWN. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛuncnian, Saxon.]
To ſuffocate in water. *King Charles.*
To overwhelm in water. *Knolles.*
To overflow; to bury in an innunda- *Dryden.*
To immerge. *Davies.*
To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or *Wotton.*

DROWN. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in *Aſcham.*

DROWSE. *v. a.* [*draoſen*, Dutch.] To heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*

DROWSE. *v. n.*
To ſlumber; to grow heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*
To look heavy, not cheerful. *Shakeſpeare.*

DROWSIHED. *ſ.* Sleepineſs; inclination ſleep. *Spenſer.*

DROWSILY. *ad* [from *drowſe*.] Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.*
Sluggiſhly; idly; ſlothfully; lazily. *Raleigh.*

DROWSINESS. *ſ.* [from *drowſe*.] Sleepineſs; heavineſs with ſleep. *Craſhaw.*
Idleneſs; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*

DROWSY. *a.* [from *drowſe*.]
Sleepy; heavy with ſleep; lethargick. *Cleaveland.*
Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep. *Addiſon.*
Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a.* [*drubet*, to kill, Daniſh.] threſh; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addiſon.*

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*dragben*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to without honour or dignity. *Otway.*

DRUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRUDGER. *ſ.* [from *drudge*.]
A mean labourer.
The box out of which flour is thrown roaſt meat.

DRUDGERY. *ſ.* Mean labour; ignoble *Southern.*

DRUDGINGBOX. *ſ.* The box out of which flour is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat. *King.*

DRUDGINGLY. *ad.* Laboriouſly; toilſomely.

DRUG. *ſ.* [*drogue*, French.]
An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple. *Smith.*
Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaſer can be found. *Dryden.*
A drudge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To tincture with ſomething offenſive. *Milton.*

DRU'GGET. *ſ.* A ſlight kind of woollen ſtuff. *Swift.*

DRU'GGIST. *ſ.* [from *drug*.] One who ſells phyſical drugs. *Boyle.*

DRU'GSTER. *ſ.* [from *drug*.] One who ſells phyſical ſimples. *Atterbury.*

DRU'ID. *ſ.* [*derio*, oaks, and *bud*, incantation.] The prieſts and philoſophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. *ſ.* [*tromme*, Daniſh.]
1. An inſtrument of military muſick.
2. The tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM. *v. n.*
1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulſatory motion. *Dryden.*

To DRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRU'MFISH. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Woodward.*

DRU'MMAJOR. *ſ.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleaveland.*

DRU'MMAKER. *ſ.* He who deals in drums.

DRU'MMER. *ſ.* He whoſe office is to beat the drum. *Gay.*

DRU'MSTICK. *ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick*.] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *a.* [from *drink*.]
1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.*
2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture. *Deuteronomy.*

DRU'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *drunk*.] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors. *South.*

DRU'NKEN. *a.* [from *drunk*.]
1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Bacon.*
2. Given to habitual ebriety.
3. Saturated with moiſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Done in a ſtate of inebriation. *Swift.*

DRU'NKENLY. *ad.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRU'NKENNESS. *ſ.* [from *drunken*.]
1. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor. *Taylor.*
2. Habitual ebriety. *Watts.*
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties. *Spenſer.*

DRY. *a.* [ꝺꝛiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Arid; not wet; not moiſt. *Bacon.*
2. Without rain. *Addiſon.*
3. Not ſucculent; not juicy. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without tears. *Dryden.*
5. Thirſty; athirſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed. *Ben Jonſon.*

7. Hard; ſevere. *Hudibras.*

To DRY. *v. a.*
1. To free from moiſture; to arefy; to exſiccate. *Bacon.*
2. To exhale moiſture. *Woodward.*
3. To wipe away moiſture. *Denham.*
4. To ſcorch with thirſt. *Iſaiah.*
5. To drain; to exhauſt. *Phillips.*

To DRY. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture.

DRY'ER. *ſ.* [from *dry*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED. *a.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*

DRY'LY. *ad* [from *dry.*]
1. Without moiſture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Dryden.*
3. Jejunely; barrenly. *Pope.*

DRY'NESS. *ſ.* [from *dry.*]
1. Want of moiſture; ſiccity. *Bentley*
2. Want of ſucculence. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion; aridity. *Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE. *ſ.* [*dry* and *nurſe.*]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.
2. One who takes care of another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DRY'NURSE. *v. a* To feed without the breaſt. *Hudibras.*

DRY'SHOD. *a.* Without wet feet; without treading above the ſhoes in the water. *Sidney.*

DU'AL. *a.* [*dualis*, Latin.] Expreſſing the number two. *Clarke.*

To DUB. *v. a.* [dubban, Saxon.]
1. To make a man a knight. *Camden.*
2. To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleaveland.*

DUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*

DUBIO'SITY *ſ.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. *Brown.*

DU'BIOUS. *a.* [*dubius*, Latin.]
1. Doubting; not ſettled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known. *Derham.*
3. Not plain; not clear. *Milton.*

DU'BIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainty; without any determination *Swift.*

DU'BIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

DU'BITABLE. *a.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted

DUBITA'TION. *ſ.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew.*

DU'CAL. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.

DU'CAT. *ſ.* [from *duke.*] A coin ſtruck by dukes; in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſixpence; in gold at nine ſhillings and ſixpence.

DUCK. *ſ.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.
2. The female of the drake.
3. A word of endearment, or fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A declination of the head.
5. A ſtone thrown obliquely on the water, called duck and drake. *Arbuthnot.*

To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dive under water as a duck.
2. To drop the head, as a duck.
3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.

DU'CKER. *ſ.* [from *duck.*]
1. A diver.
2. A cringer.

DU'CKING-STOOL. *ſ.* A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water.

DUCK-LEGGED. *a.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged.

DU'CKLING. *ſ.* A young duck.

DU'CKMEAT. *ſ.* A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

DUCKO'Y. *ſ.* Any means of enticing or enſnaring. *Decay of Piety.*

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [miſtaken for *decoy.*] To entice to a ſnare.

DUCKS-FOOT. *ſ.* Black ſnake-root, or may-apple.

DU'CKWEED. *ſ.* Duckmeat.

DUCT. *ſ.* [*ductus*, Latin.]
1. Guidance; direction.
2. A paſſage through which any thing is conducted.

DU'CTILE. *a.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]
1. Flexible; pliable.
2. Eaſy to be drawn out into a length.
3. Tractable; obſequious; complying.

DU'CTILENESS. *ſ.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility.

DUCTI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ductile.*]
1. Quality of ſuffering extenſion; flexibility.
2. Obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

DU'DGEON. *ſ.* [*dolch*, German.]
1. A ſmall dagger.
2. Malice; ſullenneſs; ill-will. *Hudibras. L'Eſtrange.*

DUE. *a.* Participle paſſive of *owe.* [French.]
1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand.
2. Proper; fit; appropriate.
3. Exact; without errour.

DUE. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; nicely; duly.

DUL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed. *Swift.*
2. Right; juſt title. *Milton.*
3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be paid. *Dryden.*
4. Cuſtom; tribute, *Addiſon.*

To DU'E. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakeſp.*

DU'EL. *ſ.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight. *Waller.*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat. *Locke.*

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with *Milton.*

DU'ELLER. *ſ.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant *Decay of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. *ſ.* [from *duel.*]
1. A ſingle combatant. *Suckling.*
2. One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

DUELLO. *ſ.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakeſpeare.*

DUENNA. *ſ.* [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

DUG. *ſ.* [*deggia*, to give ſuck, Iſlandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Creech.*

DUG. *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *dig.* *Addiſon.*

DUKE. *ſ.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England.

DU'KEDOM. *ſ.* [from duke.]
1. The ſeigniority or poſſeſſions of a duke.
2. The title or quality of a duke.

DULBRAINED. *a.* [*dull* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

DULCET. *a.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]
1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious. *Milton.*
2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shakeſpeare.*

DULCIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of ſweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony. *Boyle.*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To ſweeten; to free from acidity. *Wiſeman.*

DULCIMER. *ſ.* [*dolcimello*, Ital. *Skinner.*] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wire with little ſticks. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious. *Bacon.*

DULCORA'TION. *ſ.* The act of ſweetening. *Bacon.*

DULHEAD. *ſ.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid. *Aſcham.*

DULIA. *ſ.* [δουλεία.] An interiour kind of adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL. *a.* [*dwl*, Welſh.]
1. Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive. *Bacon.*
2. Blunt; obtuſe. *Herbert.*
3. Unready; awkward. *Sidney.*
4. Hebetated; not quick. *Matthew.*
5. Sad; melancholy.
6. Sluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion. *Spenſer.*
7. Groſs; cloggy; vile. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Not exhilarating; not delightful.
9. Not bright. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Drowſy; ſleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To ſtupify; to infatuate. *Aſcham.*
2. To blunt; to obtund. *Bacon.*
3. To ſadden; to make melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to weaken. *Spenſer.*
5. To damp; to clog. *Hooker.*
6. To make weary or ſlow of motion.
7. To ſully brightneſs. *Bacon.*

DU'LLARD. *ſ.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'LLY. *ad.* [from *dull.*]
1. Stupidly; doltiſhly. *Dryden.*
2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly. *Bacon.*
3. Not vigorouſly; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly; obtuſely.

DU'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *dull.*]
1. Supidity; weakneſs of intellect; indocility. *South.*
2. Want of quick perception. *Bacon.*
3. Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Sluggiſneſs of motion.
5. Dimneſs; want of luſtre.

DU'LY. *ad.* [from *due.*]
1. Properly; fitly. *Spenſer. Rogers.*
2. Regularly; exactly. *Pope.*

DUMB. *a.* [דום, dume, Saxon.]
1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech. *Hooker.*
2. Deprived of ſpeech. *Dryden.*
3. Mute; not uſing words. *Roſcommon.*
4. Silent; refuſing to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

DU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; ſilently.

DU'MBNESS. *ſ.* [from *dumb.*]
1. Incapacity to ſpeak.
2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs. *Shakeſp.*
3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence. *Dryden.*

To DU'MBFOUND *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb. *Spectator.*

DUMP. *ſ.* [from *dom*, ſtupid, Dutch.]
1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs. *Hudibras.*
2. Abſence of mind; reverie. *Locke.*

DU'MPISH. *a.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful. *Herbert.*

DU'MPLING. *ſ.* [from *dump*, heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding. *Dryden.*

DUN. *a.* [dun, Saxon.]
1. A colour partaking of brown and black. *Newton.*
2. Dark; gloomy.

To DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity. *Swift.*

DUN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troubleſome creditor. *Phillips.*

DUNCE. *ſ.* A dullard; a dolt; a thickſkul. *Stilling fleet.*

DUNG. *ſ.* [ᵭinᵹ, Saxon.] The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground. *Donne.*

To DUNG. *v. a.* To fatten with dung. *Dryden.*

DU'NGEON. *ſ.* [from *donjon.*] A cloſe priſon: generally ſpoke of a priſon ſubterraneous. *Addiſon.*

DU'NGFORK. *ſ.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables. *Mortimer.*

DU'NGHIL. *ſ.* [*dung* and *hill.*]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung. *South.*

2. Any mean or vile abode. *Dryden.*

3. Any ſituation of meanneſs. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'NGHIL. *a.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low. *Spenſer.*

DU'NGY. *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; baſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'NGYARD. *ſ.* [*dung* and *yard.*] The place of the dunghil. *Mortimer.*

DU'NNER. *ſ.* One employed in ſoliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*

DUO'DECUPLE. *a.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of twelve; twelvefold. *Arbuthnot.*

DUPE. *ſ.* [*dupe*, French.] A credulous man; a man eaſily tricked. *Dunciad.*

To DUPE. *v. a.* To trick; to cheat. *Pope.*

DU'PLE. *a.* [*duplex*, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Latin.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity. *Glanville.*

2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE. *ſ.* Another correſpondent to the firſt; a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper. *Woodward.*

DUPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *duplicate.*]

1. The act of doubling. *Hale.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling. *Wiſeman.*

DU'PLICATURE. *ſ.* [from *duplicate.*] A fold; any thing doubled. *Ray.*

DUPLI'CITY. *ſ.* [*duplicitas*, Latin.]

1. Doubleneſs; the number of two. *Watts.*

2. Deceit; doubleneſs of heart.

DURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of laſting; endurance. *Hooker.*

DU'RABLE. *a.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Laſting; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh. Milton.*

2. Having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

DU'RABLENESS. *ſ.* Power of laſting.

DURABLY. *ad.* [from *durable.*] In a ing manner.

DU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *dureſſe*, low

1. Impriſonment; the cuſtody or a jaylor.

2. Endurance; continuance; du

DURA'TION. *ſ.* [*duratio*, Latin.]

1. A ſort of diſtance or length, whereof we get from the perpetuall ing parts of ſucceſſion.

2. Power of continuance.

3. Length of continuance.

To DURE. *v. n.* [*duro*, Lat.] To continue.

DU'REFUL. *a.* [from *endure* and ing; of long continuance.

DU'RELESS. *a.* [from *dure.*] Witho tinuance; fading.

DURE'SSE. *ſ.* [French.]

1. Impriſonment; conſtraint.

2. [In law.] A plea uſed by way ception, by him who being caſt int at a man's ſuit, or otherwiſe by t hardly uſed, ſeals any bond to him his reſtraint.

DU'RING. *prep.* For the time of t tinuance.

DU'RITY. *ſ.* [*dureté*, French.] H firmneſs.

DURST. The preterite of *dare.*

DUSK. *a.* [*duſter*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkneſs; dark

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark

DUSK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkneſs; incipient rity.

2. Darkneſs of colour.

To DUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] T darkiſh.

To DUSK. *v. n.* To grow dark; to loſe light.

DU'SKILY. *ad.* [from *duſky.*] With dency to darkneſs.

DU'SKISH. *a.* [from *duſk.*]

1. Inclining to darkneſs; tending t rity.

2. Tending to blackneſs.

DU'SKISHLY. *ad.* Cloudily; dark

DU'SKY. *a.* [from *duſk.*]

1. Tending to darkneſs; obſcure.

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark-

3. Gloomy; ſad; intellectually

DUST. *ſ.* [ᵭuꝛt, Saxon.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced t particles.

the grave; the ſtate of diſſolution. *Milton.*

Mean and dejected ſtate. *Sam.*

DUST. *v. a.* To free from duſt; to ſprinkle with duſt.

DUSTMAN. *ſ.* One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt. *Gay.*

DUSTY. *a.* [from *duſt.*]

1. Filled with duſt; clouded with duſt.
2. Covered or ſcattered with duſt.

DUTCHESS. *ſ.* [*ducheſſe*, French.]

1. The lady of a duke. *Swift.*
2. A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY. *ſ.* [*duché*, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addiſon.*

DUTCHYCOURT. *ſ.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided. *Cowel.*

DUTEOUS. *a.* [from *duty.*]

1. Obedient; obſequious. *Prior.*
2. Obedient to good or bad purpoſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

DUTIED. Joined by duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

DUTIFUL. *a.* [*duty* and *full.*]

1. Obedient; ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiours. *Swift.*
2. Expreſſive of reſpect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney.*

DUTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *dutiful.*]

1. Obediently; ſubmiſſively.
2. Reverently; reſpectfully. *Sidney.*

DUTIFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *dutiful.*]

1. Obedience; ſubmiſſion to juſt authority. *Dryden.*
2. Reverence; reſpect. *Taylor.*

DUTY. *ſ.* [from *due.*]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or moral obligation bound. *Luke.*
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Taylor.*
3. Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, ſuperiours, or ſuperiours. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Act of reverence or reſpect. *Spenſer.*
5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard. *Clarendon.*
6. Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll. *Arbuthnot.*

DWARF. *ſ.* [ꝺpeoꝛȝ, Saxon.]

1. Any man below the common ſize of men. *Brown. Milton.*
2. Any animal or plant below its natural ſize. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A page or attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenſer.*

This word is uſed often in compoſition; as, *dwarf* elder, *dwarf* honeyſuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addiſon.*

DWA'RFISH. *a.* Below the natural bulk; low; ſmall; little. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *ad.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Minuteneſs of ſtature; littleneſs. *Glanv.*

To DWELL. *v n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled.* [*duelia*, Iſlandick.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have an habitation. *Leviticus.*
2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebrews.*
3. To be in any ſtate or condition. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To be ſuſpended with attention. *Smith.*
5. To fix the mind upon. *Pope.*
6. To continue long ſpeaking. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton.*

DWE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant. *Bacon.*

DWE'LLING. *ſ.* [from *dwell.*]

1. Habitation; abode. *Dryden.*
2. State of life; mode of living. *Daniel.*

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *ſ.* The houſe at which one lives. *Ayliffe.*

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [ꝺpinan, Saxon.]

1. To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little. *Addiſon.*
2. To degenerate; to ſink. *Norris. Swift.*
3. To wear away; to loſe health; to grow feeble. *Gay.*
4. To fall away; to moulder off. *Clarendon.*

DY'ING. The participle of *die.*

1. Expiring; giving up the ghoſt.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *ſ.* [δυναςία.] Government; ſovereignty. *Hale.*

DY'SCRASY. *ſ.* [δυσκρασία.] An undue mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature. *Floyer.*

DY'SENTERY. *ſ.* [δυσεντερία.] A looſeneſs wherein ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are ſometimes attended with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DYSPE'PSY. *ſ.* [δυσπεψία.] A difficulty of digeſtion.

DY'SPHONY. *ſ.* [δυσφωνία.] A difficulty in ſpeaking.

DYSPNO'EA. *ſ.* [δύσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing.

DY'SURY. *ſ.* [δυσυρία.] A difficulty in making urine. *Harvey.*

E.

E, Has two ſounds; long, as *ſcêne*, and ſhort, as *men*. *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *căn, cāne*.

Ea has the ſound of *e* long.

EACH. *pron.* [ælc, Saxon.]
1. Either of two. *Dryden.*
2. Every one of any number. *Milton.*

To EACH the correſpondent word is *other*.

EAD, and *eading*, denotes happineſs; *Eadgar*, happy power. *Camden.*

EA'GER. *a.* [eagop, Saxon.]
1. Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing. *Dryden.*
2. Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent. *Hooker. Spratt.*
3. Quick; buſy. *Addiſon.*
4. Sharp; ſour; acid. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Keen; ſevere; biting. *Bacon.*
6. Brittle; inflexible. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *ad.* [from *eager*.]
1. With ardour of deſire. *Stepney.*
2. Ardently; hotly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Keenly; ſharply. *Knolles.*

EA'GERNESS. *ſ.* [from *eager*.]
1. Ardour of inclination. *Rogers.*
2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence. *Dryden.*

EA'GLE. *ſ.* [*aigle*, French.]
1. A bird of prey, ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtandard of the ancient Romans. *Pope.*

EA'GLE-EYED. *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye*.] Sharp-ſighted as an eagle. *Howel.*

EA'GLESPEED. *ſ.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed*.] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts. The *eagleſtone* contains, in a cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone, which rattles when it is ſhaken; and every foſſil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. *Calmet. Hill.*

EA'GLET. *ſ.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle. *Davies.*

EA'GRE. *ſ.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the *ocean*.] A tide ſwelling above another tide. *Dryden.*

EA'LDERMAN. *ſ.* [ealdeꝛman, Saxon.] Alderman.

EAM. *ſ.* [eam, Saxon.] Uncle. *Fairfax.*

EAR. *ſ.* [eare, Saxon.]
1. The whole organ of audition or
2. That part of the ear that ſtand nent.
3. Power of judging of harmony.
4. The head; or the perſon.
5. The higheſt part of a man; th
6. The privilege of being readily heard; favour.
7. Any prominences from a lug raiſed for the ſake of holding it. *Taylor.*
8. The ſpike of corn; that part wh tains the ſeeds. *Bacon.*
9. *To fall together by the* EARS. To to ſcuffle.
10. *To ſet by the* EARS. To make to quarrel.

EA'RLESS. *a.* [from *ear*.] Wanti

EA'RRING. *ſ.* [*ear* and *ring*.] J in a ring, and worn at the ear.

EA'RSHOT. *ſ.* Reach of the

EA'RWAX. *ſ.* The cerumen or which ſmears the inſide of the ear.

EA'RWIG. *ſ.* [eappe and piȝȝa, S
1. A ſheathwinged inſect.
2. A whiſperer.

EA'RWITNESS. *ſ.* [*ear* and wit who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing by himſelf.

To EAR. *v. a.* [*aro*, Latin.] To till. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EAR. *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To ears.

EA'RED. *a.* [from *ear*.]
1. Having ears, or organs of hearing
2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL. *ſ.* [eopl, Saxon.] A title lity, anciently the higheſt of this now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL. *ſ.* [*earl* and ma He that has chief care of military ties.

EA'RLDOM. *ſ.* [from *earl*.] The of an earl.

EA'RLINESS. *ſ.* [from *early*.] of any action with reſpect to elſe.

EA'RLY. *a.* [æꝛ, Saxon, before.] reſpect to ſomething elſe.

EA'RLY. *ad.* [from the adjective] betimes.

N. *v. a.* [earnian, Saxon.]
To gain as the reward or wages of la- *Swift.*
To gain; to obtain. *Shakeſpeare.*
EST. *a.* [eopneꝛt, Saxon.]
dent in any affection; warm; zeal- *Hooker.*
tent; fixed; eager. *Dupa.*
EST. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
rioulneſs; a ſerious event; not a jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſ, Daniſh.] Pledge; hand- *Smalridge.*
he money that is given in token that gain is ratified. *Decay of Piety.*
ESTLY. *ad.* [from *earneſt.*]
Warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; rtunately. *Smalridge.*
gerly; deſirouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
ESTNESS. *ſ.* [from *earneſt.*]
agerneſs; warmth; vehemence. *Addiſon.*
olemnity; zeal. *Atterbury.*
olicitude; care. *Dryden.*
H. *ſ.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed *May's Virgil.*
TH. *ſ.* [eopꝺ, Saxon.]
he element diſtinct from air, fire, or r. *Thomſon.*
he terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*
Different modification of terrene matter. five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. elas.
This world oppoſed to other ſcenes of ence. *Shakeſpeare.*
The inhabitants of the earth. *Geneſis.*
Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tuſſ.*
RTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To hide in the earth. *Dryden.*
To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*
RTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground. *Tickell.*
THBOARD. *ſ.* [*earth* and *board.*]
board of the plough that ſhakes off earth. *Mortimer.*
THBORN. *a.* [*earth* and *born.*]
born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*
Meanly born. *Smith.*
THBOUND. *a.* [*earth* and *bound.*]
ned by the preſſure of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*
THEN. *a.* [from *earth.*] Made of ; made of clay. *Wilkins.*
THFLAX. *ſ.* [*earth* and *flax.*] A kind rous foſſil. *Woodward.*
THINESS. *ſ.* The quality of con- ing earth; groſſneſs.
THLING. *ſ.* [from *earth.*] An in- tant of the earth; a poor frail crea- *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY. *a.* [from *earth.*]
1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; ſordid. *Milton.*
2. Belonging only to our preſent ſtate not ſpiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*

EA'RTHNUT. *ſ.* [*earth* and *nut.*] A pignut; a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *ſ.* [*earth* and *quake.*]
Tremor or convulſion of the earth. *Addiſon.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *a.* [*earth* and *ſhake.*]
Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes. *Milton.*

EA'RTHWORM. *ſ.* [*earth* and *worm.*]
1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.*
2. A mean ſordid wretch. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY. *a.* [from *earth.*]
1. Conſiſting of earth. *Wilkins.*
2. Compoſed or partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*
3. Inhabiting the earth; terreſtrial. *Dryden.*
4. Relating to earth. *Dryden.*
5. Not mental; groſs; not refined. *Shakeſpeare.*

EASE. *ſ.* [*aiſe*, French.]
1. Quiet; reſt; undiſturbed tranquillity. *Daviet.*
2. Freedom from pain. *Temple.*
3. Reſt after labour; intermiſſion of labour. *Swift.*
4 Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.*
5. Unconſtraint; freedom from harſhneſs, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*

To EASE. *v. a* [from the noun.]
1. To free from pain. *Locke.*
2. To relieve; to aſſuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve from labour. *Dryden.*
4. To ſet free from any thing that offends. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL. *a.* [*eaſe* and *full.*] Quiet; peaceable. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eaſe.*] Aſſiſtance; ſupport. *Swift.*

EA'SILY. *ad.* [from *eaſy.*]
1. Without difficulty. *Prior.*
2. Without pain; without diſturbance. *Temple.*
3. Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*

EA'SINESS. *ſ.* [from *eaſy.*]
1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotſon.*
2. Flexibility; compliance; readineſs. *Hooker. Locke.*
3. Freedom from conſtraint; unaffectedneſs; not formality. *Roſcommon.*
4. Reſt; tranquillity. *Ray.*

EAST. *ſ.* [eaſt, Saxon.]
1. The quarter where the ſun riſes. *Abbot.*
2. The

2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'STER. *ſ.* [eaꝛtne, Saxon.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLY. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]
1. Coming from the parts toward the Eaſt. *Raleigh.*
2. Lying toward the Eaſt. *Graunt.*
3. Looking toward the Eaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]
1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental. *Thomſon.*
2. Lying or being toward the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
3. Going toward the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
4. Looking toward the Eaſt.

EA'STWARD. *ad.* [*Eaſt* and *toward.*] Toward the Eaſt. *Brown.*

EA'SY. *a.* [from *eaſe.*]
1. Not difficult. *Hooker.*
2. Quiet; at reſt; not haraſſed. *Smalridge.*
3. Complying; unreſiſting; credulous. *Dryden.*
4. Free from pain. *Milton.*
5. Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.*
6. Free from want; contented. *Swift.*
7. Unconſtrained; not formal. *Pope.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten.* [eꝛan, Sax.]
1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
2. To conſume; to corrode. *Tillotſon.*
3. To ſwallow back; to retract. *Hakewill.*

To EAT. *v. n.*
1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Matthew.*
2. To take food. *Locke.*
3. To be maintained in food. *Proverbs.*
4. To make way by corroſion. *South.*

EA'TABLE. *a.* [from *eat.*] Any thing that may be eaten. *King.*

EA'TER. *ſ.* [from *eat.*]
1. One that eats any thing. *Abbot.*
2. A corroſive.

EATH. *a.* [eaꝺ, Saxon.] Eaſy; not difficult. *Fairfax.*

EATH. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eaſily.

EA'TINGHOUSE. *ſ.* [*eat* and *houſe.*] A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

EAVES. *ſ.* [eꝛene, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe. *Woodward.*

To EA'VESDROP. *v. n.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; to liſten under windows. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'VESDROPPER. *ſ.* A liſtener under windows. *Shakeſpeare.*

EBB. *ſ.* [ebba, Saxon.]
1. The reflux of the tide toward the ſea.
2. Decline; decay; waſte.

To EBB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To flow back toward the ſea.
2. To decline; to decay.

E'BEN. } *ſ.* [*ebenum*, Latin.] A
E'BON. } black, valuable wood.

EBRI'ETY. *ſ.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenneſs; intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

EBRIO'SITY. *ſ.* [*ebrioſitas*, Latin.] drunkenneſs.

EBULLI'TION. *ſ.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any inteſtine motion.
3. That ſtruggling or effervescence ariſes from the mingling any alk and acid liquor; any inteſtine viole tion of the parts of a fluid.

ECCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*eccentricus*, La
ECCE'NTRICK. }
1. Deviating from the centre.
2. Not having the ſame centre wi other circle.
3. Not terminating in the ſame point.
4. Irregular; anomalous.

ECCENTRI'CITY. *ſ.* [from eccentric]
1. Deviation from a centre.
2. The ſtate of having a different c from another circle.
3. Excurſion from the proper orb.

ECCHY'MOSIS. *ſ.* [ἐκχύμωσις.] ſpots or blotches in the ſkin.

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ecclesiaſticus,
ECCLESIA'STICK. } Latin.] Relating the church; not civil.

ECCLESIA'STICK. *ſ.* A perſon dedi to the miniſtries of religion.

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *ſ.* [ἐκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the b

E'CHINATE. } *a.* [from echinus, E
E'CHINATED } Briſtled like an hedg hog; ſet with prickles.

ECHI'NUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. A hedgehog.
2. A ſhellfiſh ſet with prickles.
3. [With botaniſts.] The prickly hu any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or nament, taking its name from the ne neſs of the carving.

E'CHO. *ſ.* [ἠχώ.]
1. Echo was ſuppoſed to have been a nymph, who pined into a ſound.
2. The return or repercuſſion of any
3. The ſound returned.

CHO. *v. n.*
To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of
ice. *Shakeſpeare.*
To be ſounded back. *Blackmore.*
CHO. *v. a.* To ſend back a voice.
Decay of Piety.
AIRCI'SSEMENT. *ſ.* [French.] Ex-
ation; the act of clearing up an affair.
Clarendon.
T. *ſ.* [French.] Splendour; ſhow;
e. *Pope.*
'CTICK. *a.* [ἐκλεκτικὸς.] Selecting;
ing at will. *Watts.*
'GMA. *ſ.* [ἐκ and λείχειν.] A form of
icine made by the incorporation of oils
ſyrups.
PSE. *ſ.* [ἔκλειψις.]
An obſcuration of the luminaries of
ven. *Waller.*
Darkneſs; obſcuration. *Raleigh.*
LI'PSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To darken a luminary. *Creech.*
To extinguiſh; to put out. *Shakeſpeare.*
To cloud; to obſcure. *Calamy.*
To diſgrace. *Clarendon.*
PTICK. *ſ.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great
e of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn
ugh the middle of the Zodiack, and
ing an angle with the Equinoctial, in
points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30',
ch is the ſun's greateſt declination.
Harris.
GUE. *ſ.* [ἐκλογὴ.] A paſtoral poem,
lled becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals
gues. *Pope.*
NOMY. *ſ.* [οἰκονομία.]
The management of a family. *Taylor.*
rugality; diſcretion of expence.
Diſpoſition of things; regulation. *Ham.*
The diſpoſition or arrangement of any
. *Ben Jonſon.*
yſtem of motions; diſtribution of every
to its proper place. *Blackmore.*
O'MICAL. } *a.* [from *economy.*]
O'MICK. }
ertaining to the regulation of an houſe-
Davies.
rugal. *Wotton.*
RA'CTICKS. *ſ.* [ἐκ and φράττω.]
medicines as render tough humours
Harvey.
ACY. *ſ.* [ἔκστασις.]
ny paſſion in which the thoughts are
ed, and in which the mindis for a
loſt. *Suckling.*
ceſſive joy; rapture. *Prior.*
nthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation of the
. *Milton.*
ceſſive grief or anxiety. *Shakeſpeare.*
adneſs; diſtraction.
ASIED. *a.* [from *eſtacy.*] Raviſhed.
Norris.

ECSTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐκστατικὸς.]
ECSTA'TICK. }
1. Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated to ecſtacy. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Being in the higheſt degree of joy. *Pope.*
E'CTYPE. *ſ.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*
E'CURIE. ſ. [French.] A place for the houſing of horſes.
EDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; ravenous, greedy.
EDA'CITY. *ſ.* [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs. *Bacon.*
To E'DDER. *v. a.* To bind a fence.
Mortimer.
E'DDER. *ſ.* Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tuſſer.*
E'DDY. *ſ.* [ed, *backward, again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon.]
1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream. *Dryden.*
2. Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*
E'DDY. *a.* Whirling; moving circularly.
Dryden.
EDEMATO'SE. *a.* [οἴδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbuthnot.*
EDE'NTATED. *a.* [*edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*
EDGE. *ſ.* [ecge, Saxon.]
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.
Shakeſpeare.
2. A narrow part riſing from a broader.
3. Keenneſs; acrimony. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To ſet teeth on* EDGE. To cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*
To EDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſharpen: to enable to cut. *Dryden.*
2. To furniſh with an edge. *Dryden.*
3. To border; to fringe. *Pope.*
4. To exaſperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*
5. To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*
To EDGE. *v. n.* To move againſt any power. *Dryden.*
E'DGED. *part. a.* [from *edge.*] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*
E'DGING. *ſ.* [from *edge.*]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.*
2. A narrow lace.
E'DGELESS. *a.* [from *edge.*] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut. *L'Eſtrange.*
E'DGETOOL. *ſ.* [*edge* and *tool.*] A tool made ſharp to cut. *Dorſet.*
E'DGEWISE. *ad.* [*edge* and *wiſe.*] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*
E'DIBLE. *a.* [from *edo*, Latin.] Fit to be eaten. *More.*
E'DICT. *ſ.* [*edictum*, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addiſon.*
EDIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*ædificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs. *Taylor.*

1. Improvement; inſtruction. *Addiſon.*

E'DIFICE. *ſ.* [*ædificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building. *Bentley.*

E'DIFIER. *ſ.* [from *edify*.] One that improves or inſtructs another.

To E'DIFY. *v. n.* [*edifico*, Latin.]
1. To build. *Chapman.*
2. To inſtruct; to improve. *Hooker.*
3. To teach; to perſuade. *Bacon.*

E'DILE *ſ* [*ædilis*, Latin.] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

EDI'TION. *ſ* [*editio*, Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*
2. Republication, with reviſal. *Baker.*

E'DITOR. *ſ.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication. *Addiſon.*

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*

EDUCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *educate*.] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*

EDU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *educe*.] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Latin.] To ſweeten.

EDULCORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *edulcorate*.] The act of ſweetening.

To EEK. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.] See EKE.
1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
2. To ſupply any deficiency. *Spenſer.*

EEL. *ſ.* [œl, Saxon.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'EN. *ad.* Contracted from *even*. *L'Eſtrange.*

E'FFABLE. *a.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Utterable; that may be ſpoken.

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]
1. To deſtroy any form painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out. *Locke.*
3. To deſtroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT. *ſ.* [*effectus*, Latin.]
1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe. *Addiſon.*
2. Conſequence; event. *Addiſon.*
3. Purpoſe; meaning. *Chronicles.*
4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage. *Clarendon.*
5. Completion; perfection. *Prior.*
6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
7. Goods; moveables. *Shakeſp.*

To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]
1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to atchieve. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To produce as a cauſe. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *effect*.]
1. Powerful to produce effects.
2. Operative; active.
3. Producing effects; efficient.
4. Having the power of operation; ful.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from Powerfully; with real operation.

EFFE'CTLESS. *a.* [from *effect*.] effect; impotent; uſeleſs.

EFFE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*effector*, Latin.]
1. He that produces any effect.
2. Maker; Creator.

EFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*effectuel*, French.]
1. Productive of effects; powerful degree adequate to the occaſion; cious. *Hooker.*
2. Veracious; expreſſive of facts.

EFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *effectual*. a manner productive of the conſe intended; efficaciouſly.

To EFFE'CTUATE *v. a.* [*effectuer*, To bring to paſs; to fulfil.

EFFE'MINACY. *ſ.* [from *effeminate*.]
1. Admiſſion of the qualities of a ſoftneſs; unmanly delicacy.
2. Laſciviouſneſs; looſe pleaſure.

EFFE'MINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Having the qualities of a woman; maniſh; voluptuous; tender.

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, To make womaniſh; to emaſculate unman.

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow iſh; to melt into weakneſs.

EFFEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *effeminate*. The ſtate of one grown womaniſh; ſtate of one emaſculated or unman

To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, To grow hot by inteſtine motion.

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [from *effervesce*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; of heat by inteſtine motion.

EFFE'TE. *a.* [*effœtus*, Latin.]
1. Diſabled from generation.
2. Worn out with age.

EFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*efficax*, Latin.] ductive of effects; powerful to produce conſequence intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *efficacious*. Effectually.

E'FFICACY. *ſ.* Production of the quence intended.

EFFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *efficio*, Lat.
EFFI'CIENCY. } The act of effects; agency.

EFFI'CIENT. *ſ.* [*efficiens*, Latin.]
1. The cauſe which effects.
2. He that makes; the effector.

EFFI'CIENT. *a.* Cauſing effects.

'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To
n ſemblance; to image.
A'TION. *ſ.* [from *effigiate.*] The act
ging things or perſons. *Dict.*
IES. } *ſ.* [*effigies*, Latin.] Reſem-
Y. } blance; image in painting
ulpture. *Dryden.*
RE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*efflorеſco*, Lat.]
RE'SCENCY. }
oduction of flowers. *Bacon.*
creſcences in the form of flowers.
Woodward.
phyſick.] The breaking out of ſome
ars in the ſkin. *Wiſeman.*
RE'SCENT. *a.* [*efflorеſco*, Latin.]
ing out in form of flowers.
Woodward.
ENCE. *ſ.* [*effluo*, Latin.] What iſſues
ſome other principle. *Prior.*
'VIA. } *ſ.* [from *effluo*, Latin.]
'VIUM. } Thoſe ſmall particles
h are continually flying off from bo-

UX. *ſ.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]
he act of flowing out. *Harvey.*
fuſion. *Hammond.*
hat which flows from ſomething elſe;
ation. *Thomſon.*
LU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run
Boyle.
U'XION. *ſ.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]
he act of flowing out. *Brown.*
hat which flows out; effluvium;
ation. *Bacon.*
FO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]
o break through by violence.
Spenſer.
o force; to raviſh. *Spenſer.*
FO'RM. *v. a.* [*efforma*, Latin.] To
; to faſhion. *Taylor.*
RMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *efform.*] The
f faſhioning or giving form to. *Ray.*
R'T. *ſ.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; la-
us endeavour. *Addiſon.*
SSION. *ſ.* [*effoſſum*, Lat.] The act of
ng up from the ground; deterration.
Arbuthnot.
A'BLE. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dread-
frightful. *Harvey.*
O'NTERY. *ſ.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Im-
nce; ſhameleſſneſs. *K. Charles.*
LGENCE. *ſ.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] Luſtre;
tneſs; clarity; ſplendor. *Milton.*
LGENT. *a.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining;
t; luminous. *Blackmore.*
MABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] The
y of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*
U'SE. *v. a* [*effuſus*, Latin.] To pour
to ſpill. *Milton.*
SE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; ef-
n. *Shakeſpeare.*
SION. *ſ.* [*effuſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of pouring out. *Taylor.*
2. Waſte; the act of ſhedding. *Hooker.*
3. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker.*
4. Bounteous donation. *Hammond.*
5. The thing poured out. *K. Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *effuſe.*] Pouring out; diſperſing. *Thomſon.*

EFT. *ſ.* [ɛfeta, Saxon.] A newt; an evet. *Mortimer. Nichols.*

EFT. *ad.* [ɛfr, Saxon.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily. *Fairfax.*

E'FTSOONS. *ad.* [ɛfr and ſoon, Saxon.] Soon afterwards. *Knolles.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.

E'GER. *ſ.* An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. *Brown.* See EAGRE.

To EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents.
Bacon.

EGE'STION. *ſ.* [*egeſtus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food. *Hale.*

EGG. [æg, Saxon.]

1. That which is laid by feathered animals, and many others, from which their young is produced. *Bacon.*
2. The ſpawn or ſperm. *Blackmore.*
3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg. *Boyle.*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, Iſlandick.] To incite; to inſtigate. *Derham.*

E'GLANTINE. *ſ.* [*eſglantine*, French.] A ſpecies of roſe; ſweetbriar. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'GOTISM. *ſ.* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of one's ſelf. *Spectator.*

E'GOTIST. *ſ.* [from *ego*, Lat.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himſelf. *Spectator.*

To E'GOTISE. *v. n.* [from *ego*, Lat.] To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE'GIOUS. *a.* [*egregius*, Latin.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.
More.
2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious.
Hooker.

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *egregious.*] Eminently; ſhamefully. *Arbuthnot.*

E'GRESS. *ſ.* [*egreſſus*, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure.
Woodward.

EGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*egreſſio*, Lat.] The act of going out. *Pope.*

E'GRET. *ſ.* A fowl of the heron kind.

E'GRIOT. *ſ.* [*aigret*, French.] A ſpecies of cherry. *Brown.*

To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Latin.] To throw; to ſhoot out. *Grew.*

EJACULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ejaculate*]

1. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally.
Taylor.
2. The

2. The act of darting or throwing. *Bacon.*

EJA'CULATORY. *a.* [from *ejaculate,*] Suddenly darted; sudden; hasty. *Duppa.*

To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio ejectum,* Latin.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void. *Sandys.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession. *Dryden.*

3. To expel; to drive away. *Shakespeare.*

4. To cast away; to reject. *Hooker.*

EJE'CTION. *s.* [*ejectio,* Latin.]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion. *Broome.*

2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by an emunctory. *Quincy.*

EJE'CTMENT. *s.* [from *eject.*] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH. *interject.* An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT. *a.* [eahta, Saxon.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys.*

EIGHTH. *a.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the seventh. *Pope.*

EI'GHTEEN. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine. *Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH. *a.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the seventeenth. *Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD. *a.* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *ad.* [from *eight.*] In the eighth place. *Bacon.*

EI'GHTIETH. *a.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; eighth tenth. *Wilkins.*

EI'GHTSCORE. *a.* [*eight* and *score.*] Eight times twenty. *Shakespeare.*

EI'GHTY. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Eight times ten. *Brown.*

EI'GNE. *a.* [*aisne,* French.] The eldest or first born. *Bacon.*

EI'SEL. *s.* [eorl, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice.

EI'THER. *pron.* [æghæþer, Saxon.]

1. Whether soever of the two; whether one or the other. *Drayton.*

2. Each; both. *Hale.*

EI'THER. *ad.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or* the other. *Daniel.*

EJULA'TION. *s.* [*ejulatio,* Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Government of the Tongue.*

EKE. *ad.* [eac, Saxon.] Also; likewise; beside. *Spenser. Prior.*

To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]

1. To increase. *Spenser.*

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to lengthen. *Shakesp.*

4. To spin out by useless additions. *Pope.*

To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro,* Latin.]

1. To produce with labour.

2. To heighten and improve by [illegible] operations.

ELA'BORATE. *a.* [*elaboratus,* Latin.] [illegible] nished with great diligence.

ELA'BORATELY. *ad.* [from *elaborate*] boriously; diligently; with great [illegible]

ELABORA'TION. *s.* [from *elaborate*] provement by successive operations.

To ELA'NCE. *v. n.* [*elancer,* French] throw out; to dart.

To ELA'PSE. *v. a.* [*elapsus,* Latin.] away; to glide away.

ELA'STICAL. } *a.* [from ἐλάω.]
ELA'STICK. } the power of rest[illegible] the form from which it was [illegible] springy.

ELASTI'CITY. *s.* [from *elastick.*] [illegible] bodies, by which they endeavour to [illegible] themselves.

ELA'TE. *a.* [*elatus,* Latin.] Flush[illegible] success; lofty; haughty.

To ELA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puff up with prosperity.

2. To exalt; to heighten.

ELATE'RIUM. s. [Latin.] An [illegible] juice, procured from the fruit of the cucumber: a very violent and rough [illegible]

ELA'TION. *s.* [from *elate.*] Haug[illegible] proceeding from success.

E'LBOW. *s.* [elboga, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the [illegible] below the shoulder.

2. Any flexure, or angle.

3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near [illegible]

ELBOWCHA'IR. *s.* [*elbow* and *chair*] chair with arms.

E'LBOWROOM. *s.* [*elbow* and *room.*] to stretch out the elbows; freedom confinement.

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with the elbow.

2. To push; to drive to distance.

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD. *s.* [ealð, Saxon.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

2. Old people; persons worn out [illegible] years.

E'LDER. *a.* [The comparative of *old.*] passing another in years.

E'LDER. *s.* [ellara, Saxon.] The name tree.

E'LDERLY. *a.* [from *elder.*] No young.

E'LDERS. *s.* [from *elder.*]

1. Persons whose age gives them [illegible]

2. Ancestors.

oſe who are older than others. *Hooker.*

mong the Jews.] Rulers of the

the New Teſtament.] Eccleſia-

mong preſbyterians.] Laymen intro- into the kirk-polity. *Cleaveland.*

SHIP. *ſ.* [from *elder.*] ority; primogeniture. *Rowe.* ſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate. *Hooker.*

T. *a.* [The ſuperlative of *eld.*] e oldeſt; that has the right of pri- iture. *Shakeſpeare.* at has lived moſt years. *Locke.*

MPA'NE. *ſ.* A plant named alſo rt. *Miller.*

'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.] o chuſe for any office or uſe. *Daniel.* theology,] To ſelect as an object of l mercy. *Milton.*

T. *a.* [from the verb.] hoſen; taken by preference from others. *Shakeſpeare.* hoſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.* hoſen as an object of eternal mercy. *Hammond.*

TION. *ſ.* [*electio*, Latin.] e act of chuſing one or more from er number. *Whitgifte.* e power of choice. *Davies.* luntary preference. *Rogers.* e determination of God by which any ſelected for eternal life. *Atterbury.* e ceremony of a publick choice. *Addiſon.*

TIVE. *a.* [from *elect.*] Exerting the of a choice. *Grew.*

TIVELY. *ad.* By choice; with pre- e of one to another. *Grew.*

TOR. *ſ.* [from *elect.*] s that has a vote in the choice of any . *Waller.* prince who has a voice in the choice German emperour.

TORAL *a.* [from *elector.*] Having the y of an elector.

TORATE. *ſ.* [from *elector.*] The dig- of an elector. *Addiſon.*

TRE. *ſ.* [*electrum*, Latin.] mber, which, having the quality, when ed by friction, of attracting bodies, o one ſpecies of attraction the name *tricity.* mixed metal. *Bacon.*

TRICAL. } *a.* [from *electrum*, Lat.]
TRICK. } tractive without magnetiſm; by a pe- property, ſuppoſed once to belong to amber. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body. *Brown.*

ELECTRI'CITY. *ſ.* [from *electrick.*] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they drew ſubſtances, emit flame, may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELE CTUARY. *ſ.* [*electuarium*, Latin.] A form of medicine of conſerves and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey. *Quincy.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY. *a* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]
1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Glanville.*
2. Given in charity.

E'LEGANCE. } *ſ.* [*elegantia*, Latin.]
E'LEGANCY. } Beauty of art; beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*

E'LEGANT. *a.* [*elegans*, Latin.]
1. Pleaſing with minuter beauties. *Pope.*
2. Nice; not coarſe; not groſs. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY. *ad.* [from *elegant.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe without elevation. *Pope.*

ELEGI'ACK. *a.* [*elegiacus*, Latin.]
1. Uſed in elegies.
2. Mournful; ſorrowful. *Gay.*

E'LEGY. *ſ.* [*elegia*, Latin.]
1. A mournful ſong. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A funeral ſong. *Dryden.*
3. A ſhort poem, without points or turns.

E'LEMENT. *ſ.* [*elementum*, Latin.]
1. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed. *Bacon.*
3. The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing. *Baker.*
4. A neceſſary ingredient; a conſtituent part. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The letters of any language.
6. The loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſciences. *Hooker.*

To E'LEMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compound of elements. *Boyle.*
2. To conſtitute; to make as a firſt principle. *Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL. *a.* [from *element.*]
1. Produced by ſome of the four elements. *Dryden.*
2. Ariſing from firſt principles. *Brown.*

ELEMENTA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *elementary.*] Simplicity of nature; abſence of compoſition. *Brown.*

ELEME'NTARY. *a.* [from *element.*]
1. Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rudimental; ſimple,

ELE'NCH. *ſ.* [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a ſophiſm. *Brown.*

ELE'OTS. *ſ.* Apples in requeſt in the cyder countries. *Mortimer.*

E'LEPHANT. *ſ.* [*elephas*, Latin.]

1. The largeſt of quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, and underſtanding, many ſurprizing relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and pulſe: He is naturally very gentle. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which ſerves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory ſo well known in Europe. *Calmet.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS. *ſ.* [*elephantiaſis*, Latin.] A ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from incruſtations like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *a.* [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Latin.]

1. To raiſe up aloft. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

3. To raiſe the mind with great conceptions. *Milton. Savage.*

4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.

5. To leſſen by detraction. *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE. *part. a.* Exalted; raiſed aloft. *Milton.*

ELEVA'TION. *ſ.* [*elevatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of raiſing up aloft. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.*

4. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.*

5. The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elevate*.] A raiſer or lifter up.

ELE'VEN. *a.* [æn̄bleꝑen, Saxon.] Ten and one. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELE'VENTH. *ad.* [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh.*

ELF. *ſ.* plural *elves*. [*eilf*, Welſh.] *Baxter.*

1. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild places. *Dryden.*

2. A devil.

To ELF, *v. a.* To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'LFLOCK. *ſ.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twiſted by elves. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ELI'CITE. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Latin.] To ſtrike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*

ELI'CIT. *a.* [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*

ELICITA'TION *ſ.* [from *elicio*, Latin.] Excitement of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall.*

To ELI'DE. *v. a.* [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces. *Hooker.*

ELIGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *eligible*.] Worthineſs to be choſen.

E'LIGIBLE. *a.* [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be choſen; preferable.

E'LIGIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *eligible*.] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

ELIMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of baniſhing; rejection.

ELI'SION. *ſ.* [*eliſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off.

2. Diviſion; ſeparation of parts.

ELIXA'TION. *ſ.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling.

ELI'XIR. *ſ.* [Arabick]

1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum.

2. The liquor with which chymiſts tranſmute metals.

3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing.

4. Any cordial.

ELK. *ſ.* [ælc, Saxon.] The *elk* is a large ſtately animal of the ſtag kind.

ELL. *ſ.* [eln, Sax.] A meaſure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLI'PSIS. *ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſome thing is left out.

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, and meeting with the axis when produced.

ELLI'PTICAL. } *a.* [from *elliptick*.] Having the form of an ellipſis.
ELLI'PTICK. }

ELM. *ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

ELOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent ſpeech.

2. Eloquence; flow of language.

3. The power of expreſſion or diction.

E'LOGY. *ſ.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick.

To ELO'IGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a diſtance.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off from any thing.

ELONGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf.

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation.

4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another.

5. Departure; removal.

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to elope.

EMENT. *ſ.* [from *elope.*] Departure just reſtraint. *Ayliffe.*

S. *ſ.* [ἔλοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned by on among the ſerpents. *Milton.*

QUENCE. *ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.] The power of ſpeaking with fluency and nce. *Shakeſpeare.*

Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

QUENT. *a.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having power of an orator. *Iſaiah. Pope.*

pronoun. [ellep, Saxon.] Other; beſides. *Denham.*

ad.

Otherwiſe. *Tillotſon.*

Beſide; except. *Dryden.*

WHERE. *ad.* [*elſe* and *where.*] In any other place. *Abbot.*

In other places; in ſome other place. *Tillotſon.*

LU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] explain; to clear. *Boyle.*

CIDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explanation; expoſition. *Boyle.*

CIDA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator. *Abbot.*

LU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.] To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid by ſlight. *Rogers.*

To mock by unexpected eſcape. *Pope.*

DIBLE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be luded. *Swift.*

ES. The plural of *elf.* *Pope.*

LO'CK. *ſ.* Knot in the hair. *Brown.*

SH. *a.* [from *elves.*] Relating to elves, wandering ſpirits. *Drayton.*

MBATED. *a.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weak in the loins.

SION. *ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape in examination; an artifice. *Woodward.*

SIVE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape. *Pope.*

SORY. *a.* [from *elude.*] Tending to elude; fraudulent. *Brown.*

LU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh *Arbuthnot.*

LU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain out. *Arbuthnot.*

SIAN. *a.* [*elyſius*, Lat.] Deliciouſly ſtrong; exceedingly delightful. *Milton.*

SIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place excellently pleaſant. *Shakeſpeare.*

A contraction of them. *Hudibras.*

MA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh. *Graunt.*

MA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to waſte. *Brown.*

CIA'TION. *ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.] The act of making lean.

2. The ſtate of one grown lean. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

E'MANANT. *a.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe. *Hale.*

EMANA'TION. *ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance. *South.*

2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance. *Taylor.*

EMA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another.

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To ſet free from ſervitude. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery. *Glanville.*

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Lat.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *emaſculate.*]

1. Caſtration.

2. Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to encloſe. *Spenſer.*

To EMBA'LM *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction. *Donne.*

EMBA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *embalm.*] One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies. *Bacon.*

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]

1. To ſhut; to encloſe. *Fairfax.*

2. To ſtop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon. Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *embark.*]

1. The act of putting on ſhipboard. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *ſ.* [*embargar*, Spaniſh.] A prohibition to paſs; a ſtop to trade. *Wotton.*

To EMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]

1. To put on ſhipboard. *Clarendon.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*

1. To go on ſhipboard. *Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embarraſſer*, Fr.] To perplex; to diſtreſs; to entangle. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *ſ.* [from *embarraſs.*] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*

To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to impair. *Wotton.*

2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*

EMBA'SSADOR. *ſ.* One ſent on a publick meſſage. *Denham.*

EMBA'SSADRESS. *ſ.* A woman ſent on a publick meſſage. *Garth.*

E'MBASSAGE. } *ſ.*
E'MBASSY. }

1. A publick meſſage. *Dryden.*

2. Any ſolemn meſſage. *Taylor.*

3. An errand, in an ironical ſenſe. *Sidney.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle. *Prior.*

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to waſh. *Spenſer.*

2. [From *bay.*] To incloſe in a bay; to land lock. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *embelliſh.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration. *Addiſon.*

E'MBERING. *ſ.* The ember days. *Tuſſer.*

E'MBERS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [æmyrıa, Saxon.] Hot cinders; aſhes not yet extinguiſhed *Bacon.*

E'MBER WEEK. *ſ.* A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

To EMBE'ZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To appropriate by breach of truſt. *Hayward.*

2. To waſte; to ſwallow up in riot. *Dryden.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *embezzle.*]

1. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another.

2. The thing ill appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint with enſigns armorial. *Milton.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a* [*blaſonner*, French.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.

2. To deck in glaring colours. *Hakewill.*

E'MBLEM. *ſ.* [ἔμβλημα.]

1. Inlay; enamel.

2. An occult repreſentation; an alluſive picture. *Peacham. Addiſon.*

To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* To repreſent in an occult or alluſive manner. *Glanville.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL. }
EMBLEMA'TICK. } *a.* [from *emblem.*]

1. Comprifing an emblem; alluſive; occultly repreſentative. *Prior.*

2. Dealing in emblems; uſing em-

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad* [from *tick.*] In the manner of emblems fively.

EMBLE'MATIST. *ſ.* [from *emblem* or inventer of emblems.

E'MBOLISM. *ſ* [ἔμβολισμὸς.]

1. Intercalation; inſertion of days to produce regularity and equation

2. The time inſerted; intercalary

E'MBOLUS. *ſ.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing ſerted and acted in another, as the in a pump.

To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *boſſe*, a rance. French.]

1. To form with protuberances.

2. To engrave with relief, or riſing

3. To incloſe; to include; to cover.

4. To incloſe in a thicket.

5. To hunt hard.

EMBO'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *emboſs.*]

1. Any thing ſtanding out from the jut; eminence.

2. Relief; riſing work.

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French] To include in bottles; to bottle.

To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel* eviſcerate; to deprive of the entrails exenterate.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, French.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to in kindneſs.

2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to on; to welcome. *Dovies.*

3. To comprehend; to take in; to circle.

4. To compriſe; to incloſe; to

5. To admit; to receive.

6. To find; to take.

7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an brace.

EMBRA'CE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms;

2. An hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *embrace*]

1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace.

2. Comprehenſion.

3. State of being contained; inclo

4. Conjugal endearment.

EMBRA'CER. *ſ.* [from *embrace.*] Perſon embracing.

EMBRA'SURE. *ſ.* [*embraſure*, French.] aperture in the wall; battlement.

BRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To rate; to embellish; to deck. *Spenser.*

MBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To any part diseased with medicinal li- *Wiseman.*

O CA'TION. *s.* [from *embrocate.*] The act of rubbing any part diseased medicinal liquors.
he lotion with which any diseased part shed. *Wiseman.*

BROI'DER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] erder with ornaments; to decorate ed work. *Waller.*

'IDERER. *s.* [from *embroider.*] that adorns clothes with needlework. *Ecclus.*

O'IDERY. *s.* [from *embroider.*] gures raised upon a ground; variegated ework. *Bacon.*
Variegation; diversity of colours. *Spectator.*

BRO'IL *v a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] To rb; to confuse; to distract. *K. Charles.*

BRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel, brodel.*] nclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

RYO. } *s.* [ἔμβρυον.]
RYON. } The offspring yet unfinished in the b. *Brown. Burnet.*
The state of any thing yet not fit for ction; yet unfinished. *Swift.*

s. [eame, Saxon.] Unkle. *Spenser.*

DABLE. *a.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Ca of emendation; corrigible.

DA'TION. *s.* [*emendo*, Latin.] rrection; alteration of any thing from to better. *Grew.*
n alteration made in the text by verbal ism.

DA'TOR. *s.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A tor; an improver.

ALD. *s.* [*emeraude*, Fr. *smaragdus*, .] A green precious stone. The emeb, in its most perfect state, perhaps the beautiful of all the gems. It is of all rious shades of green, from the deepest paleſt. *Woodward.*

'RGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.] rise out of any thing in which it is ed. *Boyle.*
issue; to proceed. *Newton.*
rise; to mount from a state of deon or obscurity. *Pope.*

GEN E. } *s.* [from *emerge.*]
GENCY. } The act of rising out of any fluid by it is covered. *Brown.*
he act of rising into view. *Newton.*
y sudden occasion; unexpected ca- *Glanville.*
ssing necessity. A sense not proper. *Addison.*

EME'RGENT. *a.* [from *emerge.*]
1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Rising into view, or notice. *Milton.*
3 Issuing from any thing. *South.*
4 Sudden; unexpectedly casual. *Clarendon.*

E'MEROIDS. } *s.* [from *hemorrhoids.*]
E'MEROIDS. } Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. *Samuel.*

EME'RSION. *s.* [from *emerge.*] The time when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again. *Brown.*

E'MERY. *s.* [*esmeril*, French] Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is used in cleaning and polishing steel. *Hill.*

EME'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐμέω.] Having the
EME'TICK. } quality of provoking vomits. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emetical.*] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit. *Boyle.*

EMICA'TION. *s.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *s.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine. *Harvey.*

To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *s.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation. *Hale.*

E'MINENCE. } *s.* [*eminentia*, Lat.]
E'MINENCY. }
1. Loftiness; height.
2. Summit; highest part. *Ray.*
3. A part rising above the rest. *Dryden.*
4. A place where one is exposed to general notice. *Addison.*
5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity. *Stillingfleet.*
6 Supreme degree. *Milton.*
7. Notice; distinction. *Shakespeare.*
8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *a.* [*eminens*, Latin.]
1. High; lofty. *Ezekiel.*
2. Dignified; exalted. *Dryden.*
3. Conspicuous; remarkable. *Milton.*

E'MINENTLY. *ad.* [from *eminent.*]
1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation. *Milton.*
2. In a high degree. *Swift.*

E'MISSARY. *s.* [*emissarius*, Latin.]
1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. *Swift.*
2. One that emits or sends out. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MISSION. *s.* [*emissio*, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent. *Evelyn.*

To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]
1. To send forth; to let go. *Woodward.*
2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior.*
3. To issue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*

EMME'NAGOGUES. *ſ.* [ἐμμηνία and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes. *Quincy.*

E'MMET. *ſ.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a piſmire. *Sidney.*

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, French.] To excite; to rouſe. *Spenſer.*

EMO'LLIENT. *a.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; ſupoling. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS. *ſ.* Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids. *Quincy.*

EMOLLI'TION. *ſ.* [*emollitio*, Latin.] The act of ſoftening. *Bacon.*

EMO'LUMENT. *ſ.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Profit; advantage. *South.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [ſo written by *Spenſer*.] Among. *Spenſer.*

EMO'TION. *ſ.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Diſturbance of mind; vehemence of paſſion. *Dryden.*

To EMPA'LE *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale. *Donne.*
2. To fortify. *Raleigh.*
3. To incloſe; to ſhut in. *Cleaveland.*
4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright. *Southern.*

EMPA'NNEL. *ſ.* [from *panne*, French.] The writing or entering by the ſheriff the names of a jury into a ſchedule, which he has ſummoned to appear. *Cowel.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury. *Gov. of Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE. *ſ.* [from *parler*, Fr.] It ſignifieth a deſire or petition in court of a day to pauſe what is beſt to do *Cowel.*

EMPA'SM. *ſ.* [ἔμπασσω.] A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION *v. a.* [from *paſſion*.] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly. *Milton.*

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community. *Spenſer.*

E'MPERESS. *ſ.* [from *emperour*.]

1. A woman inveſted with imperial power. *Davies.*
2. The queen of an emperour. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPEROUR *ſ.* [*empereur*, French.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperour to a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPERY. *ſ.* [*empire*, French.] Empire; ſovereign command. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MPHASIS. *ſ.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence. *Holder.*

EMPHA'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐμφαίνω.]
EMPHA'TICK. }

1. Forcible; ſtrong; ſtriking. *Garth.*
2. Striking the ſight. *Boyle.*
3. Appearing; ſeeming; not real.

EMPHA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from emphatical]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a ſtriking manner.
2. According to appearance.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS *a.* [from *emphyſema*] Bloated; puffed; ſwollen.

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*] To pierce into; to enter into by violence. *Dryden.*

EMPI'GHT. *part.* Set; pitched; placed; poſture.

E'MPIRE. *ſ.* [*empire*, French.]

1. Imperial power; ſupreme dominion.
2. The region over which dominion is extended.
3. Command over any thing.

E'MPIRICK. *ſ.* [ἐμπειρικὸς.] A tried experimenter; ſuch perſons as have no knowledge of phyſical practice, but upon obſervation only.

EMPI'RICAL. }
EMPI'RICK. } *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Verſed in experiments.
2. Known only by experience; practiſed only by rote.

EMPI'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *empirick*]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.
2. Without rational grounds; chimerically.

EMPI'RICISM. *ſ.* [from *empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge of art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *ſ.* [ἔμπλαστρον.] Application to a ſore of an oleaginous viſcous ſubſtance, ſpread upon cloth.

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* To cover with plaſter.

EMPLA'STICK. *a.* [ἐμπλαστικὸς.] Viſcous; glutinous.

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* To indict; to charge againſt.

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*employer*, French.]

1. To buſy; to keep at work; to employ.
2. To uſe as an inſtrument.
3. To uſe as means.
4. To uſe as materials.
5. To commiſſion; to intruſt with the management of any affairs.
6. To fill up with buſineſs.
7. To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs.

EMPLO'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry.
2. Publick office.

EMPLO'YABLE. *a.* [from *employ*.] Fit to be uſed; proper for uſe.

EMPLO'YER. *ſ.* [from *employ*.]

1. One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed.
2. One who ſets others to work.

D'YMENT. *ſ.* [from *employ.*]
ſineſs; object of induſtry; object of
.
ſineſs; the ſtate of being employed.
ffice; poſt of buſineſs. *Atterbury.*
ſineſs intruſted. *Shakeſpeare.*
PO'ISON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, Fr.]
o deſtroy by poiſon; to deſtroy by ve-
ous food or drugs. *Sidney.*
o taint with poiſon; to envenom.
YISONER. *ſ.* [*empoiſonneur*, Fr.] One
deſtroy another by poiſon. *Bacon.*
YISONMENT. *ſ.* [*empoiſonnement*, Fr.]
practice of deſtroying by poiſon.
Bacon.
RE'TICK. *a.* [ἐμπορευτικὸς.] That
h is uſed at markets, or in merchan-
.
YRIUM. *ſ.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of
handize; a mart; a commercial city.
Dryden.
PO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.]
o make poor; to depauperate; to re-
to indigence. *South.*
o leſſen fertility.
YVERISHER. *ſ.* [from *empoveriſh.*]
ne that makes others poor.
hat which impairs fertility.
Mortimer.
YVERISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *empove-*
] Cauſe of poverty; waſte. *Swift.*
PO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]
o authoriſe; to commiſſion. *Dryden.*
o give natural force; to enable.
Baker.
RESS. *ſ.* [from *empereſs.*]
he queen of an emperour.
Ben Jonſon.
A female inveſted with imperial d gnity;
ma e ſovereign. *Milton.*
RI'SE *ſ.* [*empriſe*, Fr.] An attempt of
ger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe.
Fairfax. Pope.
PTIER. *ſ.* [from *empty.*] One that
ties; one that makes void. *Nahum.*
PTINESS *ſ.* [from *empty.*]
Abſence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips.*
The ſtate of being empty. *Shakeſpeare.*
A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum.*
Dryden.
Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity. *Dryden.*
Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up
deſires. *Atterbury.*
Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.
Pope.
PTION. *ſ.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of
chaſing. *Arbuthnot.*
PTY. *a.* [æmtiȝ, Saxon.]
Void; having nothing in it; not full.
Burnet.
Devoid; unfurniſhed. *Newton.*
3. Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.
4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened. *Dryden.*
5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unſkilful. *Raleigh.*
6. Without ſubſtance; without ſolidity; vain. *Dryden.*

To E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhauſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a ſtand. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *ſ.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL. *a.* [ἔμπυρος] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*

EMPYRE'AN. *ſ.* [ἔμπυρος.] The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt. *Milton.*

E'MPYREUM. } *ſ.* [ἐμπύρευμα.] The
EMPYRE'UMA. } burning of any matter in boiling or diſtillation. *Harvey.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances. *Boyle.*

EMPYRO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire. *Hale.*

To E'MULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin.]
1. To rival; to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperiour excellence. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To be equal to; to riſe to equality with. *Pope.*
4. To imitate; to reſemble. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*æmulatio*, Latin.]
1. Rivalry; deſire of ſuperiority. *Sprat.*
2. Envy; deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; diſpoſed to competition.

EMULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; a competitor. *Bacon.*

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Latin.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *a.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]
1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* veſſels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava. *Brown.*

E'MULOUS. *a.* [*æmulus*, Latin.]
1. Rivalling; engaged in competition. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Deſirous

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious. *Shakespeare.*

E'MULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *emulous.*] With desire of excelling or outdoing another. *Granville.*

EMU'LSION. *s.* [*emulsio*, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds or kernels. *Quincy.*

EMU'NCTORIES. *s.* [*emunctorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated. *More.*

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to confer power. *Spenser. Rogers.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. *Spenser.*

2. To establish; to decree. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action. *Shakespeare.*

ENA'CT. *s.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *s.* [from *enact.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.*

2. One who practises or performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*

ENA'LLAGE. *s.* [from the Greek ἐναλλαγὴ.] A figure in grammar, where there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.*]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. *Milton.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax.*

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. *s.* [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*

ENARRA'TION. *s.* [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation.

ENARTHRO'SIS. *s.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*

ENATA'TION. *s.* [*enato*, Lat.] The act of swimming out.

ENA'UNTER. *ad.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean, lest that.

To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To shut as in a cage; to coop; to confine. *Donne.*

To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* To pitch tents down for a time in a march.

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT. *s.* [from encamp]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

2. A camp; tents pitched in order

To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] as in a cave.

ENCEI'NTE. s. [French.] Inclosure inclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, Fr.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind.

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by means of sorcery.

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

3. To delight in a high degree.

ENCHA'NTER. *s.* [*enchanteur*, French] magician; a sorcerer.

ENCHA'NTINGLY. *ad* [from enchanting] With the force of enchantment.

ENCHA'NTMENT. *s.* [*enchantment*, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering light.

ENCHA'NTRESS. *s.* [*enchanteresse*, Fr.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magic arts.

2. A woman whose beauty or excellence give irresistible influence.

To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.]

1. To infix; to inclose in any thing to be held fast, but not concealed.

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

ENCHE'ASON. *s.* [*encheson*, old law Cause; occasion.

To ENCI'RCLE. *v. a.* [from circle] surround; to environ; to inclose in a circle or circle.

ENCI'RCLET. *s.* [from *circle.*] A a ring.

ENCLI'TICKS. *s.* [ἐγκλίνω.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, French.]

1. To part from things or grounds near by a fence.

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround.

ENCLO'SER. *s.* [from *enclose.*]

1. One that encloses, or separates fields into several distinct properties.

thing in which another is incloſed.
URE. *ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]
act of enclofing or environing any
Wilkins.
ſeparation of common grounds into
poſſeſſions. *Hayward.*
appropriation of things common.
Taylor.
of being ſhut up in any place.
Burnet.
ſpace encloſed. *Addiſon.*
ral; ground encloſed; ground ſepa-
South.
AST. *ſ.* [ἐγκωμιαστὴς.] A pane-
a proclaimer of praiſe; a praiſer.
Locke.
A'STICAL. } *a.* [ἐγκωμιαστικὸς.]
A'STICK. } Panegyrical; lauda-
ntaining praiſe; beſtowing praiſe.
IUM. *ſ.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick;
elogy. *Government of the Tongue.*
'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compaſs.*]
ncloſe; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*
hut in; to ſurround; to environ.
o round any place.
PASSMENT. *ſ.* [from *encompaſs.*]
locution; remote tendency of talk.
2. *ad.* [French.] Again; once
Pope.
NTER. *ſ.* [*encontre*, French.]
; ſingle fight; conflict. *Dryden.*
e; fight in which enemies ruſh a-
ch other. *Milton.*
r and warm converſation, either of
nger. *Shakeſpeare.*
dental congreſs; ſudden meeting.
Pope.
of accoſting. *Shakeſpeare.*
al incident; occaſion. *Pope.*
'UNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
eet face to face. *Shakeſpeare.*
eet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh a-
conflict. *Knolles.*
eet with reciprocal kindneſs.
Shakeſpeare.
ttack; to meet in the front. *Tillot.*
ppoſe; to oppugn. *Hale.*
eet by accident. *Shakeſpeare.*
'UNTER. *v. n.*
ruſh together in a hoſtile manner;
ict. *Shakeſpeare.*
ngage; to fight. *Knolles.*
eet face to face.
ome together by chance.
NTERER. *ſ.* [from *encounter.*]
nent; antagoniſt; enemy. *More.*
that loves to accoſt others. *Shakeſp.*
'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]
nimate; to incite to any thing. *Pſ.*
ve courage to; to ſupport the ſpi-
embolden. *King Charles.*

3. To raiſe confidence; to make confident.
Locke.

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *encourage.*]
1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Philips.*
2. Favour; countenance; ſupport. *Otway.*

ENCO'URAGER. *ſ.* [from *encourage.*] One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]
1. To make invaſions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away. *Spenſer.*
2. To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *encroach.*]
1. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means. *Swift.*
2. One who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clariſſa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *encroach.*]
1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowel. Milton.*
2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addiſon.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]
1. To clog; to load; to impede.
2. To entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct.
3. To load with debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE. *ſ.* [from *encumber.*]
1. Clog; load; impediment. *Temple.*
2. Excreſcence; uſeleſs addition. *Thomſon.*
3. Burthen upon an eſtate. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *a.* [ἐγκυκλικὸς.] Circular; ſent round through a large region.
Stilling fleet.

ENCYCLOPEDI'A. } *ſ.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.]
ENCYCLO'PEDY. } The circle of ſciences; the round of learning. *Arbuthnot.*

ENCY'STED. *a.* [κύστις.] Encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

END. *ſ.* [end, Saxon.]
1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*
2. The laſt particle of any aſſignable duration. *Donne.*
3. The concluſion or ceſſation of any action. *Geneſis.*
4. The concluſion or laſt part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter.
5. Ultimate ſtate; final doom.
6. The point beyond which no progreſſion can be made. *Pſalms.*
7. Final determination; concluſion of debate or deliberation. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Death; fate; deceaſe.
Wotton. Roſcommon.
9. Abolition; total loſs. *Locke.*
10. Cauſe of death; deſtroyer. *Shakeſp.*
11. Conſequence; event. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. Frag-

12. Fragment; broken piece. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. Purpoſe; intention. *Clarendon.*
14. Thing intended; final deſign. *Suckling.*
15. *An* END. Erect: as, his hair ſtands *an end.*
16. *Moſt an* END. Commonly. *Shakeſp.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To terminate; to conclude; to finiſh. *Knolles. Smalridge.*
2. To deſtroy; to put to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

To END. *v. n.*
1. To come to an end; to be finiſhed. *Fairfax.*
1. To terminate; to conclude; to ceaſe; to fail. *Taylor.*

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To miſchief; to harm. *South.*

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]
1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. *Tillo ſon.*
2. To incur the danger of; to hazard. *Bacon.*

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT. *ſ.* [from *endear.*]
1. The cauſe of love; means by which any thing is endeared. *Thomſon.*
2. The ſtate of being endeared; the ſtate of being loved. *South.*

ENDE'AVOUR. *ſ.* [*devoir, endevoir,* Fr.] Labour directed to ſome certain end. *Tillotſon.*

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. n.* To labour to a certain purpoſe. *Pope.*

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to try. *Milton.*

ENDE'AVOURER. *ſ.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end. *Rymer.*

ENDE'CAGON. *ſ.* [ἑνδέκαγον.] A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [ἔνδημος.] Peculiar to
ENDE'MICAL. } a country; uſed of any
ENDE'MICK. } diſeaſe that affects ſeveral people together in the ſame country, proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns. *Quincy.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchiſe. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT. } *v. a.* [*enditer,* French.]
To ENDI'TE. }
1. To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice; as, *he was* endited *for felony.*
2. To draw up; to compoſe; to write. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *ſ.* [from *endite.*] A bill
ENDI'TEMENT. } or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth. *Hooker.*

E'NDIVE. *ſ.* [*endive,* Fr. *intybus,* Latin.] An herb; ſuccory.

E'NDLESS. *a.* [from *end.*]
1. Without end; without end termination.
2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.
3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.
4. Inceſſant; continual.

E'NDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *endleſs.*]
1. Inceſſantly; perpetually. *Dean*
2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *endleſs.*]
1. Perpetuity; endleſs duration.
2. The quality of being round without end.

E'NDLONG. *ad.* [*end* and *long.*] In a ſtraight line.

E'NDMOST. *a.* [*end* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt; furtheſt; at the further end.

To ENDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endoſſer,* French.]
1. To regiſter on the back of a writing; to ſuperſcribe.
2. To cover on the back.

ENDO'RSEMENT. *ſ.* [from *endorſe.*]
1. Superſcription; writing on the back.
2. Ratification.

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare,* Latin.]
1. To enrich with a portion.
2. To ſupply with any external gift.
3. To enrich with any excellence.
4. To be the fortune of any one.

ENDO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *endow.*]
1. Wealth beſtowed to any perſon.
2. The beſtowing or aſſuring the ſetting forth or ſerving with portion for perpetual maintenance.
3. Gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo,* Latin.] To ply with mental excellencies. *Common*

ENDU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *endure.*]
1. Continuance; laſtingneſs. *Shakeſ.*
2. Delay; procraſtination.

To ENDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer,* French.] To bear; to undergo; to ſuſtain; to

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*
1. To laſt; to remain; to continue.
2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

ENDU'RER. *ſ.* [from *endure.*]
1. One that can bear or endure; ſufferer.
2. Continuer; laſter.

E'NDWISE. *ad.* [*end* and *wiſe.*] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

…E'CATE. *v. a.* [*enco*, Latin.] To … to deſtroy. *Harvey.*

…MY. *ſ.* [*ennemi*, French.]
A publick foe. *Davies.*
A private opponent; an antagoniſt.
Any one who regards another with ma…lence; not a friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
One that diſlikes. *Prior.*
[In theology.] The fiend; the devil. *Common Prayer.*

…GE'TICK. *a.* [ἐνεργητικὸς.]
Forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious.
Operative; active; working; not at … *Grew.*

…RGY. *ſ.* [ἐνεργεια.]
Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*
Force; efficacy; influence. *Smalridge.*
Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*
Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification. *Roſcommon.*

…NE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] …weaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*

…RVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *enerve.*]
The act of weakening; emaſculation.
The ſtate of being weakened; effemi…y.

…NE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To …aken; to break the force of; to cruſh. *Digby.*

…NFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh.*] To …ve; to famiſh.

…NFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble.*] To …aken; to enervate. *Taylor.*

…NFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low …n.] To inveſt with any dignities or …eſſions. A law term. *Hale.*

…F'OFFMENT. *ſ.* [from *enfeoff.*]
The act of enfeoffing.
The inſtrument or deed by which one is …ſted with poſſeſſions.

…NFE'TTER. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; …nchain. *Shakeſpeare.*

…ILA'DE. *ſ.* [Fr.] A ſtrait paſſage.

…NFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] …pierce in a right line.

…NFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; …et on fire; to kindle. *Spenſer.*

…NFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]
To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to …igorate.
To make or gain by force. *Spenſer.*
To put in act by violence. *Shakeſpeare.*
To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on. *Spenſer.*
To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*
To compel; to conſtrain. *Davies.*
To preſs with a charge. *Shakeſpeare.*

…NFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE. *ſ.* [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength. *Milton.*

ENFO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enforce.*]
1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered. *Raleigh.*
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. *Locke.*
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. *Hammond.*
4. Preſſing exigence. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENFO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*

ENFO'ULDRED. *a.* [from *foudre*, French.] Mixed with lightning. *Spenſer.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*]
1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. *Davies.*
2. To ſet free from ſlavery. *Temple.*
3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody. *Shakeſp.*
4. To deniſen; to endeniſen. *Watts.*

ENFRANCHI'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enfranchiſe.*]
1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen. *Cowel.*
2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

ENFRO'ZEN. *part.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. *Spenſer.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]
1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To impawn; to ſtake. *Hudibras.*
3. To enliſt; to bring into a party. *Tillotſon.*
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking. *Digby.*
5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addiſon.*
6. To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain. *Waller.*
7. To bind by appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
8. To ſeize by the attention.
9. To employ; to hold in buſineſs. *Dryd.*
10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*
1. To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*
2. To embark in any buſineſs; to enliſt in any party. *Dryden.*

ENGA'GEMENT. *ſ.* [from *engagement*, Fr.]
1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt.
2. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*
3. Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention. *Rogers.*
5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.*
6. Obli-

6 Obligation; motive. *Hammond.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To impriſon; to confine. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* To protect by a garriſon. *Howel.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]

1. To beget between different ſexes. *Sidney.*
2. To produce; to form. *Shakeſp. Davies.*
3. To excite; to cauſe; to produce. *Addiſon.*
4. To bring forth. *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be cauſed; to be produced. *Dryden.*

E'NGINE. *ſ.* [*engin*, French.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts coneur to one effect.
2. A military machine. *Fairfax.*
3. Any inſtrument. *Raleigh.*
4. Any inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes. *Dryden.*
5. Any means uſed to an effect. *Duppa.*
6. An agent for another. *Daniel.*

ENGINE'ER. *ſ.* [*engenieur*, French.]

1. One who manages engines.
2. One who directs the artillery of an army. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'NGINERY. *ſ.* [from *engine.*]

1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton.*
2. Engines of war; artillery. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'NGLE. *ſ.* A gull; a put; a bubble. *Hanmer. Shakeſpeare.*

E'NGLISH. *a.* [engler, Saxon.] Belonging to England. *Shakeſpeare.*

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* To tranſlate into Engliſh. *Brown.*

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]

1. To ſwallow up. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To glut; to pamper. *Aſcham.*

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr.] To ſwallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spenſer.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To feed with eagerneſs and voracity. *Milton.*

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French.] To indent in curve lines. *Chapman.*

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To cloſe with; to contend with hold on each other. *Daniel.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *graſp.*] To ſeize; to hold faſt in the hand. *Spenſer.*

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. paſſ. *engraved* or *engraven*. [*engraver*, Fr.]

1. To picture by inciſions in any matter. *Pope.*
2. To mark wood or ſtone.
3. To impreſs deeply; to imprint.
4. [From *grave.*] To bury; to inter.

ENGRA'VER. *ſ.* [from *engrave*] An artiſt in ſtone or other matter.

To ENGRI'EVE. *v. a.* To pain; to grieve.

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*groſſir*, French.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.
2. To increaſe in bulk.
3. To fatten; to plump up.
4. To ſeize in the groſs.
5. To purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling it at a high price.
6. To copy in a large hand.

ENGRO'SSER. *ſ.* [from *engroſs.*] He that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, to ſell it at a high price.

ENGRO'SSMENT. *ſ.* [from *engroſs*] Appropriation of things in the groſs; important acquiſition.

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend.

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*enhauſſer*, French.]

1. To lift up; to raiſe on high.
2. To raiſe; to advance in price.
3. To raiſe in eſteem.
4. To aggravate.

ENHA'NCEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enhance.*]

1. Augmentation of value.
2. Aggravation of ill. *Government of the Tongue.*

ENI'GMA. *ſ.* [*ænigma*, Latin.] A riddle; an obſcure queſtion; a poſition expreſſed in remote and ambiguous terms.

ENIGMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *enigma.*]

1. Obſcure; ambiguouſly or darkly preſſed.
2. Cloudy; obſcurely conceived or apprehended.

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *enigmatical.*] In a ſenſe different from that which words in their familiar acceptation import.

ENI'GMATIST. *ſ.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obſcure and ambiguous matters.

To ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to preſcribe.

ENJO'INER. *ſ.* One who gives injunction.

ENJO'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *enjoin.*] Injunction; command.

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjoir*, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleaſure.
2. To obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of.
3. To pleaſe; to gladden; to exhilarate.

To ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happineſs.

…YER. *ſ.* One that has fruition.
…YMENT. *ſ.* Happineſs; fruition. *Tillotſon.*
…KI'NDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]
To ſet on fire; to inflame. *Shakeſpeare.*
To rouſe paſſions. *Shakeſpeare.*
To incite to any act or hope. *Shakeſpeare.*
…LA'RGE. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, French.]
To make greater in quantity or appear- *Pope.*
To increaſe in magnitude. *Locke.*
To increaſe by repreſentation.
To dilate; to expand. 2 *Cor.*
To ſet free from limitation. *Shakeſpeare.*
To extend to more purpoſes or uſes. *Hooker.*
To amplify; to aggrandize. *Locke.*
To releaſe from confinement. *Shakeſpeare.*
To diffuſe in eloquence. *Clarendon.*
…LA'RGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to … in many words. *Clarendon.*
…RGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enlarge.*]
…ncreaſe; augmentation; farther ex- …on. *Hayward.*
…eleaſe from confinement. *Shakeſpeare.*
…agnifying repreſentation. *Pope.*
…xpatiating ſpeech; copious diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*
…RGER. *ſ.* [from *enlarge.*] Ampli-
…LI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To il- …nate; to ſupply with light. *Pope.*
…LI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]
…o illuminate; to ſupply with light. *Hooker.*
…o inſtruct; to furniſh with increaſe of …ledge. *Rogers.*
…o cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
…o ſupply with ſight. *Dryden.*
…GHTENER. *ſ.* [from *enlighten.*]
…luminator; one that gives light. *Milton.*
…ſtructor.
…LI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain …o bind. *Shakeſpeare.*
…LI'VEN. *v. a.* [from *life, live.*]
…o make quick; to make alive; to …ate.
…o make vigorous or active. *Swift.*
…o make ſprightly or vivacious.
…o make gay or cheerful in appearance.
…VENER. *ſ.* That which animates; …which invigorates. *Dryden.*
…LU'MINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.]
…lumine; to illuminate. *Spenſer.*
…TY. *ſ.* [from *enemy.*]
1. Unfriendly diſpoſition; malevolence; averſion. *Locke.*
2. Contrariety of intereſts or inclinations. *Milton.*
3. State of oppoſition. *James.*
4. Malice; miſchievous attempts. *Atterbury.*

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble. *Spenſer.*
To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [from *meſh.*] To net; to intangle. *Shakeſpeare.*
E'NNEAGON. *ſ.* [ἐννέα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.
ENNEA'TICAL. *a.* [ἐννέα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a ſickneſs; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.
To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]
1. To raiſe from commonalty to nobility. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To dignify; to aggrandiſe; to exalt; to raiſe. *South.*
3. To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.*
4. To make famous or illuſtrious. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *ennoble.*]
1. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility.
2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville.*

ENODA'TION. *ſ.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of untying a knot.
2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *enormous.*]
1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Hooker.*
3. Atrocious crime; villany. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS. *a.* [*enormis*, Latin.]
1. Irregular; out of rule. *Newton.*
2. Diſordered; confuſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Wicked beyond the common meaſure.
4. Exceeding in bulk the common meaſures. *Pope.*

ENO'RMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond meaſure. *Woodward.*
ENO'RMOUSNESS. *ſ.* Immeaſurable wickedneſs. *Decay of Piety.*
ENO'UGH. *a.* [ȝenoh, Saxon.] Being in a ſufficient meaſure; ſuch as may ſatisfy. *Locke.*
ENO'UGH. *ſ.*
1. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence. *Temple.*
2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties. *Bacon.*

ENO'UGH. *ad.*
1. In a ſufficient degree; in a degree that gives ſatisfaction.
2. It notes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree; as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelſome than peaceable. *Addiſon.*

3. An exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENO'W. The plural of *enough*. A ſufficient number. *Hooker.*

EN PASSANT. *ad.* [French.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to make furious. *Walſh.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range*.] To place regularly; to put in order. *Spenſer.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank*.] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*.] To throw into an extaſy; to tranſport with enthuſiaſm. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture*.] To tranſport with pleaſure.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *raviſh*.] To throw into extaſy. *Spenſer.*

ENRA'VISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *enraviſh*.] Extaſy of delight. *Glanville.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. 1 *Sam.*

2. To fertiliſe; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*

3. To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable. *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *enrich*.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring*.] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature. *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe*.] To dreſs; to clothe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'L. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To inſert in a roll or regiſter. *Sprat.*

2. To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*

3. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenſer.*

ENRO'LLER. *ſ.* He that enrols; he that regiſters.

ENRO'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *enrol*.] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Davies.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* To fix by the root. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round*.] To environ; to ſurround; to incloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENS. *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.

2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Italian.] ample; pattern; ſubject of imitation.

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the To exemplify; to give as a copy.

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguin*, La To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* To inſer ſchedule or writing.

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* To cover as fort.

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam*.] up; to incloſe by a ſeam.

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſear*.] To teriſe; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield*. cover.

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* To incloſe in or cabinet; to preſerve as a thing

E'NSIFORM. *a.* [*enſiformis*, Lat.] the ſhape of a ſword.

E'NSIGN. *ſ.* [*enſeigne*, French.]

1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment.

2. Any ſignal to aſſemble.

3. Badge; mark of diſtinction.

4. The officer of foot who carries th

E'NSIGNBEARER. *ſ.* He that carri flag.

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave*.]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to depri liberty.

2. To make over to another as his

ENSLA'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *enſlave*. ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery.

ENSLA'VER. *ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] He reduces others to ſervitude.

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, Fr.] To to purſue. *Common Prayer.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a conſequence to pre

2. To ſucceed in a train of events, or of time.

ENSU'RANCE. *ſ.* [from *enſure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained payment of a certain ſum.

2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. *ſ.* [from *enſurance*. who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure*.]

1. To aſcertain; to make certain; cure.

2. To exempt any thing from hazard paying a certain ſum, on condition of ing reimburſed for miſcarriage.

romiſe reimburſement of any miſ-
for a certain reward ſtipulated.
L'Eſtrange.

ER. *ſ.* [from *enſure.*] One who
ontracts of enſurance.

LATURE. } *ſ.* [from *table.*] [In
LEMENT. } architecture.] The
re, friſe, and cornice of a pillar.

ſ. [from the Fr. *entaillé*, cut.]
eſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard
ule of its deſcent.
rule of deſcent ſettled for any

aver's work; inlay. *Spenſer.*
YL. *v. a.* [*tailler*, to cut, Fr.]
ettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo
cannot be, by any ſubſequent poſ-
equeathed at pleaſure. *Dryden.*
ix unalienably upon any perſon or
Tillotſon.
cut. *Spenſer.*
'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame;
gate. *Shakeſpeare.*
'NGLE. *v. a.*
inwrap or enſnare with ſomething
ly extricable.
oſe in multiplied involutions.
wiſt, or confuſe.
involve in difficulties; to perplex.
Clarendon.
puzzle; to bewilder. *Hayward.*
nſnare by captious queſtions or art-
. *Matthew.*
diſtract with variety of cares.
Timothy.
multiply the intricacies or difficul-
a work. *Shakeſpeare.*
GLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *entangle.*]
lution of any thing intricate or ad-
Glanville.
plexity; puzzle. *More.*
GLER. *ſ.* [from *entangle.*] One
angles.
ER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]
go or come into any place.
Atterbury.
initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſo-
Locke.
introduce or admit into any counſel.
Shakeſpeare.
ſet down in writing. *Graunt.*
TER. *v. n.*
come in; to go in. *Judges.*
penetrate mentally; to make intel-
entrance. *Addiſon.*
engage in. *Tatler.*
be initiated in. *Addiſon.*
DE'AL. *ſ.* [*entre* and *deal*] Reci-
tranſactions. *Hubbard's Tale.*
ING. *ſ.* Entrance; paſſage into a
Iſaiah.
TERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.]
ermix; to interweave. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *ſ.* [*enterocele*, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels preſſing through the peritonæum, ſo as to fall down into the groin. *Sharp.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *ſ.* [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *ſ.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλος.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *ſ.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. *ſ.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The diſcuſſing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can take end. *Cowel.*

E'NTERPRISE. *ſ.* [*enterpriſe*, French.] An undertaking of hazard, an arduous attempt. *Dryden.*

To E'NTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To undertake; to attempt; to eſſay. *Temple.*
2. To receive; to entertain. *Spenſer.*

E'NTERPRISER. *ſ.* [from *enterpriſe.*] A man of enterpriſe; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]
1. To converſe with; to talk with. *Locke.*
2. To treat at the table. *Addiſon.*
3. To receive hoſpitably. *Hebrews.*
4. To keep in one's ſervice, or pay. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To foſter in the mind. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To pleaſe; to amuſe; to divert. *Addiſon.*
7. To admit with ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *ſ.* [from *entertain.*]
1. He that keeps others in his ſervice. *Bacon.*
2. He that treats others at his table. *Smalridge.*
3. He that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *ſ.* [from *entertain.*]
1. Converſation.
2. Treatment at the table; convivial proviſion. *Waller.*
3. Hoſpitable reception.
4. Reception; admiſſion. *Tillotſon.*
5. The ſtate of being in pay, as ſoldiers or ſervants. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Payment of ſoldiers or ſervants. *Davies.*
7. Amuſement; diverſion. *Temple.*
8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *a.* [*entre* and *tiſſue.*] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]
1. To place on a regal ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To inveſt with ſovereign authority. *Ayliffe.*

ENTHU'-

ENTHU'SIASM. *ſ.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς.]
1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke.*
2. Heat of imagination; violence of paſſion.
3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *ſ.* [ἐνθουσιάω.]
1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God. *Locke.*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent paſſions. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL. } *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικὸς.]
ENTHUSIA'STICK. }
1. Perſuaded of ſome communication with the Deity. *Calamy.*
2. Vehemently hot in any cauſe.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Burnet.*

ENTHYME'ME. *ſ.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition. *Brown.*

To ENTI'CE. *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandiſhment or hopes. *Aſcham.*

ENTI'CEMENT. *ſ.* [from *entice.*]
1. The act or practice of alluring to ill. *Hooker.*
2. The means by which one is allured to ill; allurement. *Taylor.*

ENTI'CER. *ſ.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY. *ad.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addiſon.*

E'NTIERTY. *ſ.* [*entierté*, French.] The whole. *Bacon.*

ENTI'RE. *a.* [*entier*, French.]
1. Whole; undivided.
2. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Newton.*
3. Full; complete; comprifing all requiſites in itſelf. *Hooker. Shakeſpeare.*
4. Sincere; hearty. *Bacon.*
5. Firm; ſure; ſolid; fixed. *Prior.*
6. Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton.*
7. Honeſt; firmly adherent; faithful. *Clarendon.*
8. In full ſtrength; with vigour unabated. *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RELY. *ad.* [from *entire.*]
1. In the whole; without diviſion. *Raleigh.*
2. Completely; fully. *Milton.*
3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *entire.*]
1. Totality; completeneſs; fulneſs. *Boyle.*
2. Honeſty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, French.]
1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.
2. To give a title or diſcrimination to a relation.
3. To ſuperſcribe or prefix as a title.
4. To give a claim to any thing.
5. To grant any thing as claimed by another.

E'NTITY. *ſ.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]
1. Something which really is; a real being.
2. A particular ſpecies of being.

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To ſnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To lay into a tomb.

E'NTRAILS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*entrailles*, French.]
1. The inteſtines; the bowels; the guts.
2. The internal parts; receſs; cavern.

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* To mingle; to intertwine; to weave.

E'NTRANCE. *ſ.* [*entrans*, French.]
1. The power of entering into a place.
2. The act of entering.
3. The paſſage by which a place is entered; avenue.
4. Initiation; commencement.
5. Intellectual ingreſs; knowledge.
6. The act of taking poſſeſſion of an office or dignity.
7. The beginning of any thing.

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *trance.*]
1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions.
2. To put into an ecſtaſy.

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]
1. To enſnare; to catch in a trap.
2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulty.
3. To take advantage of.

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, French.]
1. To petition; to ſolicit; to importune.
2. To prevail upon by ſolicitation.
3. To treat or uſe well or ill.
4. To entertain; to amuſe.
5. To entertain; to receive.

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*
1. To offer a treaty or compact.
2. To treat; to diſcourſe.
3. To make a petition.

ENTRE'ATANCE. *ſ.* Petition; entreaty; ſolicitation.

ENTRE'ATY. *ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; ſolicitation.

ENTREME'TS. ſ. [French.] Small ſet between the main diſhes.

Y. *ſ.* [*entrée*, French.]
he paſſage by which any one enters a
Bacon.
e.
he act of entrance; ingreſs. *Addiſon.*
he act of taking poſſeſſion of any
e.
he act of regiſtering or ſetting down
iting. *Bacon.*
he act of entering publickly into any
Bacon.

U'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubilo*, Lat.]
lear from clouds.

U'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Latin.]
olve; to clear.

VE'LOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, French.]
o inwrap; to cover.
o hide; to ſurround. *Philips.*
o line; to cover on the inſide.
Spenſer.

ELO'PE. *ſ.* [French.] A wrapper; an
ard caſe. *Swift.*

VE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom.*]
o taint with poiſon; to poiſon.
Milton.
o make odious. *Shakeſpeare.*
o enrage. *Dryden.*

ABLE. *a.* [from *envy.*] Deſerving
Carew.

ER. *ſ.* [from *envy.*] One that envies
er; maligner. *Clarendon.*

OUS. *a.* [from *envy.*] Infected with
Proverbs.

OUSLY. *ad.* [from *envious.*] With
; with malignity; with ill will.
Duppa.

VI'RON. *v. a.* [*environer*, French.]
o ſurround; to encompaſs; to encircle.
Knolles.
o involve; to envelop. *Donne.*
o ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to be-
; to hem in. *Shakeſpeare.*
o incloſe; to inveſt. *Cleaveland.*

RONS. *ſ.* [*environs*, French.] The
bourhood, or neighbouring places
d about the country.

U'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.]
eckon up ſingly; to count over diſ-
ly. *Wake.*

ERA'TION. *ſ.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.]
act of numbering or counting over.
Sprat.

U'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Latin.]
eclare; to proclaim.

CIA'TION. *ſ.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]
eclaration; publick atteſtation.
Taylor.
telligence; information. *Hale.*

CIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate.*] De-
ive; expreſſive. *Ayliffe.*

CIATIVELY. *ad.* [from *enunciative.*]
ratively.

Y. *ſ.* [*envoye*, French.]
1. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another. *Derham.*
2. A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.
3. A meſſenger. *Blackmore.*

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French.]
1. To hate another for excellence, or ſucceſs. *Collier.*
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Swift.*
3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. *Dryden.*

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*

E'NVY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs. *Pope.*
2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*
3. Malice; malignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Publick odium; ill repute. *Bacon.*

To ENWHE'EL. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompaſs; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]
1. To make pregnant. *Spenſer.*
2. To bury; to hide. *Donne.*

EO'LIPILE. *ſ.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*, Lat.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe.

EPA'CT. *ſ.* [ἐπακτὴ.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: The prime makes *epact* then.

EP.AULMENT. *ſ.* [French, from *epaule*, a ſhoulder.] [In fortification.] A ſidework of earth thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth. *Harris.*

EPE'NTHESIS. *ſ.* [ἐπένθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *ſ.* [Hebrew.] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches. *Ezekiel.*

EPHE'MERA. *ſ.* [ἐφήμερον.]
1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An inſect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL. } *a.* [ἐφήμερος.] Diurnal;
EPHEME'RICK. } beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS. *ſ.* [ἐφήμερις.]
1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets. *Dryden.*

EPHE'-

EPHE'MERIST. *ſ.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies aſtrology. *Howel.*

EPHE'MERON-WORM. *ſ.* A ſort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*

E'PHOD. *ſ.* [אפוד.] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts. *Sandys.*

E'PIC. *a.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἔπος.] Applied to a poem, narrative; comprifing narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick. *Dryden.*

EPICE'DIUM. *ſ.* [ἐπικήδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*

E'PICURE. *ſ.* [*epicureus*, Latin.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *ſ.* One who holds the phyſiological principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN. *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'PICURISM. *ſ.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure. *Calamy.*

EPICY'CLE. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris. Milton.*

EPICY'CLOID. *ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοειδης.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MICAL. } *a.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]
EPIDE'MICK. }

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*
2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*
3. General; univerſal. *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *ſ.* [ἐπιδερμὶς.] The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM. *ſ.* [*epigramma*, Lat.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point. *Peacham.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*epigramma-*
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. } *ticus*, Latin.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*
2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. *Addiſon.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*

EPI'GRAPHE. *ſ.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inſcription.

E'PILEPSY. *ſ.* [ἐπιλαμψις.] Any convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or of its parts, with loſs of ſenſe. *Floyer.*

EPILE'PTICK. *a.* [from *epilepſy.*] Convulſed. *Arbuthnot.*

E'PILOGUE. *ſ.* [*epilogus*, Lat.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*

EPINY'CTIS. *ſ.* [ἐπινυκτὶς.] A ſ... corner of the eye.

EPI'PHANY. *ſ.* [ἐπιφανεία.] A ... tival, celebrated on the twelfth ... Chriſtmas, in commemoration of ... our's being manifeſted to the world ... appearance of a miraculous ſtar.

EPIPHONE'MA. *ſ* [ἐπιφώνημα.] ... clamation; a concluſive ſentence ... connected with the words ſurro...

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [... φύλλον and σπέρμα.] It is applied ... that bear their ſeed on the back ... their leaves, being the ſame with ... ries.

EPIPHY'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐπίφυσις.] Accretion ... parts added by accretion. *Quincy.*

EPI'PLOCE. *ſ.* [ἐπιπλοκὴ.] A figure ... torick, by which one aggravation, ... ing circumſtance, is added in dep... to another.

EPI'SCOPACY. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] ... government of biſhops, eſtabliſh... apoſtles.

EPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *epiſcopus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a biſhop.
2. Veſted in a biſhop.

EPI'SCOPATE. *ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] ... biſhoprick.

E'PISODE. *ſ.* [ἐπεισοδὴ.] An incident ... rative, or digreſſion in a poem, ... from the main ſubject.

EPISO'DICAL. } *a.* [from ἐπεισόδιον.]
EPISO'DICK. } ... tained in an ep...

EPISPA'STICK. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.
2. Bliſtering.

EPI'STLE. *ſ.* [ἐπιστολὴ.] A letter.

EPI'STOLARY. *a* [from *epiſtle.*]

1. Relating to letters; ſuitable to ...
2. Tranſacted by letters.

EPI'STLER. *ſ.* [from *epiſtle.*] A writer of letters.

E'PITAPH. *ſ.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inſcription upon a tomb.

EPITHALA'MIUM. *ſ.* [ἐπὶ θάλαμος.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon ...

E'PITHEM. *ſ.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid ... ment externally applied.

E'PITHET. *ſ.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective noting any quality good or bad.

EPI'TOME. *ſ.* [ἐπιτομὴ.] Abridgment; breviature.

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To abſtract; to contract into a ſmaller ſpace.
2. To diminiſh; to curtail.

OMISER. } *ſ.* [from *epitomiſe.*] An
OMIST. } abridger; an abſtracter.

H. } *ſ.* [ἐποχὴ.] The time at
HA. } which a new computation
un; the time from which dates are
ered. *South.*

E. *ſ.* [ἐπωδὸς.] The ſtanza following
rophe and antiſtrophe.

'E. *ſ.* [ἐπωπεία.] An epick or he-
poem. *Dryden.*

'TION. *ſ.* [*epulatio*, Lat] Banquet;
Brown.

'TICK. *ſ.* [ἐπουλωτικὸς.] A cica-
medicament. *Wiſeman.*

BI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *equable.*] Equality
elf; evenneſs; uniformity. *Ray.*

BLE. *a.* [*æquabilis*, Lat.] Equal to
; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

BLY. *ad.* [from *equable.*] Uniform-
venly; equally to itſelf. *Cheyne.*

L. *a.* [*æqualis*, Latin.]
ke another in bulk, or any quality
dmits compariſon. *Hale.*
dequate to any purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
ven; uniform. *Smith.*
juſt proportion. *Dryden.*
npartial; neutral. *Dryden.*
ndifferent. *Cheyne.*
quitable; advantageous alike to both
s. *Maccabees.*
pon the ſame terms. *Maccabees.*

L. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
ne not inferiour to ſuperiour to ano-
Shakeſpeare.
ne of the ſame age. *Galatians.*

UAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
o make one thing or perſon equal to
er.
o riſe to the ſame ſtate with another
n.
o be equal to. *Shakeſpeare.*
o recompenſe fully. *Dryden.*

UALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal.*]
o make even. *Brown.*
o be equal to. *Digby.*

LITY. *ſ.* [from *equal.*]
keneſs with regard to any quantities
ared. *Shakeſpeare.*
he ſame degree of dignity. *Milton.*
enneſs; uniformity; equability.
Brown.

LLY. *ad.* [from *equal.*]
the ſame degree with another.
Rogers.
enly; equably; uniformly. *Locke.*
partially. *Shakeſpeare.*

NGULAR. *a.* [from *equus* and *angu-*
s.] Conſiſting of equal angles.

NIMITY. *ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.]
neſs of mind, neither elated nor de-
ed.

NIMOUS. *a.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even;
ejected.

EQUA'TION. *ſ.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect. *Holder.*

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] An expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value.

EQUA'TION. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked by the ſun's apparent motion, and that meaſured by its motion.

EQUA'TOR. *ſ.* [*æquator*, Latin.] A great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. *Harris.*

EQUATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *equator.*] Pertaining to the equator. *Cheyne.*

EQUE'RRY. *ſ.* [*ecurie*, Dutch.] Maſter of the horſe.

EQUE'STRIAN. *a.* [*equeſtris*, Latin.]
1. Appearing on horſeback. *Spectator.*
2. Skilled in horſemanſhip.
3. Belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *a.* [*æquus* and *crus*,
EQUICRU'RE. } Lat.]
1. Having the legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the baſe. *Digby.*

EQUIDI'STANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *diſtans*, Latin.] Being at the ſame diſtance. *Ray.*

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *ad.* [from *equidiſtant.*] At the ſame time. *Brown.*

EQUIFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILA'TERAL. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Lat.] Having all ſides equal. *Bacon.*

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium.*] To balance equally. *Boyle.*

EQUILIBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *equilibrate.*] Equipoiſe. *Derham.*

EQUILI'BRIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. Equipoiſe; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers. *South.*

EQUINE'CESSARY. *a.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Latin.] Needful in the ſame degree. *Hudibras.*

EQUINO'CTIAL. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *a.* [from *equinox.*]
1. Pertaining to the equinox. *Milton.*
2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
3. Being near the equinoctial line. *Phillips.*

EQUINO'CTIALLY. *ad.* [from *equinoctial.*] In the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

E'QUINOX. *ſ.* [*equus* and *nox*, Latin.]
1. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the

the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. *Harris. Brown.*
2. Equality; even meaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*

EQUINU'MERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the ſame number. *Arbuthnot.*

To EQUI'P. *v. a.* [*equipper*, French.]
1. To furniſh for a horſeman.
2. To furniſh; to accoutre; to dreſs out.

E'QUIPAGE. *ſ.* [*equipage*, French.]
1. Furniture for a horſeman.
2. Carriage of ſtate; vehicle. *Milton.*
3. Attendance; retinue. *Pope.*
4. Accoutrements; furniture. *Spenſer.*

E'QUIPAGED. *a.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended. *Spenſer.*

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *ſ.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipoiſe. *South.*

EQUI'PMENT. *ſ.* [from *equip*.]
1. The act of equipping or accoutering.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. *ſ.* [*æquus*, Latin, and *poids*, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*

EQUIPO'LLENCE. *ſ.* Equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT. *a.* [*æquipollens*, Latin.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *ſ.* [*æquus* and
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *pondus*, Latin.] Equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the ſame weight. *Ray.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *a.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in uſe. *Glanville.*

E'QUITABLE. *a.* [*equitable*, French.]
1. Juſt; due to juſtice. *Boyle.*
2. Loving juſtice; candid; impartial.

E'QUITABLY. *ad.* [from *equitable*.] Juſtly; impartially.

E'QUITY. *ſ.* [*equité*, French.]
1. Juſtice; right; honeſty. *Tillotſon.*
2. Impartiality. *Hooker.*
3. [In law.] The rules of deciſion obſerved by the Court of Chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE. } *ſ.* [*æquus*, and *valeo*,
EQUI'VALENCY. } Latin.] Equality of power or worth. *Smalridge.*

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

EQUI'VALENT. *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]
1. Equal in value.
2. Equal in any excellence. *Milton.*
3. Equal in force or power.
4. Of the ſame cogency or weight.
5. Of the ſame import or meaning.

EQUI'VALENT. *ſ.* A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value.

EQUI'VOCAL. *a.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]
1. Of doubtful ſignification; meaning different things.
2. Uncertain; doubtful.

EQUI'VOCAL. *ſ.* Ambiguity.

EQUI'VOCALLY. *ad.* [from *equivocal*.]
1. Ambiguouſly; in a doubtful or uncertain ſenſe.
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; degeneration out of the ſtated order.

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *ſ.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning.

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatus*, Latin.] To uſe words of double meaning; to uſe ambiguous expreſſions.

EQUIVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of ſpeech; double meaning.

EQUIVOCA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uſes ambiguous language.

ERA. *ſ.* [*æra*, Latin.] Account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERADIA'TION. *ſ.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emiſſion; radiance. *King Charles.*

To ERA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]
1. To pull up by the root.
2. To completely deſtroy; to end.

ERADICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eradicate*.]
1. The act of tearing up by the root; deſtruction; exciſion.
2. The ſtate of being torn up by the root.

ERA'DICATIVE. *a.* [from *eradicate*.] That which cures radically.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, Fr.] To obliterate; to exſcind; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eraſe*.]
1. Deſtruction; devaſtation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *ad.* [æꝑ, Sax.] Before; ſooner than.

ERELO'NG. *ad.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapſed.

ERENO'W. *ad.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

EREWHI'LE. } *ad.* [from *ere* and *while*.]
EREWHI'LES. } Some time ago; before a little while.

To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To raiſe; to build.
3. To eſtabliſh anew; to ſettle.
4. To elevate; to exalt.
5. To raiſe conſequences from premiſes.

o animate; not to depreſs; to encou- *Denham.*

/CT. *v. n.* To riſe upright. *Bacon.*

T. *a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
right; not leaning; not prone; *Brown.*
rected upward. *Phillips.*
old; confident; unſhaken. *Granville.*
igorous; not depreſſed. *Hooker.*

TION. *ſ.* [from *erect.*]
he act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſ- ward. *Brerewood.*
he act of building or raiſing edifices. *Raleigh.*
tabliſhment; ſettlement. *South.*
levation; exaltation of ſentiments. *Sidney.*

TNESS. *ſ.* Uprightneſs of poſture. *Brown.*

ITE. *ſ.* [*eremita*, Latin; ἐρημίτης.] who lives in a wilderneſs; an hermit. *Raleigh.*

I'TICAL. *a.* [from *eremite.*] Reli- ly ſolitary. *Stilling fleet.*

TA'TION. *ſ.* [*erepto*, Lat.] A creep- forth.

TION. *ſ.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] A ſnatching king away by force.

OT. *ſ.* A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of horn, placed behind and below the paſt- joint. *Farrier's Dict.*

GO. *ſ.* Sea-holly, a plant.

TICAL. *a.* [ἐρις.] Controverſial; re- g to diſpute.

. *a.* [eapȝ, Sax.] Idle; lazy; ſloth- *Chaucer.*

ELINE. *ſ.* [diminutive of *ermine.*] An ne. *Sidney.*

INE. *ſ.* [*hermine*, Fr.] An animal d in cold countries, which very near- ſembles a weaſel in ſhape; having a e pile, and the tip of the tail black, furniſhing a choice and valuable fur. *Trevoux.*

INED. *a.* [from *ermine.*] Clothed ermine. *Pope.*

N. } *ſ.* [from the Saxon epn.] A cot- } tage.

O'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker; at away. *Baton.*

GA'TION. *ſ.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] The act wing or beſtowing.

SION. *ſ.* [*eroſio*, Latin.] The act of eating away. The ſtate of being eaten away. *Arbuthnot.*

R. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.] To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.* To miſs the right way; to ſtray. *Common Prayer.* To deviate from any purpoſe. *Pope.* To commit errours; to miſtake. *Taylor.*

E'RRABLE. *a.* [from *err.*] Liable to err.

E'RRABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *errable.*] Liable- neſs to errour. *Decay of Piety.*

E'RRAND. *ſ.* [ænenð, Sax.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger. *Hooker.*

E'RRANT. *a.* [*errans*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown.*
2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *Johnſon.*

E'RRANTRY. *ſ.* [from *errant.*]
1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer. *Addiſon.*
2. The employment of a knight-errant.

ERRA'TA. *ſ.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer or author inſerted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK. *a.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain courſe. *Blackmore.*
2. Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*

ERRA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *erratical* or *er- ratick.*] Without rule; without method. *Brown.*

E'RRHINE. *a.* [ἐῤῥίνα.] Snuffed up the noſe; occaſioning ſneezing. *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS. *a.* [from *erro*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; unſettled. *Newton.*
2. Irregular; wandering from the right road. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Miſtaking; miſled by errour. *South.*
4. Miſtaken; not conformable to truth. *Newton.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *erroneous.*] By miſtake; not rightly. *Hooker.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *erroneous.*] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth. *Boyle.*

E'RROUR. *ſ.* [*error*, Latin.]
1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A blunder; a miſtake committed. *Dryden.*
3. Roving excurſion; irregular courſe. *Dryden.*
4. [In theology.] Sin. *Hebrews.*
5. [In law.] A miſtake in pleading, or in the proceſs. *Cowel.*

ERST. *ad.* [*erſt*, German.]
1. Firſt. *Spenſer.*
2. At firſt; in the beginning. *Milton.*
3. Once; when time was. *Milton.*
4. Formerly; long ago. *Prior.*
5. Before; till then; till now. *Knolles.*

ERUBE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*erubeſcentia*, Lat.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. } The act of growing red; redneſs.

ERUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*erubeſcens*, Lat.] Red- diſh; ſomewhat red.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Lat.] To belch; to break wind from the ſtomach.

ERU'TATION. *ſ.* [from *eruct.*]
1. The act of belching.
2. Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Sudden burſt of wind or matter. *Woodward.*

ERUDI'TION. *ſ.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge. *Swift.*

ERU'GINOUS. *a.* [*æruginoſus*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.

ERU'PTION. *ſ.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of burſting forth. *Bacon.*
2. Burſt; emiſſion. *Addiſon.*
3. Sudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind. *Milton.*
4. Violent exclamation. *South.*
5. Efflureſcence; puſtules. *Arbuthnot.*

ERU'PTIVE. *a.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Burſting forth. *Thomſon.*

ERYSI'PELAS. *ſ.* [ἐρυσίπελας.] An *eryſipelas* is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, ſpreading from one place to another. *Wiſeman.*

ESCALA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] The act of ſcaling the walls. *Addiſon.*

E'SCALOP. *ſ.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented. *Woodward.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echapper*, French.]
1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid. *Wake.*
2. To paſs unobſerved. *Denham.*

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger. *Chronicles.*

ESCA'PE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Flight; the act of ſhunning danger. *Pſalms.*
2. Excurſion; ſally. *Denham.*
3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of lawful reſtraint. *Cowel.*
4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion. *Raleigh.*
5. Sally; flight; irregularity. *Milton.*
6. Overſight; miſtake. *Brerewood.*

ESCA'RGATOIRE. *ſ.* [French.] A nurſery of ſnails. *Addiſon.*

ESCHALO'T. *ſ.* [French.] Pronounced *ſhallot.* A plant.

E'SCHAR. *ſ.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications. *Sharp.*

ESCHAROTICK. *a.* [from *eſchar.*] Cauſtick; having the power to ſcar or burn the fleſh. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT. *ſ.* [from the French *eſchevir.*] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or eſpecial. *Cowel.*

To ESCHE'AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *ſ.* [from *eſcheat.*] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the in the county whereof he is eſcheator.

To ESCHE'W. *v. a.* [*eſchevir*, old French.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun.

ESCU'TCHEON. *ſ.* The ſhield of family; the enſigns armorial

ESCO'RT. *ſ.* [*eſcort*, Fr.] Convoy; from place to place.

To ESCO'RT. *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, French.] convoy; to guard from place to

ESCO'T. *ſ.* [French.] A tax roughs and corporations toward of the community.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport.

ESCO'UT. *ſ.* [*eſcouter*, French.] or ſpies.

ESCRITOI'R. *ſ.* [French.] A the implements neceſſary for writing.

ESCU'AGE. *ſ.* [from *eſcu*, French, *Eſcuage*, that is, ſervice of the ſhield ther uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* tain is, where the tenant by his bound to follow his lord. The of this *eſcuage* uncertain, is called ward, where the tenant by his land to defend a caſtle. *Eſcuage* where the tenant is ſet at a certain money, to be paid in lieu of ſuch ſervices.

E'SCULENT. *a.* [*eſculentus*, Latin.] for food; eatable.

E'SCULENT. *ſ.* Something fit for

ESPA'LIER. *ſ.* Trees planted and to join.

ESPA'RECT. *ſ.* A kind of ſaint-

ESPE'CIAL. *a.* [*eſpecial*, Latin.] pal; chief.

ESPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *eſpecial*.] pally; chiefly; in an uncommon particularly.

ESPE'RANCE. *ſ.* [French.] Hope.

ESPI'AL. *ſ.* [from *eſpier*, French.] A ſcout.

ESPLA'NADE. *ſ.* [French.] The ſpace between the glacis of a citadel the firſt houſes of the town.

ESPO'USAL. *a.* Uſed in the act of or betrothing.

ESPO'USALS. *ſ.* without a ſingular. Fr. The act of contracting a man and woman to each other.

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, French.]
1. To contract or betroth to another.

marry; to wed. *Milton.*
dopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.*
maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*
v. a. [*espier*, French.]
see a thing at a distance.
discover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney.*
see unexpectedly. *Genesis.*
discover as a spy. *Joshua.*
v. n. To watch; to look about. *Jeremiah.*
RE. *s.* [*escuer*, French.]
e armour-bearer or attendant on a
title of dignity, and next below a
. Those to whom this title is now
t due, are all the younger sons of
men, and their heirs male for ever;
ur esquires of the king's body; the
sons of all baronets; of knights of
th, and knights bachelors, and their
male in the right line. A justice of
ace has it during the time he is in
ission, and no longer. *Blount.*
Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]
attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Blackmore.*
make experiment of.
try the value and purity of metals. *Locke.*
s. [from the verb.]
tempt; endeavour. *Smith.*
loose sally of the mind; an irregular
fled piece. *Bacon.*
trial; an experiment. *Locke.*
st taste of any thing. *Dryden.*
CE. *s.* [*essentia*, Latin.]
ence is the very nature of any being,
her it be actually existing or no. *Watts.*
rmal existence. *Hooker.*
istence; the quality of being. *Sidney.*
ing; existent person. *Milton.*
ecies of existent being. *Bacon.*
nstituent substance. *Milton.*
e cause of existence. *Shakespeare.*
n medicine.] The chief properties or
s of any simple, or composition col-
in a narrow compass.
rfume; odour; scent. *Pope.*
ENCE. *v. a.* [from *essence*.] To
me; to scent. *Addison.*
TIAL. *a.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]
ecessary to the constitution or existence
thing. *Sprat.*
portant in the highest degree; prin- *Denham.*
re; highly rectified; subtilely elabo- *Arbuthnot.*
TIAL. *s.*
istence; being. *Milton.*
ature; first or constituent principle. *South.*

3. The chief point.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [*essentialiter*, Latin.] By the constitution of nature. *South.*

ESSOI'NE. *s.* [of the French *essoiné*.]
1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause, as sickness.
2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear. *Cowel.*
3. Excuse; exemption. *Spenser.*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]
1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Genesis.*
2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm. *Swift.*
3. To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers.*
4. To fix or settle in an opinion. *Acts.*
5. To form or model. *Clarendon.*
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. *Psalms.*
7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. *Shakespeare.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *s.* [from *establish*.]
1. Settlement; fixed state. *Spenser.*
2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification. *Bacon.*
3. Settled regulation; form; model. *Spenser.*
4. Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atterbury.*
5. Allowance; income; salary. *Swift.*

ESTA'TE. *s.* [*état*, French.]
1. The general interest; the publick. *Bacon.*
2. Condition of life. *Dryden.*
3. Circumstances in general. *Locke.*
4. Fortune; possession in land. *Sidney.*
5. Rank; quality. *Sidney.*
6. A person of high rank. *Mark.*

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune. *Shakespeare.*

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*estimer*, French.]
1. To set a value, whether high or low, upon any thing. *Wisdom.*
2. To compare; to estimate by proportion. *Davies.*
3. To prize; to rate high. *Dryden.*
4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Romans.*

ESTE'EM. *s.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *s.* [from *esteem*.] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *a.* [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price. *Shakesp.*
2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLENESS. *s.* [from *estimable*.] The quality of deserving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of

of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*
2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation. *Woodward.*
2. Value. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value. *L'Eſtrange.*

ESTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*]
1. The act of adjuſting proportioned value.
2. Calculation; computation.
3. Opinion; judgment. *Bacon.*
4. Eſteem; regard; honour. *Hooker.*

E'STIMATIVE. *a.* [from *eſtimate.*] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference. *Hale.*

ESTIMA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *eſtimate.*] A ſetter of rates.

ESTI'VAL. *a.* [*æſtivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the ſummer.
2. Continuing for the ſummer.

ESTIVA'TION. *ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Latin.] The act of paſſing the ſummer. *Bacon.*

ESTRA'DE. ſ. [French.] An even or level ſpace.

To ESTRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, French.]
1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw. *Dryden.*
2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor. *Jeremiah.*
3. To alienate from affection. *Milton.*
4. To withdraw or withhold. *Glanville.*

ESTRA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *eſtrange.*] Alienation; diſtance; removal. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE. ſ. [French.] The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who riſes before, and yerks furiouſly with his hind legs.

ESTRE'ATE. *ſ.* [*extractum*, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT. *ſ.* Spoil made by the tenant for a term of life upon any lands or woods. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH. *ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich.*] The largeſt of birds. *Sandys.*

E'STUARY. *ſ.* [*æſtuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.

To E'STUATE, *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Lat.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil.

ESTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *æſtuo*, Lat.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *ſ.* [*æſtus*, Latin.] Violence; commotion. *Chapman.*

ESU'RIENT. *a.* [*eſuriens*, Latin.] Hungry; voracious.

E'SURINE. *a.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; eating. *Wiſeman.*

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies *and ſo on.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.] uſed in making of prints, by drawing proper needle upon a copper-plate, over with a ground of wax, and ed with the ſmoke of a link, in take off the figure of the drawing having its backſide tinctured with lead, will, by running over the ſtroke lines with a ſtift, impreſs the on the black or red ground; which is afterward with needles drawn quite through the ground; and then is poured on well tempered which eats into the figure or the copper-plate.

ETE'RNAL. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.]
1. Without beginning or end.
2. Being without beginning.
3. Being without end; endleſs.
4. Perpetual; conſtant; uninterrupted.
5. Unchangeable.

ETE'RNAL. *ſ.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of pellations of the Godhead.

ETE'RNALIST. *ſ.* [*æternus*, Latin.] that holds the paſt exiſtence of the infinite.

To ETE'RNALISE. *v. a.* [from To make eternal.

ETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *eternal.*]
1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably.
3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion.

ETE'RNE. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.] perpetual.

ETE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]
1. Durarion without beginning or
2. Duration without end.

To ETE'RNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]
1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate.
2. To make for ever famous; to talize.

E'THER. *ſ.* [*æther*, Latin; αἰθὴρ.]
1. An element more fine and air; air refined or ſublimed.
2. The matter of the higheſt region

ETHE'REAL. *a.* [from *ether.*]
1. Formed of ether.
2. Celeſtial; heavenly.

ETHE'REOUS. *a.* [from *ether.*] ether; heavenly.

E'THICAL. *a.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; morality.

E'THICALLY. *ad.* [from *ethical*] ing to the doctrine of morality. *Government of the*

E'THICK. *a.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; precepts of morality.

CS. *ſ.* without the ſingular. [ἠθικὴ.]
ctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of mo-
Donne. Bentley.

CK. *a.* [ἠθικὸς.] Heathen; Pagan;
iſh; not Chriſtian. *Grew.*

CKS. *ſ.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*

'GICAL. *a.* [ἦθος and λόγος.]
g of morality.

GY. *ſ.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account
cauſes of any thing, generally of a
Arbuthnot.
er.

LO'GICAL. *a.* [from *etymology.*]
g to etymology. *Locke.*

'LOGIST. *ſ.* [from *etymology.*]
ho ſearches out the original of words.

'LOGY. *ſ.* [*etymologia*, Lat. ἔτυμος
λόγος.]
e deſcent or derivation of a word
s original; the deduction of forma-
om the radical word. *Collier.*
e part of grammar which delivers the
ions of nouns and verbs.

ON. *ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive
Peacham.

'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To
out; to throw out. *Harvey.*

'CUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.]
make empty; to clear. *Hooker.*
throw out as noxious, or offenſive.
void by the excretory paſſages.
Arbuthnot.
make void; to nullify. *South.*
quit; to withdraw from out of a
Swift.

UANT. *ſ.* [*evacuans*, Lat.] Medicine
rocures evacuation by any paſſage.

A'TION. *ſ.* [from *evacuate.*]
h emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſ-
Hale.
olition; nullification. *Hooker.*
e practice of emptying the body by
Temple.
charge of the body by any vent, na-
r artificial.

DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]
elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtra-
Brown.
avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge.
Dryden.
eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.
Stilling fleet.
eſcape as imperceptible or uncon-
le. *South.*

DE. *v. n.*
eſcape; to ſlip away. *Bacon.*
practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions. *South.*

TION. *ſ.* [*evagor*, Lat.] The act
dering; excurſion; ramble; devia-
Ray.

SCENT. *a.* [*evaneſcens*, Latin.]
ing; imperceptible. *Wollaſton.*

E'LICAL. *a.* [*evangelique*, French.]
1. Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel.
Atterbury.
2. Contained in the goſpel. *Hooker.*

EVA'NGELISM. *ſ.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel. *Bacon.*

EVA'NGELIST. *ſ.* [εὐαγγελιστὴς.]
1. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus.
Addiſon.
2. A promulgator of the Chriſtian laws.
Decay of Piety.

To EVA'NGELISE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Lat.] εὐαγγελίζω.] To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY. *ſ.* [εὐαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] The meſſage of pardon and ſalvation; the holy goſpel; the goſpel of Jeſus.
Spenſer.

EVA'NID. *a.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; evaneſcent. *Brown.*

To EVA'NISH. *v. n.* [*evaneſco*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to eſcape from notice.

EVA'PORABLE. *a.* [from *evaporate.*] Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evapore*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. a.*
1. To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.*
2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies. *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evaporate.*]
1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Howel.*
2. The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.*
3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *ſ.* [*evaſum*, Latin.] Excuſe; ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry; artifice. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *evade.*]
1. Practiſing evaſion; elufive. *Pope.*
2. Containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical.

EU'CHARIST. *ſ.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the ſacramental act, in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.
Hooker. Taylor.

EUCHARI'STICAL. *a* [from *euchariſt.*]
1. Containing acts of thankſgiving. *Ray.*
2. Relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *ſ.* [εὐχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY. *ſ.* [εὐκρασία.] An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby the body is in health.

EVE, E'VEN. *ſ.* [æfen, Saxon.]
1. The cloſe of the day. *May.*
2. The

4. The vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday. *Duppa.*

E'VEN. *a.* [æfen, Saxon.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newt.*
2. Uniform; equal to itſelf; ſmooth. *Prior.*
3. Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.*
4. Without inclination any way. *Shakeſp.*
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
6. Equal on both ſides; fair. *South.*
7. Without any thing owed on either part. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Calm; ſteady; not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion. *Pope.*
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not *odd.* *Taylor.*

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To level; to make level. *Raleigh.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*

E'VEN. *ad.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]

1. A word of ſtrong aſſertion; verily *he did it* even *now.* *Spenſer.*
2. Notwithſtanding; *he could hear* even *at a great diſtance.* *Dryden.*
3. Not only ſo, but alſo; *appeaſed and* even *pleaſed.* *Atterbury.*
4. So much as; *he was not* even *a gentleman.* *Swift.*

EVENHA'NDED. *a.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'VENING. *ſ.* [æfen, Saxon.] The cloſe of the day; the beginning of night. *Watts.*

E'VENLY. *a.* [from *even.*]

1. Equally; uniformly. *Bentley.*
2. Levelly; without aſperities. *Wotton.*
3. Without inclination to either ſide; horizontally. *Brerewood.*
4. Impartially; without favour or enmity. *Bacon.*

E'VENNESS. *ſ.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity. *Grew.*
3. Equality of ſurface; levelneſs.
4. Freedom from inclination to either ſide; horizontal poſition. *Hooker.*
5. Impartiality; equal reſpect.
6. Calmneſs; freedom from perturbation; equanimity. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG. *ſ.* [*even* and *ſong.*]

1. The form of worſhip uſed in the evening. *Taylor.*
2. The evening; the cloſe of the day. *Dryden.*

EVENTI'DE. *ſ.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening. *Spenſer.*

EVE'NT. *ſ.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens.
2. The conſequence of an action. *Dryden.*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly.

EVE'NTFUL. *a.* [*event* and *full.*] incidents.

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*event*

1. To winnow; to ſift out.
2. To examine; to diſcuſs.

EVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *even*] ing in conſequence of any thing quential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *ad.* [from the event; in the laſt reſult.

E'VER. *ad.* [æfre, Saxon.]

1. At any time; *if* ever *he did it it now.*
2. At all times; always; without *has* ever *been and* ever *will be.* *Hooker.*
3. *For ever*; eternally.
4. At one time: as, *ever* and
5. In any degree; *is he ever the his profits?*
6. A word of enforcement. *he had done it.*
7. EVER A. Any.
8. It is often contracted into *e'*
9. It is much uſed in compoſition of *always*: as, *evergreen*, green out the year; *everduring*, enduring end.

EVERBU'BBLING. *a.* Boiling petual murmurs.

EVERBU'RNING. *a.* [*ever* and Unextinguiſhed.

EVERDU'RING. *a.* [*ever* and Eternal; enduring without end.

EVERGRE'EN. *a.* [*ever* and *green* dant throughout the year.

E'VERGREEN. *ſ.* A plant that verdure through all the ſeaſons.

EVERHO'NOURED. *a.* [*ever* and Always held in honour.

EVERLA'STING. *a.* [*ever* and Laſting or enduring without end tual; immortal.

EVERLA'STING. *ſ.* Eternity.

EVERLA'STINGLY. *ad.* Eternally out end.

EVERLA'STINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *ing.*] Eternity; perpetuity.

EVERLI'VING. *a.* [*ever* and *living* ing without end.

EVERMO'RE. *ad.* [*ever* and *more*] eternally.

To EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*everſus*, Latin] overthrow; to ſubvert; to deſtroy.

To EVE'RT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] ſtroy.

E'VERY. *a.* [æfre ealc, Saxon.] one of all.

E'VESDROPPER. *ſ.* [*even* and *drop* Some mean fellow that ſkulks houſe in the night to liſten.

'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*eveſtigo*, Latin.] *Dict.*
arch out.
Dryden.
ſ. A tree.
'CT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]
o diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe.
Davies.
o take away by a ſentence of law.
King James.
o prove; to evince.
Cheyne.
TION. *ſ.* [from *evict.*]
ſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitentence of a court of judicature.
Bacon.
roof; evidence.
L'Eſtrange.
ENCE. *ſ.* [French.]
he ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; iety.
eſtimony; proof.
Tillotſon.
Witneſs; one that gives evidence.
Bentley.
IDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
o prove; to evince.
Tillotſon.
o ſhew; to make diſcovery of.
Milton.
ENT. *a.* [French.] Plain; appa-; notorious.
Brown.
ENTLY. *ad.* Apparently; certainly.
a [ỹfel, Saxon.]
laving bad qualities of any kind; not
Pſalms.
Wicked; bad; corrupt.
Matthew.
Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous.
Proverbs.
Miſchievous; deſtructive.
Geneſis.
ſ. [generally contracted to *ill.*]
Wickedneſs; a crime.
Shakeſpeare.
njury; miſchief.
Proverbs.
Malignity; corruption.
Eccleſiaſticus.
Miſfortune; calamity.
Job.
Malady; diſeaſe.
Shakeſpeare.
ad. [commonly contracted to *ill.*]
Not well in whatever reſpect.
Shakeſpeare.
Not well; not virtuouſly.
John.
Not well; not happily.
Deuteronomy.
Injuriouſly; not kindly.
Deuteronomy.
is often uſed in compoſition to give a meaning to a word.
AFFE'CTED. *a* [*evil* and *affected.*]
kind: not diſpoſed to kindneſs.
Acts.
DO'ER. *ſ.* [*evil* and *doer.*] Male-r.
Peter.
FA'VOURED. *a.* [*evil* and *favour.*] ountenanced.
Bacon.
FA'VOUREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *evil-ured.*] Deformity.
Deuteronomy.
LY. *ad.* [from *evil.*] Not well.
Shakeſpeare.
MI'NDED. *a.* [*evil* and *minded.*] Ma-us; miſchievous.
Dryden.
NESS. *ſ.* [from *evil.*] Contrariety t, l.

to goodneſs; badneſs of whatever kind.
Hale.

EVILSPEA'KING. *ſ.* [*evil* and *ſpeaking.*] Slander; defamation; calumny.
Peter.

EVILWI'SHING. *a.* [*evil* and *wiſh.*] Wiſhing bad to; having no good will.
Sidney.

EVILWO'RKER. *ſ.* [*evil* and *work.*] One who does wickedneſs.
Philippians.

To EVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to ſhew.
Atterbury.

EVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *evince.*] Capable of proof; demonſtrable.
Hale.

EVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *evincible.*] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Lat.] To deprive of manhood.
Dict.

To EVI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*eviſcero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

E'VITABLE. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.
Hooker.

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to ſhun.
Shakeſpeare.

EVITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *evitate.*] The act of avoiding.
Dict.

EVITE'RNAL. *a.* [*æviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*æviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *ſ.* [εὖ and λόγος.] Praiſe; encomium.
Spenſer.

EU'NUCH. *ſ.* [εὐνοῦχος.] One that is caſtrated.
Fenton.

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.
Brown.

EVOCA'TION. *ſ.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out.
Broome.

EVOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*evolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] To unfold; to diſentangle.
Hale.

To EVO'LVE. *v. n.* To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf.
Prior.

EVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded.
More.

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend.
Harris.

4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up.
Harris.

EVOMI'TION. *ſ.* [*evomo*, Lat.] The act of vomiting out.

EUPHO'NICAL. *a.* [from *euphony.*] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY. *ſ.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *ſ.*
1. A plant.
2. A gum, in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright. *Milton.*

EURO'CLYDON. *ſ.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows in the Mediterranean. *Acts.*

EU'RUS. ſ. [Latin.] The Eaſt wind. *Peacham.*

E'URYTHMY. *ſ.* [εὐρυθμος.] Harmony; regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANA'SIA. } *ſ.* [εὐθανασια.] An eaſy
EUTHA'NASY. } death. *Arbuthnot.*

EVU'LSION. *ſ.* [*evulſio*, Lat.] The act of plucking out. *Brown.*

EVULGA'TION. *ſ.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] The act of divulging.

EWE. *ſ.* [e-pe, Saxon.] The ſhe ſheep.

E'WER. *ſ.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *ευ*, water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands. *Pope.*

E'WRY. *ſ.* [from *ewer.*] An office in the king's houſehold, where they take care of the linen of the king's table.

EX. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw *out*.

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To imbitter; to exaſperate.

EXACERBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exacerbate.*]
1. Encreaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity.
2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm *Bacon.*

EXACERVA'TION *ſ.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up.

EXA'CT. *a.* [*exactus*, Latin.]
1. Nice, free from failure. *Pope.*
2. Not negligently performed. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Careful; not negligent. *Spectator.*
4. Honeſt; ſtrict; punctual. *Eccluſ.*

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]
1. To require authoritatively. *Taylor.*
2. To demand of right. *Smalridge.*
3. To ſummon; to enjoin. *Denham.*

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practiſe extortion. *Pſalms.*

EXA'CTER. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.*
2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon.*
3. One that is ſevere on his injunctions or his demands. *Tillotſon.*

EXA'CTION. *ſ.* [from *exact*]
1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.
2. Extortion; or unjuſt demand.
3. A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied.

EXA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

EXA'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *exact.*]
1. Accuracy; nicety; ſtrict conformity to rule or ſymmetry.
2. Regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of manners.

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exagger.*] To heighten by repreſentation.

EXAGGERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exagger.*]
1. The act of heaping; an heap.
2. Hyperbolical amplification.

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.]
1. To ſhake; to put in motion.
2. To reproach; to purſue with invective.

EXAGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exagitate.*] act of ſhaking.

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French.]
1. To raiſe on high.
2. To elevate to wealth or dignity.
3. To elevate to joy or confidence.
4. To praiſe; to extol; to magnify.
5. To raiſe up in oppoſition: a ſcriptural phraſe.
6. To intend; to enforce.
7. To heighten; to improve; to refine.
8. To elevate in diction or ſentiment.

EXALTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exalt.*]
1. The act of raiſing on high.
2. Elevation to power or dignity.
3. Elevated ſtate; ſtate of greatneſs or dignity.
4. [In pharmacy.] Raiſing a medicine to a higher degree of virtue.
5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increaſed.

EXA'MEN. ſ. [Lat.] Examination; compoſition.

EXA'MINATE. *ſ.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] perſon examined.

EXAMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment.

EXAMINA'TOR. ſ. [Lat.] An examiner; an enquirer.

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]
1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories.
2. To interrogate a witneſs.

To try the truth or falſehood of any poſition.
To try by experiment; to narrowly ; to ſcan.
To make enquiry into; to ſearch into; rutiniſe. *Locke.*
MINER. *ſ.* [from *examine.*]
One who interrogates a criminal or evi- *Hale.*
One who ſearches or tries. *Newton.*
MPLARY. *a.* [from *example.*] Serving example or pattern. *Hooker.*
MPLE. *ſ.* [*exemple*, French.]
Copy or pattern; that which is pro- to be reſembled. *Raleigh.*
Precedent; former inſtance of the like.
Precedent of good. *Milton.*
A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern. 1 *Tim.*
One puniſhed for the admonition of rs. *Jude.*
Influence which diſpoſes to imitation. *Wiſdom. Rogers.*
Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſi- by particular ſpecification. *Dryden.*
Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated an application. *Dryden.*
XA'MPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To an inſtance of. *Spenſer.*
NGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Hav- no blood. *Brown.*
NIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Latin.]
Lifeleſs; dead.
Spiritleſs; depreſſed. *Thomſon.*
NIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exanimate.*]
rivation of life.
NIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Latin.] Life- ; dead; killed.
NTHE'MATA. *ſ.* [ἐξανθήματα.] Ef- ſcencies; eruptions; breaking out; ules.
NTHE'MATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthe-*.] Puſtulous; efflorescent; eruptive.
XA'NTLATE. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]
To draw out.
To exhauſt; to waſte away. *Boyle.*
NTLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exantlate.*] The of drawing out.
RA'TION. *ſ.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The ma- act of writing.
RTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ex* and *articulus*, .] The diſlocation of a joint.
XA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaſpero*, Lat.]
To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Addiſon.*
To heighten a difference; to aggravate; mbitter. *Bacon.*
To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon.*
SPERA'TER. *ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*] hat exaſperates, or provokes.

EXASPERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exaſperate.*]
1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation. *King Charles.*
2. Provocation; irritation. *Woodward.*
To EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]
1. To diſmiſs from ſervice.
2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
EXAUCTORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exauctorate.*]
1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice.
2. Deprivation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*
EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*excandeſco*, Lat.]
EXCANDE'SCENCY. }
1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.
2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.
EXCANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*excanto*, Lat.] Diſenchantment by a counter charm.
To EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnis*, Lat.] To clear from fleſh. *Grew.*
EXCARNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the fleſh.
To E'XCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*
EXCAVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excavate.*]
1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*
To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]
1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.*
2. To excel; to ſurpaſs. *Kings.*
To EXCE'ED. *v. n.*
1. To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs. *Taylor.*
2. To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy.*
3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*
EXCE'EDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*
EXCE'EDING. *ad.* In a very great degree. *Raleigh. Addiſon.*
EXCE'EDINGLY. *ad.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree. *Davies. Newton.*
To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs. *Prior.*
To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree. *Temple.*
E'XCELLENCE. } *ſ.* [*excellence*, French; *excellentia*, Latin.]
E'XCELLENCY. }
1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in exiſtence. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtate of eminence in any thing valuable. *Locke.*
4. That in which one excels. *Addiſon.*
5. Purity; goodneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A title of honour. Uſually applied to ambaſſadors and governors. *Shakeſpeare.*
E'XCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Latin.]

1. Being of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity. *Taylor.*
2. Eminent in any good quality. *Job.*

E'XCELLENTLY. *ad.* [from *excellent.*]
1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown.*
2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.] To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition. *Cor.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *prepoſit.* [from the verb.]
1. In excluſion of; without incluſion of. *Milton.*
2. Unleſs. *Tillotſon.*

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* Without incluſion of; with exception of. *Dryden.*

EXCE'PTION. *ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin.]
1. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept or poſition. *South.*
2. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.
3. Objection; cavil. *Hooker. Bentley.*
4. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection. *Addiſon.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *except.*] Peeviſh; froward. *South.*

EXCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *except.*] Including an exception. *Watts.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *a.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCE'PTOR. *ſ.* [from *except.*] Objecter. *Burnet.*

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers. *Bacon.*

EXCE'RPTION. *ſ.* [*excerptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of gleaning; ſelecting.
2. The thing gleaned or ſelected. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]
1. More than enough; ſuperfluity. *Hooker.*
2. Exuberance; act of exceeding. *Newton.*
3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence.
4. Violence of paſſion.
5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits. *Denham.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*exceſſif*, French.]
1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *exceſſive.*] Exceedingly; eminently. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, French.]
1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another. *Locke.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Rowe.*

EXCHA'NGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.
2. Traffick by permutation.
3. The form or act of transferring.
4. The balance of the money of different nations.
5. The thing given in return for another thing received.
6. The thing received in return for another thing given.
7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs.

EXCHA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *exchange.*] One who practiſes exchange.

EXCHE'AT. *ſ.* See ESCHEAT.

EXCHE'ATOR. *ſ.* See ESCHEATOR.

EXCHE'QUER. *ſ.* [*eſchequeir*, Norman.] The court to which are brought the revenues belonging to the crown. It is a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues are handled.

EXCI'SE. *ſ.* [*acciſe*, Dutch; *exciſum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities and adjudged not by the common judges of property.

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing.

EXCI'SEMAN. *ſ.* [*exciſe* and *man.*] An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCI'SION. *ſ.* [*exciſio*, Lat.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excito*, Latin.]
1. The act of exciting or putting into motion.
2. The act of rouſing or awakening.

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]
1. To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage.
2. To put into motion; to awake; to raiſe.

EXCI'TEMENT. *ſ.* [from *excite.*] That motive by which one is ſtirred up.

EXCI'TER. *ſ.* [from *excite.*]
1. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion.
2. The cauſe by which any thing is moved or put in motion. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To declare with loud vociferation.

EXCLA'IM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry.

EXCLAMA'TION. *ſ.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Vehement outcry; clamour; tumultuous vociferation.

emphatical utterance. *Sidney.*
note by which a pathetical ſentence
ked, thus (!)
'MER. *ſ.* [from *exclaim.*] One that
vehement outcries. *Atterbury.*
'MATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim.*]
ſtifing exclamation.
taining exclamation.
LU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]
ſhut out; to hinder from entrance
miſſion. *Dryden.*
debar; to hinder from participation;
hibit. *Dryden.*
except in poſition,
ot to comprehend in any grant or
ge. *Hooker.*
'SION. *ſ.* [from *exclude.*]
he act of ſhutting out or denying ad-
n. *Bacon.*
jection; not reception. *Addiſon.*
he act of debarring from any privi-
ception. *Bacon.*
he dimiſſion of the young from the
womb. *Ray.*
'SIVE. *a.* [from *exclude.*]
aving the power of excluding or deny-
miſſion. *Milton.*
barring from participation. *Locke.*
ot taking into any account or number.
cepting.
'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *excluſive.*]
ithout admiſſion of another to parti-
on. *Boyle.*
ithout comprehenſion in any account
mber. *Ayliffe.*
CO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To
p. *Bacon.*
CO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Latin.]
vent; to ſtrike out by thinking.
More.
COMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*excommu-*
low Latin.] To eject from the com-
on of the viſible church by an eccle-
al cenſure. *Hammond.*
MMUNICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excom-*
te.] An eccleſiaſtical interdict; ex-
from the fellowſhip of the church.
Hooker.
CO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip
e ſkin. *Wiſeman.*
IA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excoriate.*]
s of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act
ing. *Arbuthnot*
ander; ſpoil. *Howel.*
TICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ex* and *cortex*,
.] Pulling the bark off any thing.
REATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To
at the mouth by hawking.
MENT. *ſ.* [*excrementum*, Latin.]
which is thrown out as uſeleſs, from
atural paſſages of the body. *Raleigh.*

EXCREME'NTAL. *a.* [from *excrement.*] That which is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; conſiſting of matter excreted from the body. *Bacon.*

EXCRE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*excreſco*, Latin.]
EXCRE'SCENCY. } Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *a.* [*excreſcens*, Lat.] That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity. *Pope.*

EXCRE'TION. *ſ.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Ejection of animal ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

E'XCRETORY. *a.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE. *a.* [from *excruciatus*, Lat.] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

EXCUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night.

To EXCU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clariſſa.*

EXCU'RSION. *ſ.* [*excurſion*, French.]
1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path. *Pope.*
2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part.
3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject.

EXCU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating. *Thomſon.*

EXCU'SABLE. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable. *Raleigh. Tillotſon.*

EXCU'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *excuſable.*] Pardonable; capability to be excuſed. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *excuſe.*] Excuſe; plea; apology. *Bacon.*

EXCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] Pleading excuſe; apologetical.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Latin.]
1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To diſengage from an obligation. *Clarendon.*
3. To remit; not to exact.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing. *South.*
5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addiſon.*
6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. *Cor.*

EXCU'SE.

EXCU'SE. *ſ.*
1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sidney.*
2. The act of excuſing or apologiſing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Cauſe for which one is excuſed. *Roſcommon.*

EXCU'SELESS. *a.* [from *excuſe.*] That for which no excuſe or apology can be given. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCU'SER. *ſ.* [from *excuſe.*]
1. One who pleads for another. *Swift.*
2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excuſſus*, Latin.] To ſeize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*excuſſio*, Latin.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

E'XECRABLE. *a.* [*execrabilis*, Lat.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed. *Hooker.*

E'XECRABLY. *ad.* [from *execrable*] Curſedly; abominably. *Dryden.*

To E'XECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *execrate.*] Curſe; imprecation of evil. *Stilling fleet.*

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a* [*exequor*, Latin.]
1. To perform; to practiſe. *South.*
2. To put in act; to do what is planned. *Locke.*
3. To put to death according to form of juſtice. *Davies.*
4. To put to death; to kill. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'XECUTER. *ſ.* [from *execute.*]
1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Dennis.*
2. He that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *executer.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXECU'TION. *ſ.* [from *execute.*]
1. Performance; practice. *Bacon.*
2. The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given, of body or goods. *Clarendon.*
3. Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Creech.*
4. Deſtruction; ſlaughter. *Hayward.*

EXECU'TIONER. *ſ.* [from *execution.*]
1. He that puts in act, or executes. *Shak.*
2. He that inflicts capital puniſhments.
3. He that kills; he that murders. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed. *Craſhaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *a.* [from *execute.*]
1. Having the quality of executing or performing.
2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in execution laws.

EXE'CUTRIX. *ſ.* [from *executer.*] A woman intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator.

EXEGE'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL. *a.* [ἐξηγητικὸς.] Expoſitory; expoſitory.

EXE'MPLAR. *ſ.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

EXE'MPLARILY. *ad.* [from *exemplary*]
1. So as deſerves imitation.
2. So as may warn others.

EXE'MPLARINESS. *ſ.* [from *exemplary*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be imitated.

EXE'MPLARY. *a.* [from *exemplar*]
1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation.
2. Such as may give warning to others.
3. Such as may attract notice and attention.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exemplify*] A copy; a tranſcript.

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar*]
1. To illuſtrate by example.
2. To tranſcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exempto*, Lat.] To privilege; to grant immunity to.

EXE'MPT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Free by privilege.
2. Not ſubject; not liable to.
3. Clear; not included.
4. Cut off from. Diſuſed.

EXE'MPTION. *ſ.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege; freedom from impoſition.

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *exempt.*] Separable; that which may be taken from another.

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exenteratus*, Lat.] To embowel.

EXENTERA'TION. *ſ.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; bowelling.

EXE'QUIAL. *a.* [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to funerals.

E'XEQUIES. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial.

EXE'RCENT. *a.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practiſing; following any calling.

ISE. *ſ.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]
our of the body. *Bacon.*
ething done for amuſement. *Bacon.*
bitual action by which the body is
to gracefulneſs. *Sidney.*
paratory practice in order to ſkill.
; actual application of any thing. *Hooker.*
ctice; outward performance. *Addiſon.*
ployment. *Locke.*
k; that which one is appointed to *Milton.*
of divine worſhip whether publick
ate. *Shakeſpeare.*
RCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]
employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*
train to uſe by any act. *Locke.*
make ſkilful or dexterous by prac- *Hebrews.*
buſy; to keep buſy. *Atterbury.*
taſk; to keep employed as a penal
ion. *Milton.*
practiſe; to perform. *Bacon.*
exert; to put in uſe. *Locke.*
practiſe or uſe in order to habitual *Addiſon.*
RCISE. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to
for health. *Broome.*
ISER. *ſ.* [from *exerciſe.*] He that
or uſes exerciſe.
TA'TION. *ſ.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]
rciſe. *Brown.*
ctice; uſe. *Felton.*
RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]
uſe with an effort. *Rowe.*
put forth; to perform. *South.*
enforce; to puſh to an effort. *Dryden.*
TION. *ſ.* [from *exert.*] The act of
; effort.
N. *ſ.* [*exeſus*, Latin.] The act of
hrough. *Brown.*
A'TION. *ſ.* [*exæſtuo*, Lat.] The
boiling; effervescence; ebullition. *Boyle.*
O'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*,
To ſhell off; as a corrupt bone
e ſound part. *Wiſeman.*
A'TION. *ſ.* [from *exfoliate.*] The
by which the corrupted part of
e ſeparates from the ſound. *Wiſeman.*
ATIVE. *a.* [from *exfoliate.*] That
has power of procuring exfoliation. *Wiſeman.*
ABLE. *a.* [from *exhale.*] That
may be evaporated.
A'TION. *ſ.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]
act of exhaling or ſending out in
2. The ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours.
3. That which riſes in vapours. *Milton.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]
1. To ſend or draw out vapours or fumes. *Temple.*
2. To draw out. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHA'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *exhale.*] Matter exhaled; vapour. *Brown.*

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*
1. To drain; to diminiſh. *Bacon.*
2. To draw out totally; to draw until nothing is left. *Locke.*

EXHA'USTION. *ſ.* [from *exhauſt.*] The act of drawing.

EXHAU'STLESS. *a.* [from *exhauſt.*] Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible. *Blackmore.*

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]
1. To offer to view or uſe; to offer or propoſe. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſhow; to diſplay. *Pope.*

EXHI'BITER. *ſ.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhibit.*]
1. The act exhibiting; diſplay; ſetting forth. *Grew.*
2. Thing diſplayed.
3. Allowance; ſalary; penſion. *Swift.*

To EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth. *Phillips.*

EXHILARA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhilarate.*]
1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The ſtate of being enlivened. *Bacon.*

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action. *Common Prayer.*

EXHORTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exhort.*]
1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. *Atterbury.*
2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Lat.] To dry.

EXI'CCATION. *ſ.* [from *exſiccate.*] Areſaction; act of drying up; ſtate of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality.

E'XIGENCE. } *ſ.*
E'XIGENCY. }
1. Demand; want; need. *Atterbury.*
2. Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion. *Pope.*

E'XIGENT. *ſ.* [*exigens*, Latin.]
1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help. *Waller.*
2. [A law term.] A writ ſued when the defendant is not to be found.
3. End. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXI-

EXIGU'ITY. *ſ.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminutiveneſs. *Boyle.*

EXI'GUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. *Harvey.*

E'XILE. *ſ.* [*exilium*, Latin.]
1. Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed.
2. The perſon baniſhed. *Dryden.*

EXI'LE. *a.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; ſlender; not full. *Bacon.*

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To baniſh; to drive from a country. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXI'LEMENT. *ſ.* [from *exile.*] Baniſhment. *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION. *ſ.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of leaping out. *Brown.*

EXI'LITY. *ſ.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Smallneſs; ſlenderneſs. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS. *a.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent.

EXINANI'TION. *ſ.* [*exinanitio*, Lat.] Privation; loſs. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Latin.] To be; to have a being. *South.*

EXI'STENCE. } *ſ.* [*exiſtentia*, low Latin.]
EXI'STENCY. } State of being; actual poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXI'STENT. *a.* [from *exiſt.*] In being; in poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION. *ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]
1. Opinion.
2. Eſteem.

E'XIT. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off.
2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Paſſage out of any place. *Glanville.*
4. Way by which there is a paſſage out. *Woodward.*

EXI'TIAL. } *a.* Deſtructive; fatal; mor-
EXI'TIOUS. } tal.

E'XODUS. } *ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure; jour-
E'XODY. } ney from a place; the ſecond book of *Moſes* is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLE'TE. *a.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay. *Dict.*

EXO'MPHALOS. *ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς.] A navel rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to diſburthen. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exonerate.*] The act of diſburthening. *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'XORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by intreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. } *ſ.* [from
EXO'RBITANCY. }
1. The act of going out of the
ſcribed. *Government of the*
2. Enormity; groſs deviation from
right.
3. Boundleſs depravity.

EXO'RBITANT. *a.* [ex and
1. Deviating from the courſe
rule eſtabliſhed.
2. Anomalous; not comprehended
tled rule or method.
3. Enormous; beyond due proportion
ceſſive.

To EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [ex
Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the

To E'XORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω]
1. To adjure by ſome holy name.
2. To drive away by certain form
ration.
3. To purify from the influence
nant ſpirits.

E'XORCISER. *ſ.* [from *exorciſe.*]
practiſes or drives away evil ſpirits.

E'XORCISM. *ſ.* [ἐξορκισμὸς.] The
adjuration, or religious ceremony
evil and malignant ſpirits are driven

E'XORCIST. *ſ.* [ἐξορκιστὴς.]
1. One who by adjurations, prayers,
ligious acts, drives away malignant

2. An enchanter; a conjurer.

EXO'RDIUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] A
face; the proemial part of a

EXORNA'TION. *ſ.* [*exornatio*, Lat.
nament; decoration; embelliſhment.

EXO'SSATED. *a.* [*exoſſatus*, Latin.
prived of bones.

EXOSTO'SIS. *ſ.* [ἐκ and ὀστέον.]
tuberance of a bone that is not

EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Lat.
ing bones; boneleſs.

EXO'TICK. *a.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign;
produced in our own country.

EXO'TICK. *ſ.* A foreign plant.

To EXPA'ND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]
1. To ſpread; to lay open as a
2. To dilate; to ſpread out every

3. To enlarge in words.

EXPA'NSE. *ſ.* [*expanſum*, Latin.]
widely extended without inequalities

EXPANSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from
Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility
panded.

EXPA'NSIBLE. *a.* [from
Capable to be extended.

NSION. *ſ.* [from *expand.*]
he ſtate of being extended into a wider
e, or ſpace. *Bentley.*
he act of ſpreading out. *Grew.*
ent; ſpace to which any thing is ex-
Locke.
d.
ure ſpace, as diſtinct from ſolid mat-
Locke.

NSIVE. *a.* [from *expand*] Having
ower to ſpread into a wider ſurface.
Ray.

PA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]
o range at large. *Addiſon.*
o enlarge upon in language. *Broome.*
o let looſe; to allow to range.
Dryden.

PE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]
o have a previous apprehenſion of ei-
good or evil.
o wait for; to attend the coming.
Dryden.

PE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to ſtay.
Job.

CTABLE. *a.* [from *expect.*] To be
ted. *Brown.*

CTANCE. } *ſ.* [from *expect.*]
CTANCY. }
he act or ſtate of expecting.
Ben Jonſon.
omething expected. *Shakeſpeare.*
ope. *Shakeſpeare.*

CTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in
tation. *Swift.*

CTANT. *ſ.* [from *expect.*] One
waits in expectation. *Pope.*

CTA'TION. *ſ.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]
he act of expecting. *Shakeſpeare.*
he ſtate of expecting either with hope
r. *Rogers.*
oſpect of any thing good to come.
Pſalms.
he object of happy expectation; the
ah expected. *Milton.*
ſtate in which ſomething excellent is
ted from us. *Otway.*

CTER. *ſ.* [from *expect.*]
ne who has hopes of ſomething.
ne who waits for another. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*,
.] To eject from the breaſt.
Arbuthnot.

CTORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expecto-*
]
he act of diſcharging from the breaſt.
he diſcharge which is made by cough-
Arbuthnot.

CTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expectorate.*]
g the quality of promoting expectora-
Harvey.

DIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *expedient.*]
DIENCY. }
I.

1. Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end. *South.*
2. Expedition; adventure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Haſte; diſpatch. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Latin.]
1. Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable.
Tillotſon.
2. Quick; expeditious. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which helps forward, as means to an end. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A ſhift; means to an end contrived in an exigence. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *expedient.*]
1. Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently.
2. Haſtily; quickly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To E'XPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]
1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.
2. To haſten; to quicken. *Swift.*
3. To diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITE. *a.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]
1. Quick; haſty; ſoon done. *Sandys.*
2. Eaſy; diſencumbered; clear. *Hooker.*
3. Nimble; active; agile. *Tillotſon.*
4. Light armed. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITELY. *a.* [from *expedite.*] With quickneſs; readily; haſtily. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TION. *ſ.* [from *expedite.*]
1. Haſte; ſpeed; activity. *Hooker.*
2. A march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]
1. To drive out; to force away. *Burnet.*
2. To eject; to throw out. *Bacon.*
3. To baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence. *Dryden.*

EXPE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] To lay out; to ſpend. *Hayward.*

EXPE'NSE. *ſ.* [*expenſum*, Latin.] Coſt; charges; money expended. *Ben Jonſon.*

EXPE'NSEFUL. *a.* [*expenſe* and *full.*] Coſtly; chargeable. *Wotton.*

EXPE'NSELESS. *ad.* [from *expenſe.*] Without coſt. *Milton.*

EXPE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expenſe.*]
1. Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious. *Temple.*
2. Coſtly; requiring expenſe.
3. Liberal; diſtributive. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY. *ad.* With great expenſe.

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *expenſive.*]
1. Addiction to expenſe; extravagance.
2. Coſtlineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'RIENCE. *ſ.* [*experientia*, Latin.]
1. Practice; frequent trial. *Raleigh.*
2. Knowledge gained by practice.
Shakeſpeare.

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.*
1. To try; to practiſe.
2. To know by practice. *Milton.*

EXPE'RIENCED. *participial a.*
1. Made ſkilful by experience. *Locke.*
2. Wiſe by long practice. *Pope.*

EXPE'RIENCER. *ſ.* One who makes trial; a practiſer of experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE'RIMENT. *ſ.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect. *Bacon.*

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to ſearch out by trial. *Ray.*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *a.*
1. Pertaining to experiment.
2. Built upon experiment. *Brown.*
3. Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*

EXPERIME'NTER. *ſ.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiments. *Digby.*

EXPE'RT. *a.* [*expertus*, Latin.]
1. Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent in buſineſs. *Prior.*
2. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
3. Skilful by practice or experience. *Bacon.*

EXPE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful ready manner.

EXPE'RTNESS. *ſ.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs. *Knolles.*

E'XPIABLE. *a.* Capable to be expiated.

To E'XPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]
1. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to atone for. *Bacon.*
2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expiate.*]
1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement. *Dryden.*
3. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*

E'XPIATORY. *a.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*

EXPILA'TION. *ſ.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery.

EXPIRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expire.*]
1. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The laſt emiſſion of breath; death. *Rambler.*
3. Evaporation; act of ſuming out.
4. Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon.*
5. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed. *Boyle.*
6. The concluſion of any limited time. *Clarendon.*

To EXPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]
1. To breathe out. *Spenſer.*
2. To exhale; to ſend out in exhalations. *Woodward.*
3. To cloſe; to bring to an end.

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.*
1. To make an emiſſion of the breath.
2. To die; to breathe the laſt.
3. To periſh; to fall; to be deſtroyed.
4. To fly out with a blaſt.
5. To conclude; to come to an end.

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear.

EXPLA'INABLE. *a.* [from *explain.*] Poſſible of being explained.

EXPLA'INER. *ſ.* [from *explain.*] Expounder; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explain.*]
1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLA'NATORY. *a.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation.

E'XPLETIVE. *ſ.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Any thing uſed only to take up room.

E'XPLICABLE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; poſſible to be explained.

To E'XPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.]
1. To unfold; to expand.
2. To explain; to clear.

EXPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*]
1. The act of opening; unfolding; expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.
3. The ſenſe given by an explainer.

E'XPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain.

EXPLICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT. *a.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied.

EXPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]
1. To drive out diſgracefully with noiſe of contempt.
2. To drive out with noiſe and violence as from a gun.

EXPLO'DER. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] An expeller; one that drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOI'T. *ſ.* [*expletum*, Lat.] An accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt.

To EXPLO'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve.

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*explore*, Lat.] To ſearch out.

EXPLORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *explore.*] Search; examination.

RA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *explorate.*] One ſearches; an examiner.

RATORY. *a.* [from *explorate.*] hing; examining.

PLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To to ſearch into; to examine by trial. *Boyle.*

RE'MENT. *ſ.* [from *explore.*] ſearch; trial. *Brown.*

O'SION. *ſ.* [from *explode.*] The act iving out any thing with noiſe and ce. *Woodward. Newton.*

O'SIVE. *a.* [from *explode.*] Driving with noiſe and violence. *Woodward.*

NENT. *ſ.* [from *expono*, Lat.] Exnt of the ratio, or proportion between wo numbers, or quantities, is the exnt ariſing when the antecedent is di- by the conſequent: thus ſix is the ent of the ratio which thirty hath e. *Harris.*

NE'NTIAL. *ſ.* [from *exponent.*] Exntial curves are ſuch as partake both e nature of algebraick and tranſcenal ones. *Harris.*

PO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To out of a country. *Addiſon.*

RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity d out in traffick.

RTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *export.*] The r practice of carrying out commodities other countries. *Swift.*

PO'SE. *v. a.* [*expoſitum*, Latin.] To lay open; to make liable to. *Prior.*

To put in the power of any thing. *Dryden.*

To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden.*

To lay open to cenſure or ridicule. *Dryden.*

To lay open to examination. *Locke.*

To put in danger. *Clarendon.*

To caſt out to chance. *Prior.*

To cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe. *Addiſon.*

SI'TION. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*] The ſituation in which any thing is d with reſpect to the ſun or air. *Arbuthnot.*

Explanation; interpretation. *Dryden.*

'SITOR. *ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Latin.] Exner; expounder; interpreter. *South.*

PO'STULATE. *v. a.* [*expoſtulo*, Lat.] canvaſs with another; to altercate; to te. *Cotton.*

STULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an r. *Spectator.*

Charge; accuſation. *Waller.*

STULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] that debates with another without rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY. *a.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Containing expoſtulation. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The act of expoſing or letting out to obſervation.
2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation.
3. The ſtate of being expoſed to any thing.
4. The ſtate of being in danger. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Expoſition; ſituation. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. n.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret. *Raleigh.*
2. To examine; to lay open. *Hudibras.*

EXPO'UNDER. *ſ.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter. *Hooker.*

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*expreſſus*, Latin.]

1. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent.
2. To repreſent by the imitative arts; as poetry, ſculpture, painting. *Smith.*
3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton.*
4. To ſhow or make known in any manner. *Prior.*
5. To denote; to deſignate. *Numbers.*
6. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion. *Bacon.*
7. To extort by violence. *Ben Jonſon.*

EXPRE'SS. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; reſembling; exactly like. *Milton.*
2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Clear; not dubious. *Stillingfleet.*
4. On purpoſe; for a particular end. *Atterbury.*

EXPRE'SS. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
2. A meſſage ſent. *King Charles.*
3. A declaration in plain terms. *Norris.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. That may be uttered or declared. *Woodward.*
2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]

1. The act or power of repreſenting any thing. *Holder.*
2. The form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered. *Buckingham.*
3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.
4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing, as by a preſs. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *expreſs.*] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. *Pope. Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *expreſſive.*] In a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *expreſſive.*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words. *Addiſon.*

EXPRE'SSLY. *ad.* [from *expreſs.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication. *Stilling fleet.*

EXPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *expreſs.*]
1. Expreſſion; utterance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The form; the likeneſs repreſented.
3. The mark; the impreſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPRO'BRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid. *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exprobrate.*] Reproachful accuſation. *Hooker.*

To EXPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own. *Boyle.*

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] To conquer; to take by aſſault.

EXPUGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *expugn.*] Conqueſt; the act of taking by aſſault. *Sandys.*

To EXPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*expulſus*, Lat.] To drive out; to force away. *Bacon. Broome.*

EXPU'LSION. *ſ.* [from *expulſe.*]
1. The act of expelling or driving out.
2. The ſtate of being driven out. *Stilling fleet.*

EXPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *expulſe.*] Having the power of expulſion.

EXPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]
1. To blot out; to rub out. *Swift.*
2. To efface; to annihilate. *Sandys.*

EXPURGA'TION. *ſ.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of purging or cleanſing. *Wiſeman.*
2. Purification from bad mixture, as errour or falſehood. *Brown.*

EXPU'RGATORY. *a.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious. *Brown.*

E'XQUISITE. *a.* [*exquiſitus*, Latin.]
1. Farſought; excellent; conſummate; complete. *Raleigh.*
2. Conſummately bad. *King Charles.*

EXQUI'SITELY. *ad.* Perfectly; completely. *Wotton. Addiſon.*

E'XQUISITENESS. *ſ.* [from *exquiſite.*] Nicety; perfection. *Boyle.*

E'XSCRIPT. *ſ.* [*exſcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up. *Wiſeman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Lat.] To dry. *Brown.*

EXSICCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exſiccate.*] The act of drying. *Brown.*

EXSI'CCATIVE *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

EXSPUI'TION. *ſ.* [*expuo*, Latin.] A diſcharge by ſpitting.

EXSU'CTION. *ſ.* [*exugo*, Lat.] Th
ſucking out.

EXSUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from exud
ſweating; an extillation.

EXSU'FFLATION. *ſ.* [*ex* and *ſ*
A blaſt working underneath.

To EXSU'FFOLATE. *v. a.* To
to buzz in the ear.

To EXSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [ex
To rouſe up; to ſtir up.

E'XTANCY. *ſ.* [from *extant.*] P
up above the reſt.

E'XTANT. *a.* [*extans*, Latin.]
1. Standing out to view; ſtandi
the reſt.
2. Publick; not ſuppreſſed.

EXTA'TICAL. } *a.* [ex
EXTA'TICK. } rous.

EXTE'MPORAL. *a.* [*extemporal*
1. Uttered without premeditation
ready; ſudden.
2. Speaking without premeditatio

EXTE'MPORALLY. *ad.* [from ex
Quickly; without premeditation.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [ex
Lat.] Unpremeditated; ſudden.

EXTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*extempora*
Uttered or performed without pre
tion; ſudden; quick.

EXTE'MPORE. *ad.* [*extempo*
Without premeditation; ſuddenly
dily.

EXTE'MPORINESS. *ſ.* [from ex
The faculty of ſpeaking or acting
premeditation.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [from
pore.] To ſpeak extempore, or
premeditation.

To EXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]
1. To ſtretch out in any direction
2. To ſpread abroad; to diffuſe;
pand; contrary to *contract.*
3. To widen to a large comprehen
4. To ſtretch into aſſignable dimen
to make local; to magnify ſo as
ſome aſſignable ſpace.
5. To enlarge; to continue.
6. To increaſe in force or duration.
7. To enlarge the comprehenſion o
poſition.
8. To impart; to communicate.
9. To ſeize by a courſe of law.

EXTE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *extend.*] Th
ſon or inſtrument by which any
extended.

DIBLE. *a.* [from *extend.*] Capable
nſion. *Arbuthnot.*
SIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] The
of being extenſible. *Grew.*
SIBLE. *a.* [*extenſio*, Latin.]
able of being ſtretched into length
dth. *Holder.*
able of being extended to a larger
ehenſion. *Glanville.*
NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *extenſible.*]
ty of being extended.
NSION. *ſ.* [from *extenſio*, Latin.]
e act of extending.
e ſtate of being extended. *Burnet.*
NSIVE. *a.* [*extenſivus*, Lat.] Wide;
comprehenſive. *Watts.*
NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extenſive.*]
y; large. *Watts.*
NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *extenſive.*]
rgeneſs; diffuſiveneſs; wideneſs.
ſibility to be extended. *Ray.*
NSOR. *ſ.* The muſcle by which any
s extended.
NT. *participle.* [from *extend.*] Ex-
. *Spenſer.*
NT. *ſ.* [*extenſus*, Latin.]
ace or degree to which any thing is
ed or ſpread. *Milton.*
mmunication; diſtribution.
Shakeſpeare.
ecution; ſeizure. *Shakeſpeare.*
E'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin.]
leſſen; to make ſmall. *Grew.*
leſſen; to diminiſh in any quality.
Dryden.
leſſen; to degrade; to diminiſh in
r. *Milton.*
leſſen; to palliate. *Milton.*
make lean.
UA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extenuate.*]
e act of repreſenting things leſs ill
hey are; palliation.
tigation; alleviation of puniſhment.
Atterbury.
general decay in the muſcular fleſh of
hole body. *Quincy.*
RIOR. *a.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Out-
external; not intrinſick. *Boyle.*
RIORLY. *ad.* [from *exterior.*] Out-
y; externally. *Shakeſpeare.*
E'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*exterm no*,
To root out; to tear up; to drive
Bentley.
MINA'TION. *ſ.* Deſtruction; ex-
Bacon.
MINA'TOR. *ſ.* [*exterminator*, Lat.]
erſon or inſtrument by which any
is deſtroyed.
E'RMINE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.]
erminate. *Shakeſpeare.*
RN. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; viſible. *Shakeſp.*
2. Without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. Outward; not proceeding from itſelf; oppoſite to internal. *Tillotſon.*
2. Having the outward appearance. *Stilling fleet.*

EXTE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *external.*] Outwardly. *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops. *Derham.*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation. *Brown.*

EXTIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation. *Bacon.*

EXTI'NCT. *a.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]
1. Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out.
2. At a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*
3. Aboliſhed; out of force. *Ayliffe.*

EXTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing.
2. The ſtate of being quenched. *Harvey.*
3. Deſtruction; exciſion. *Rogers.*
4. Suppreſſion. *Thomſon.*

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]
1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to deſtroy. *Hayward.*
3. To cloud; to obſcure. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, or deſtroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Collier.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*]
1. Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching. *Davies.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion. *Davies.*

To EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind.

EXTI'RPATION. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion.

EXTIRPA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*extiſpicium*, Latin.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails. *Brown.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden.*

EXTO'L-

EXTO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *extol.*] A praiſer; a magnifier.

EXTO'RSIVE. *a.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus,* Latin.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from one. *Rowe.*
2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion. *Spenſer.*

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. *Davies.*

EXTO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion. *Camden.*

EXTO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *extort.*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies.*
2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER. *ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion. *Camden.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extractum,* Latin.]

1. To draw out of ſomething. *Bacon.*
2. To draw by chemical operation. *Phillips.*
3. To take from ſomething. *Milton.*
4. To draw out of any containing body. *Burnet.*
5. To ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe. *Swift.*

E'XTRACT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. *Boyle.*
2. The chief heads drawn from a book. *Camden.*

EXTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*extractio,* Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound. *Bacon.*
2. Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *a.* [*extra* and *dictio,* Latin.] Not conſiſting in words, but realities. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *judicium,* Latin.] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto,* Lat.] The act of emitting outwards. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus,* Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world. *Glanville.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extraneus,* Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign. *Woodward.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *ad.* [*extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common thod and order.
2. Uncommonly; particularly; ly.

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *ſ.* [*ordinary.*] Uncommonneſs; markableneſs. *Government of the*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *a.* [Latin.]

1. Different from common order thod; not ordinary.
2. Different from the common law.
3. Eminent; remarkable; mon. *Sidney.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *ad.* ly; uncommonly

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*chia,* Lat.] Not comprehended parish.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*vincia,* Latin.] Not within the vince.

EXTRARE'GULAR. *a.* [Latin.] Not comprehended within

EXTRA'VAGANCE. } *ſ.* [
EXTRA'VAGANCY. } Latin.]

1. Excurſion or ſally beyond mits.
2. Irregularity; wildneſs.
3. Outrage; violence; outrage mence.
4. Unnatural tumour; bombaſt.
5. Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous

EXTRA'VAGANT. *a.* [*extravagans,*

1. Wandering out of his bounds.
2. Roving beyond juſt limits or methods.
3. Not comprehended in any
4. Irregular; wild.
5. Waſteful; prodigal; vainly

EXTRA'VAGANT. *ſ.* One who fined in no general rule or definition

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *ad.* [*gant.*]

1. In an extravagant manner;
2. In an unreaſonable degree.
3. Expenſively; luxuriouſly;

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *ſ.* [*vagant.*] Exceſs; excurſion mits.

To EXTRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*vagor,* Latin.] To wander out of

EXTRA'VASATED. *a.* [

] Forced out of the properly con-
vessels. *Arbuthnot.*
AVASA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extravaſ-*
] The act of forcing, or ſtate of be-
ced out of the proper containing veſ-
Arbuthnot.
AVE'NATE. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*,
Let out of the veins. *Glanville.*
AVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *verſio*,
The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*
A'UGHT. *part.* Extracted.
Shakeſpeare.
E'ME. *a.* [*extremus*, Latin.]
reateſt; of the higheſt degree. *Hooker.*
moſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſt; that beyond which there is no-
Dryden.
ffing, or rigorous to the utmoſt de-
Hooker.
E'ME. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
moſt point; higheſt degree of any
Milton.
ints at the greateſt diſtance from each
extremity; end. *Locke.*
E'MELY. *ad.* [from *extreme.*]
the utmoſt degree. *Sidney.*
ry much; greatly. *Swift.*
E'MITY. *ſ.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]
he utmoſt point; the higheſt degree.
Hooker.
he utmoſt part; the part moſt remote
the middle. *Brown.*
he point in the utmoſt degree of op-
on. *Dinham.*
emoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt
ce. *Arbuthnot.*
iolence of paſſion. *Spenſer.*
he utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.
Clarendon.
TRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.]
o diſembarraſs; to ſet free in a ſtate
plexity. *Addiſon.*
o clear a perplexed queſtion.
ICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extricate.*] The
diſentangling. *Boyle.*
'NSICAL. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Latin.]
nal; outward; not intimately be-
g; not intrinſick. *Digby.*
'NSICALLY. *ad.* [from *extrinſical.*]
without. *Glanville.*
'NSICK. *a.* [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] Out-
external. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
TRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extructum*, Latin.]
ild; to raiſe; to form.
U'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *extruct.*] A build-
fabricator.
TRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] To
off. *Woodward.*
'SION. *ſ.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The
thruſting or driving out. *Bacon.*
BERANCE. *ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.]
, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*

EXU'BERANCE. *ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; luxuriance. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANT. *a.* [*exuberans*, Latin]
1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous. *Pope.*
2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXU'BERANTLY. *ad.* [from *exuberant.*] Abundantly. *Woodward.*

To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To abound in the higheſt degree. *Boyle.*

EXU'CCOUS, *a.* [*exſuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]
1. The act of emitting in ſweat.
2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body. *Bacon.*

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To
To EXU'DE. } ſweat out; to iſſue by ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.]
1. To make ſore with an ulcer. *Ray.*
2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.
Milton.

EXULCERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exulcerate.*]
1. The beginning eroſion, which forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*
2. Exacerbation; corroſion. *Hooker.*

EXU'LCERATORY. *a.* [from *exulcerate.*] Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To EXU'LT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above meaſure; to triumph. *Hooker.*

EXU'LTANCE. *ſ.* [from *exult.*] Tranſport; joy; triumph. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXULTA'TION. *ſ.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*

To EXU'NDATE. *v. a.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance. *Ray.*

EXU'PERABLE. *ad.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE. *ſ.* [*exuperantia*, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*

To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

EXU'STION. *ſ.* [*exuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; conſumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ. ſ. [Latin.] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhell; whatever is ſhed by animals.
Woodward.

EY, EA, EE. May either come from ıȝ, an iſland, or from the Saxon ea, which ſignifies a water. *Gibſon.*

EY'AS. *ſ.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'ASMUSKET. *ſ.* A young unfledged male hawk. *Hanmer.*

EYE. *ſ.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes.* [eaȝ, Saxon.]
1. The organ of viſion. *Dryden.*
2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians.*
3. Look; countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Front;

4. Front; face. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A poſture of direct oppoſition. *Dryden.*
6. Aſpect; regard. *Bacon.*
7. Notice; attention; obſervation. *Sidney.*
8. Opinion formed by obſervation. *Denham.*
9. Sight; view. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.*
11. Any ſmall perforation. *South.*
12. Any ſmall catch for a hook. *Boyle.*
13. Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.*
14. A ſmall ſhade of colour. *Boyle.*
15. Power of perception. *Deuteronomy.*

To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view. *More.*

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to ſhow; to bear an appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'EBALL. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

EYEBRI'GHT. *ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] An herb.

EY'EBROW. *ſ.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye. *Dryden.*

EY'EDROP. [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'EGLANCE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye. *Spenſer.*

EY'EGLASS. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glaſs.*] Spectacles; glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight. *Newton.*

EY'ELESS. *a.* [from *eye.*] Without eyes; ſightleſs; deprived of ſight. *Milton. Garth.*

EY'ELET. *ſ.* [*œillet*, Fr.] A hole which light may enter; any ſmall tion.

EY'ELID. *ſ.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The that ſhuts over the eye.

EYESE'RVANT. *ſ.* [*eye* and ſervant that works only while

EYESE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*eye* and vice performed only under inſpec

EY'ESHOT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſhot.*] Sight view.

EY'ESIGHT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſight.*] the eye.

EY'ESORE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſore.*] offenſive to the ſight.

EYESPO'TTED. *a.* [*eye* and *ſpot.*] with ſpots like eyes.

EY'ESTRING. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſtring* nerve of the eye.

EY'ETOOTH. *ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] on the upper jaw next on each ſi grinders; the fang.

EY'EWINK. *ſ.* [*eye* and *wink.*] as a hint or token.

EYEWI'TNESS. *ſ.* [*eye* and ocular evidence; one who gives of fact ſeen with his own eyes.

EYRE. *ſ.* [*eyre*, Fr.] The court itinerants.

EY'RY. *ſ.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The where birds of prey build their hatch.

F.

FAB

FAB

F, Has in Engliſh an invariable ſound, formed by compreſſion of the whole lips, and a forcible breath.

FABA'CEOUS. *a.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean.

FA'BLE. *ſ.* [*fable*, French.]
1. A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept. *Addiſon.*
2. A fiction in general *Dryden.*
3. The ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem. *Dryden.*
4. A lye.

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.*
2. To tell falſehoods. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falſely. *Milton.*

FA'BLED. *a.* [from *fable.*] Celebr fables.

FA'BLER. *ſ.* [from *fable.*] A fiction.

To FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabrico*, L
1. To build; to conſtruct.
2. To forge; to deviſe falſely.

FABRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *fabrica* act of building.

FA'BRICK. *ſ.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]
1. A building; an edifice.
2. Any ſyſtem or compages of

To FA'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the n build; to form; to conſtruct.

FA'BULIST. *ſ.* [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] A of fables.

LO'SITY. *ſ.* [*fabuloſitas*, Lat.] Fulſ of feigned ſtories. *Abbot.*

'LOUS. *a.* [*fabuloſus*, Lat.] Feigned; f fables. *Addiſon.*

'LOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fabulous.*] In n. *Brown.*

ſ. [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Latin.] he viſage. *Bacon.*

countenance; caſt of the features.

he ſurface of any thing. *Geneſis.*

he front or forepart of any thing.

tate of affairs. *Milton.*

ppearance; reſemblance. *Ben Jonſon.*

reſence; ſight. *Dryden.*

onfidence; boldneſs. *Tillotſon.*

iſtortion of the face. *Shakeſpeare.*

to FACE.

When both parties are preſent. *Acts.*

Vithout the interpoſition of other s. *Corinthians.*

'E. *v. n.*

To carry a falſe appearance. *Spenſer.*

To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryden.*

'E. *v. a.*

To meet in front; to oppoſe with conre. *Dryden.*

o oppoſe with impudence. *Hudibras.*

To ſtand oppoſite to. *Pope.*

To cover with an additional ſuperficies. *Addiſon.*

'LESS. *a.* [from *face.*] Being without e.

'PAINTER. *ſ.* [*face* and *painter.*] A er of portraits.

'PAINTING. *ſ.* [*face* and *painting.*] art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*

'T. *ſ.* [*facette*, Fr.] A ſmall ſurface. *Bacon.*

'TIOUS. *a.* [*facetieux*, French.] Gay; rful; lively. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facetious.*] ly; cheerfully.

'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facetious.*] rful wit: mirth.

'LE. *a.* [*facile*, French.]

aſy; not difficult; performable with Labour. *Milton. Evelyn.*

aſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquer-

aſy of acceſs or converſe; not ſuper- *Ben Jonſon.*

liant; flexible; eaſily perſuaded. *Calamy.*

CI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] ake eaſy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon.*

'LITY. *ſ.* [*facilité*, French.] afineſs to be performed; freedom from ulty. *Raleigh.*

2. Readineſs in performing; dexterity. *Dryden.*

3. Vitious ductility; eaſineſs to be perſuaded. *Bacon.*

4 Eaſineſs of acceſs; affability. *South.*

FACINE'RIOUS. *a.* Wicked; facinorous. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'CING. *ſ.* [from *to face.*] An ornamental covering. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS. *a.* [*facinora*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; deteſtably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT. *ſ.* [*factum*, Latin.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced.

2. Reality; not ſuppoſition. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION. *ſ.* [*faction*, French.]

1. A party in a ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Tumult; diſcord; diſſenſion. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *ſ.* [*factionaire*, French.] A party man. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'CTIOUS. *a.* [*factieux*, French.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Proceeding from public diſſenſions. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally diſſenſious. *King Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to public diſſenſion.

FACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*factitius*, Lat.] Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*

FA'CTOR. *ſ.* [*facteur*, French.] An agent for another; a ſubſtitute. *South.*

FA'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *factor.*]

1. A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country.

2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM. *ſ.* [*fac totum*, Latin.] A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs: as *Scrub* in the Stratagem.

FA'CTURE. ſ. [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *ſ.* [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory. *Swift.*

3. [In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal. *Quincy.*

4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.*

5. Quality; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Power; authority. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*

8. Faculty in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences.

FACU'ND. *a.* [*facundus*, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French.]

1. To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to grow weak.
2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.*
3. To wither, as a vegetable. *Iſaiah.*
4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
5. To be naturally not durable; to be tranſient. *Locke.*

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away, to reduce to languor. *Dryden.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [ȝefeȝan.]

1. To ſuit; to fit; to have one part conſiſtent with another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſucceed; to hit. *L'Eſtrange.*

FÆ'CES. *ſ.* [Latin.] Excrements; ſettlings; dregs. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with wearineſs: a word ſcarce uſed. *Mackenzie.*

FAGE'ND. *ſ.* [from *fag* and *end.*]

1. The end of a web of cloth.
2. The refuſe or meaner part of any thing. *Fanſhaw.*

FA'GOT. *ſ.* [*fagod*, Welſh; *fagot*, Fr.]

1. A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire.
2. A ſoldier numbered in the muſter roll, but not really exiſting.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle. *Dryden.*

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French.]

1. To be deficient; to ceaſe from former plenty; to fall ſhort. *Locke.*
2. To be extinct; to ceaſe to be produced. *Pſalms.*
3. To ceaſe; to periſh; to be loſt. *Addiſon.*
4. To die; to loſe life. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſink; to be torn down. *Iſaiah.*
6. To decay; to decline; to languiſh.
7. To miſs; not to produce its effect.
8. To miſs; not to ſucceed in a deſign.
9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*

1. To deſert; not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply. *Sidney. Locke.*
2. Not to aſſiſt; to neglect; to omit to help. *Davies.*
3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to. *Kings.*

FAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Miſcarriage; miſs; unſucceſsfulneſs.
2. Omiſſion; non-performance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Deficience; want.
4. Death; extinction. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'LING. *ſ.* [from *fail.*] Deficiency; imperfection; lapſe. *Bacon.*

FAI'LURE *ſ.* [from *fail.*]

1. Deficience; ceſſation. *Woodward.*
2. Omiſſion; non-performance; *ſlip.*
3. A lapſe; a ſlight fault.

FAIN. *a.* [ꝼeaȝn, Saxon.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Stanley. Rowe.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled.

FAIN. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very deſirouſly.

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wiſh; to deſire fondly. *Spenſer.*

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*ſoiner*, French.]

1. To decay; to wear or waſte away quickly.
2. To loſe the animal functions; to ſink motionleſs. *Guardian.*
3. To grow feeble. *Prior.*
4. To ſink into dejection. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depreſs; to enfeeble. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAINT. *a.* [*faine*, French.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not ſtriking. *Newton.*
3. Not loud; not piercing. *Bacon.*
4. Feeble of body. *Rowe.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous. *Camden.*
6. Dejected; depreſſed. *Hebrews.*
7. Not vigorous; not active. *Dryden.*

FAINTHEA'RTED. [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous. *Iſaiah.*

FAINTHEA'RTEDLY. *ad.* [from *faint-hearted.*] Timorouſly.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint-hearted.*] Cowardice; timorouſneſs.

FA'INTING. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loſs of animal motion. *Wiſeman.*

FA'INTISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*] Weakneſs in a ſlight degree; incipient debility.

FA'INTLING. *a.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *faint.*]

1. Feebly; languidly. *Waller. Pope.*
2. Not in bright colours.
3. Without force of repreſentation. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
4. Without ſtrength of body.
5. Not vigorouſly; not actively. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Tim-

Timorouſly; with dejection; without ſpirit. *Denham.*

INTNESS. *ſ.* [from *faint.*]
Langour; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.
Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenſer.*
Timorouſneſs; dejection. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTY. *a.* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*

AIR. *a* [ꝼæzen, Saxon.]
Beautiful; elegant of features; handſome. *Shakeſpeare.*
Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Hale.*
Pleaſing to the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*
Clear; pure. *Boyle.*
Not cloudy; not foul; not tempeſtuous.
Favourable; proſperous. *Prior.*
Likely to ſucceed. *Shakeſpeare.*
Equal; juſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods. *Temple.*
Not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts. *Pope.*
Open; direct. *Dryden.*
Gentle; mild; not compulſory. *Spenſer.*
Mild; not ſevere. *Milton.*
Pleaſing; civil. *Shakeſpeare.*
Equitable; not injurious. *Milton.*
Commodious; eaſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

AIR. *ad.* [from the adjective.]
Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke.*
Civilly; complaiſantly. *Shakeſpeare.*
Happily; ſucceſsfully. *Shakeſpeare.*
On good terms. *Collier.*

AIR. *ſ.*
A beauty; elliptically a *fair* woman. *Dryden.*
Honeſty; juſt dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

AIR. *ſ.* [*foire*, French.] An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers. *Arbuthnot.*

AIRING. *ſ.* [from *fair.*] A preſent given at a fair. *Ben Jonſon.*

AIRLY. *ad.* [from *fair.*]
Beautifully.
Commodiouſly; conveniently. *Dryden.*
Honeſtly; juſtly; without ſhift.
Ingenuouſly; plainly; openly. *Pope.*
Candidly; without ſiniſtrous interpretations. *Dryden.*
Without violence to right reaſon. *Dryden.*
Without blots. *Shakeſpeare.*
Completely; without any deficience.

AIRNESS. *ſ.* [from *fair.*]
Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney.*
Honeſty; candour; ingenuity. *Atterbury.*

FA'IRSPOKEN. *a.* [from *fair* and *ſpeak.*] Bland and civil in language and addreſs. *Hooker.*

FAI'RY. *ſ.* [ꝼæŋhꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A kind of fabled being ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanlineſs in houſes; an elf; a fay.
2. Enchantreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'IRY. *a.*
1. Given by fairies. *Dryden.*
2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'IRYSTONE. *ſ.* A ſtone found in gravel pits.

FAITH. *ſ.* [*foi*, French.]
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker. Hammond.*
2. The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church. *Acts. Com. Prayer.*
3. Truſt in God. *Swift.*
4. Tenet held. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another.
6. Fidelity; unſhaken adherence. *Milton.*
7. Honour; ſocial confidence. *Dryden.*
8. Sincerity; honeſty; veracity. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Promiſe given. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'THBREACH *ſ.* [*faith* and *breach.*] Breach of fidelity; perfidy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'THED. *a.* [from *faith.*] Honeſt; ſincere. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'THFUL. *a.* [*faith* and *full.*]
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Epheſians.*
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. *Milton.*
3. Honeſt; upright; without fraud.
4. Obſervant of compact or promiſe. *Dryden.*

FAI'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *faithful.*]
1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With ſtrict adherence to duty. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden.*
5. Sincerely; with ſtrong promiſes. *Bacon.*
6. Honeſtly; without fraud. *South.*
7. Confidently; ſteadily. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'THFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithful.*]
1. Honeſty; veracity. *Pſalms.*
2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden.*

FAI'THLESS. *a.* [from *faith.*]
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker.*
2. Perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAI'THLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *faithleſs.*]
1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAI'TOUR. *ſ.* [*faitard*, Fr.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal; a mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

FAKE. *ſ.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCA'DE. *ſ.* [from *fax. falcis*, Latin.] A horſe is ſaid to make *falcades*, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FA'LCATED. *a.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a ſcythe. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. *ſ.* Crookedneſs. *Brown.*

FA'LCHIN. *ſ.* [*fauchon*, French.] A ſhort crooked ſword; a cymeter. *Dryden.*

FA'LCON. *ſ.* [*faulcon*, French.]

1. A hawk trained for ſport. *Walton.*
2. A ſort of cannon. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *ſ.* [*faulconnier*, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*

FA'LCONET. *ſ.* [*falconnette*, French.] A ſort of ordnance.

FA'LDAGE. *ſ.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege reſerved of ſetting up folds for ſheep. *Harris.*

FA'LDING. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth.

FA'LDSTOOL. *ſ.* [*fald* or *fold* and *ſtool.*] A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound *pret. I have fallen* or *faln.* [pellan, Saxon.]

1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drop from an erect to a prone poſture.
3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts.*
4. To move down any deſcent. *Burnet.*
5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Iſaiah.*
6. To paſs at the outlet: as a river. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To be determined to ſome particular direction. *Cheyne.*
8. To apoſtatiſe; to depart from faith or goodneſs. *Milton.*
9. To die by violence. *Milton.*
10. To come to a ſudden end. *Davies.*
11. To be degraded from an high ſtation.
12. To decline from power or empire. *Addiſon.*
13. To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former. *Dryden.*
14. To decreaſe; to be diminiſhed.
15. To ebb; to grow ſhallow.
16. To decreaſe in value; to bear leſs price.
17. To ſink; not to amount to the full.
18. To be rejected; to become null.
19. To decline from violence to calmneſs.
20. To enter into any new ſtate of body or mind. *Knolles.*
21. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection.
22. To ſink below ſomething in compariſon.
23. To happen; to befal.
24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shakeſpeare.*
25. To come in a ſtated method.
26. To come unexpectedly.
27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.
28. To handle or treat directly.
29. To come vindictively, as a punishment.
30. To come by any miſchance to any one's poſſeſſor.
31. To drop or paſs by careleſſneſs or imprudence.
32. To come forcibly and irreſiſtibly.
33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance.
34. To languiſh; to grow faint.
35. To be born; to be yeaned. *Mortimer.*
36. *To* FALL *away.* To grow lean. *Arbuthnot.*
37. *To* FALL *away.* To revolt; to change allegiance.
38. *To* FALL *away.* To apoſtatiſe.
39. *To* FALL *away.* To periſh; to be loſt.
40. *To* FALL *away.* To decline gradually; to fade.
41. *To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promiſe or purpoſe.
42. *To* FALL *back.* To recede; to give away.
43. *To* FALL *down.* To proſtrate himſelf in adoration.
44. *To* FALL *down.* To ſink; not to ſtand.
45. *To* FALL *down.* To bend as a ſuppliant.
46. *To* FALL *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence.
47. *To* FALL *in.* To concur; to coincide.
48. To comply; to yield to.
49. *To* FALL *off.* To ſeparate; to be broken.
50. *To* FALL *off.* To periſh; to die away.
51. *To* FALL *off.* To apoſtatiſe.
52. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing.
53. *To* FALL *on.* To make an aſſault. *Shakeſpeare.*
54. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to deſert from one ſide to the other. *Shakeſpeare.*

55. To

To FALL *out*. To quarrel; to jar. *Sidney.*

To FALL *out*. To happen; to befal. *Hooker.*

To FALL *to*. To begin eagerly to

To FALL *to*. To apply himself to.

To FALL *under*. To be subject to. *Taylor.*

To FALL *under*. To be ranged with. *Addison.*

To FALL *upon*. To attack; to in-

To FALL *upon*. To attempt. *Holder.*

To FALL *upon*. To rush against. *Addison.*

LL. *v. a.*
o drop; to let fall. *Shakespeare.*
o sink; to depress. *Bacon.*
o diminish in value; to let sink in *Locke.*
o yean; to bring forth. *Shakespeare.*

s. [from the verb.]
he act of dropping from on high.
he act of tumbling from an erect re. *Shakespeare.*
he violence suffered in dropping from gh. *Locke.*
eath; overthrow; destruction incurred.
uin; dissolution. *Denham.*
ownfal; loss of greatness; declension eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
eclension of greatness, power, or do-on. *Hooker.*
iminution; decrease of price. *Child.*
eclination or diminution of sound; to musick. *Milton.*
Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon.*
Cataract; cascade. *Pope.*
The outlet of a current into any other r. *Addison.*
Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dryden.*
Any thing that falls in great quanti-; as, a *fall* of snow.
The act of felling or cutting down.
A'CIOUS. *a.* [*fallacieux*, French.] roducing mistake; sophistical. *South.*
Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Milton.*
A'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fallacious.*] llistically; with purpose to deceive. *Brown.*
A'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *fallacious.*] dency to deceive.
LACY. *s.* [*fallacia*, Latin.] Sophism; al artifice; deceitful argument. *Sidney.*

FALLIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *fallible.*] Liableness to be deceived. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to errour. *Taylor.*

FA'LLING. *s.* [from *fall.*] Indentings opposed to prominence. *Addison.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *s.* [*fall* and *sickness.*] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FA'LLOW. *a.* [ꝼalepe, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Clarendon.*
2. Unsowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. *Hayward.*
3. Plowed, but not sowed. *Howel.*
4. Unplowed; uncultivated. *Shakespeare.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected. *Hudibras.*

FA'LLOW. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. *Mortimer.*
2. Ground lying at rest. *Rowe.*

To FA'LLOW. *v. n.* To plow in order to a second plowing. *Mortimer.*

FA'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit. *Donne.*

FALSE. *a.* [*falsus*, Latin.]
1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. *Davies.*
3. Suppositious; succedaneous. *Bacon.*
4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Estrange.*
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not honest; not just. *Donne.*
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous.
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To violate by failure of veracity. *Spenser.*
2. To deceive. *Spenser.*
3. To defeat; to balk; to evade. *Spenser.*

FALSEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*false* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow. *Bacon.*

FA'LSEHOOD. *s.* [from *false.*]
1. Want of truth; want of veracity.
2. Want of honesty; treachery. *Milton.*
3. A lie; a false assertion.

FA'LSELY. *ad.* [from *false.*]
1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Erroneously; by mistake. *Smalridge.*
3. Perfidiously; treacherously.

FA'LSENESS. *s.* [from *false.*]
1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want

2. Want of veracity; violation of promiſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.*
4. Treachery; perfidy; traitorouſneſs. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER. *ſ.* [from *falſe.*] A deceiver.

FALSIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *falſify.*] Liable to be counterfeited.

FALSIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*falſification*, Fr.]
1. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
2. Confutation. *Broome.*

FA'LSIFIER. *ſ.* [from *falſify.*]
1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing ſeem what it is not. *Boyle.*
2. A liar. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, French.]
1. To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.*
2. To confute; to prove falſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To violate by falſehood. *Knolles.*

To FA'LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies. *South.*

FA'LSITY. *ſ.* [*falſitas*, Latin.]
1. Falſehood; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.*
2. A lye; an errour. *Glanville.*

To FA'LTER. *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Iſlandick.]
1. To heſitate in the utterance of words.
2. To fail in any act of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

To FA'LTER. *v. a.* To cleanſe; to ſift.

FA'LTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *falter.*] With heſitation; with difficulty.

To FA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fambler*, Daniſh.] To heſitate. *Skinner.*

FAME. *ſ.* [*fama*, Latin.]
1. Celebrity; renown. *Addiſon.*
2. Report; rumour. *Joſ.*

FA'MED. *a.* [from *fame.*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden.*

FA'MELESS. *a.* Without fame. *May.*

FAMI'LIAR. *a.* [*familiaris*, Latin.]
1. Domeſtick; relating to a family. *Pope.*
2. Affable; not formal; eaſy in converſation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.*
4. Well known. *Watts.*
5. Well acquainted with; accuſtomed.
6. Common; frequent. *Locke.*
7. Eaſy; unconſtrained. *Addiſon.*
8. Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.*

FAMI'LIAR. *ſ.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*

FAMILIA'RITY. *ſ.* [*familiarité*, French.]
1. Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony.
2. Acquaintance; habitude.
3. Eaſy intercourſe.

To FAMI'LIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, French.]
1. To make eaſy by habitude.
2. To bring down from a ſtate of ſuperiority.

FAMI'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *familiar.*]
1. Unceremoniouſly; with freedom.
2. Commonly; frequently.
3. Eaſily; without formality.

FAMI'LLE. [*en famille*, French.] In family way.

FA'MILY. *ſ.* [*familia*, Latin.]
1. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; household.
2. Thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation.
3. A claſs; a tribe; a ſpecies.

FA'MINE. *ſ.* [*famine*, French.] Scarcity of food; dearth.

To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin.]
1. To kill with hunger; to ſtarve. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To kill by deprivation of any thing neceſſary.

To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger.

FA'MISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *famiſh.*] Hunger.

FAMO'SITY. *ſ.* Renown.

FA'MOUS. *a.* [*fameux*, French.] Renowned; celebrated. *Peacham.*

FA'MOUSLY. *ad.* [from *famous.*] With celebrity; with great fame.

FAN. *ſ.* [*vannus*, Latin.]
1. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves. *Addiſon.*
2. Any thing ſpread out like a fan. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any thing by which the air is moved.
5. An inſtrument to raiſe the fire.

To FAN. *v. a.*
1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spenſer.*
2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.
3. To ſeparate, as by winnowing.

FANA'TICISM. *ſ.* [from *fanatick.*] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy.

FANA'TICK. *a.* [*fanaticus*, Latin.] Enthuſiaſtick; ſuperſtitious.

FANA'TICK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An enthuſiaſt; a man mad with wild notions.

FA'NCIFUL. *a.* [*fancy* and *full.*]
1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon.

ſtated by the imagination, not the *Hayward.*

IFULLY. *a.* [from *fanciful.*] Ac- to the wildneſs of imagination.

IFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fanciful.*] Ad- to the pleaſures of imagination.

Y. *ſ.* [*phantaſia*, Latin.] imagination; the power by which the forms to itſelf images and repreſenta- *Granville.*

n opinion bred rather by the imagina- than the reaſon. *Clarendon.*

aſie; idea; conception of things. *Addiſon.*

nage; conception; thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

clination; liking; fondneſs. *Collier.*

aprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.*

olick; idle ſcheme; vagary. *L'Eſtrange.*

omething that pleaſes or entertains. *Bacon.*

NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ine; to believe without being able to *Sprat.*

NCY. *v. a.*

o pourtray in the mind; to imagine.

o like; to be pleaſed with. *Raleigh.*

YMO'NGER. *ſ.* One who deals in of imagination. *Shakeſpeare.*

YSICK. *a.* [*fancy* and *ſick.*] One e diſtemper is in his own mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

ſ. [*fane*, French.] A temple conſe- to religion. *Phillips.*

ARON. ſ. French.]

bully; a hector.

blufterer; a boaſter of more than he erform. *Dryden.*

RONA'DE. *ſ.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] ſter; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*

NG. *v. a.* [ꝼanꝫan, Saxon.] To ; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakeſpeare.*

ſ. [from the verb.]

he long tuſks of a boar or other ani- *Shakeſpeare.*

he nails; the talons.

y ſhoot or other thing by which hold en. *Evelyn.*

ED. *a.* [from *fang.*] Furniſhed with or long teeth; furniſhed with inſtru- in imitation of fangs. *Phillips.*

LE. *ſ.* [from ꝼanꝫan, Saxon.] Silly pt; trifling ſcheme.

LED. *a.* [from *fangle.*] It is ſcarcely ut in new *fangled*; vainly fond of y. Quick wits be in deſire new- *Aſcham.*

FA'NGLESS. *a.* [from *fang.*] Toothleſs; without teeth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'NGOT. *ſ.* A quantity of wares.

FA'NNEL. [*fanon*, French.] A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs prieſt.

FA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *fan.*] One that plays a fan. *Jeremiah.*

FA'NTASIED. *ſ.* [from *fantaſy.*] Filled with fancies. *Shakeſpeare.*

FANTA'SM. *ſ.* [See PHANTASM.]

FANTA'STICAL. } *a.* [*fantaſtique*, Fr.]
FANTA'STICK. }

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.
2. Subſiſting only in the fancy; imaginary.
3. Capricious; humourous; unſteady.
4. Whimſical; fanciful. *Sidney. Addiſon.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *fantaſtical.*]

1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciouſly; humouroufly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Whimſically. *Grew.*

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *ſ.* [from *fanta-*
FANTA'STICKNESS. } *ſtical.*]

1. Humouroufneſs; mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs. *Tillotſon.*
3. Caprice; unſteadineſs.

FA'NTASY. *ſ.* [*fanteſie*, French.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Davies. Newton.*
2. Idea; image of the mind. *Spenſer.*
3. Humour; inclination. *Whitgifte.*

FAP. *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAR. *ad.* [ꝼeoꝛ, Saxon.]

1. To great extent in length. *Prior.*
2. To a great extent every way. *Prior.*
3. To a great diſtance progreſſively. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Remotely; at a great diſtance. *Knolles.*
5. To a diſtance. *Raleigh.*
6. In a great part. *Judges.*
7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.
8. To a great height; magnificently. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To a certain point; to a certain degree. *Hammond. Tillotſon.*
10. It is uſed often in compoſition; as, *far-ſhooting, far-ſeeing.*

FAR-FETCH. *ſ.* [*far* and *fetch.*] A deep ſtratagem. *Hudibras.*

FAR-FE'TCHED. *a.* [*far* and *fetch.*]

1. Brought from places remote. *Milton.*
2. Studiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained. *Smith.*

FAR-PIE'RCING. *a.* [*far* and *pierce.*] Striking, or penetrating a great way. *Pope.*

FAR-

FAR-SHOO'TING. *a.* Shooting to a great diſtance.

FAR. *a.*
1. Diſtant; remote. *Dryden.*
2. *From* FAR. From a remote place.

FAR. *ſ.* [contracted from *farrow.*] Young pigs. *Tuſſer.*

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*farcio*, Latin.]
1. To ſtuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. *Carew.*
2. To extend; to ſwell out. *Shakeſpeare.*

FARCE. *ſ.* [*farcer*, French, to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity. *Dryden.*

FA'RCICAL. *a.* [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce. *Goy.*

FA'RCY. *ſ.* [*farcin*, Fr.] The leproſy of horſes.

FA'RDEL. *ſ.* [*fardello*, Italian.] A bundle; a little pack. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FARE. *v. n.* [ꝼaꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To go; to paſs; to travel. *Fairfax.*
2. To be in a ſtate good or bad. *Waller.*
3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad. *Milton.*
4. To happen to any one well or ill. *South.*
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained. *Brown.*

FARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. *Dryden.*
2. Food prepared for the table; proviſions.

FAREWE'LL. *ad.*
1. The parting compliment; adieu. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs. *Waller.*

FAREWE'LL. *ſ.* Leave; act of departure. *Milton.*

FARINA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *farina*, Latin.] Mealy; taſting like meal. *Arbuthnot.*

FARM. *ſ.* [*ferme*, French.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit. *Hayward.*
2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants. *Spenſer.*

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.
2. To take at a certain rate. *Camden.*
3. To cultivate land.

FA'RMER. *ſ.* [*fermier*, French.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer.*

FA'RMOST. *a.* [ſuperlative of *far.*] Moſt diſtant. *Dryden.*

FA'RNESS. *ſ.* [from *far.*] Diſtance; remoteneſs. *Carew.*

FARRA'GINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*] Formed of different materials.

FARRA'GO. ſ. [Latin.] A mixture confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients; medley.

FA'RRIER. *ſ.* [*ferrier*, French.]
1. A ſhoer of horſes.
2. One who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.

To FA'RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun] To practiſe phyſick or chirurgery on horſes.

FA'RROW. *ſ.* [ꝼeaꝛh, Saxon.] A pig.

To FA'RROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs.

FART. *ſ.* [ꝼeꝛt, Saxon.] Wind backward.

To FART. *v. a.* To break wind backward.

FA'RTHER. *ad.* [We ought to write *further*, and *furthest*, ꝼoꝛðoꝛ, ꝼuꝛðeſt, as from At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely.

FA'RTHER. *a.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, as probably from *forth.*]
1. More remote.
2. Longer; tending to a greater diſtance.

FA'RTHERANCE. *ſ.* [more properly *further*, *therance.*] Encouragement; promotion.

FARTHERMO'RE. *ad.* [more properly *further*, *thermore.*] Beſides; over and above; moreover.

To FA'RTHER. *v. a.* [more properly *further*, *ther.*] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

FA'RTHEST. *ad.* [more properly *furthest*]
1. At the greateſt diſtance.
2. To the greateſt diſtance.

FA'RTHEST. *a.* Moſt diſtant; remotest.

FA'RTHING. *ſ.* [ꝼeoꝛðing, Saxon.]
1. The fourth of a penny.
2. Copper money.
3. It is uſed ſometimes in a ſenſe hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; proverbial.

FA'RTHINGALE. *ſ.* A hoop, uſed to diſtend the petticoat.

FA'RTHINGSWORTH. *ſ.* As much land as is ſold for a farthing.

FA'SCES. ſ. [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the conſuls.

FA'SCIA. ſ. [Latin.] A fillet; bandage.

FA'SCIATED. *a.* [from *faſcia*, Lat.] Bound with fillets.

FASCIA'TION. *ſ.* [*faſcia*, Lat.] Bandage.

To FA'SCINATE. *v. a.* [*faſcino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence by ſome wicked and ſecret manner.

FASCINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *faſcinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment.

CINE. *ſ.* [French.] A faggot. *Addiſon.*

CINOUS. *a.* [*faſcinum*, Lat.] Cauſed ...ing by witchcraft. *Harvey.*

HION. *ſ.* [*façon*, French.]
Form; make; ſtate of any thing with ...rd to appearance. *Luke.*
The make or cut of cloaths. *Shakeſpeare.*
Manner; ſort; way. *Hayward.*
Cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any do...ſtick ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*
Cuſtom; general practice. *Tillotſon.*
Manner imitated from another; way ...bliſhed by precedent. *Shakeſpeare.*
General approbation; mode. *Pope.*
Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Raleigh.*
Any thing worn. *Shakeſpeare.*
The farcy; a diſtemper in horſes; the ...ſes leproſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'SHION. *v. a.* [*façonner*, French.]
To form; to mould; to figure. *Raleigh.*
To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spenſer.*
To caſt into external appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*
To make according to the rule pre...ibed by cuſtom. *Locke.*

HIONABLE. *a.* [from *faſhion.*]
Approved by cuſtom; eſtabliſhed by ...ſtom. *Rogers.*
Made according to the mode. *Dryden.*
Obſervant of the mode. *Shakeſpeare.*
Having rank above the vulgar, and be... nobility.

HIONABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *faſhion...le.*] Modiſh elegance. *Locke.*

HIONABLY. *ad.* [from *faſhionable.*]
a manner conformable to cuſtom; with ...odiſh elegance. *South.*

HIONIST. *ſ.* [from *faſhion.*] A fol...wer of the mode; a coxcomb.

AST. *v. n.* [*faſtan*, Gothick.]
To abſtain from food. *Bacon.*
To mortify the body by religious abſti...nce. *Bible.*

T. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
Abſtinence from food. *Taylor.*
Religious mortification by abſtinence; ...igious humiliation. *Atterbury.*

T. *a.* [Fæſt, Saxon.]
Firm; immoveable. *Milton.*
Strong; impregnable. *Spenſer.*
Fixed. *Temple.*
Deep; ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
Firm in adherence. *Aſcham.*
[from *ffeſt*, Welſh.] Speedy; quick; ...ift. *Davies.*

FAST *and looſe.* Uncertain; variable; ...conſtant. *Sidney.*

FAST. *ad.*
1. Firmly; immoveably. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Cloſely; nearly. *Knolles.*
3. Swiftly; nimbly. *Daniel.*
4. Frequently. *Hammond.*

To FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *faſt.*]
1. To make faſt; to make firm. *Dryden.*
2. To hold together; to cement; to link.
3. To affix; to conjoin. *Swift.*
4. To ſtamp; to impreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To ſettle; to confirm. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To lay on with ſtrength. *Dryden.*

To FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himſelf.

FA'STENER. *ſ.* [from *faſten.*] One that makes faſt or firm.

FA'STER. *ſ.* [from *faſt.*] He who abſtains from food.

FA'STHANDED. *a.* [*faſt* and *hand.*] Avaricious; cloſehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*

FASTIDIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfulneſs. *Swift.*

FASTI'DIOUS. *a.* [*faſtidioſus*, Lat.] Diſdainful; ſqueamiſh; delicate to a vice. *Ben Jonſon. South.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY. *a.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfully; ſqueamiſhly. *Government of the Tongue.*

FASTI'GIATED. *a.* [*faſtigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed with a ſlope.

FA'STINGDAY. *ſ.* [*faſt* and *day.*] Day of mortification by abſtinence. *Taylor.*

FA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *faſt.*]
1. Firmneſs; firm adherence. *Bacon.*
2. Strength; ſecurity. *Davies.*
3. A ſtrong place; a place not eaſily forced.
4. Cloſeneſs; conciſeneſs; not diffuſion. *Aſcham.*

FA'STUOUS. *a.* [*faſtuoſus*, Lat.] Proud; haughty.

FAT. *a.* [Fæt, Saxon.]
1. Fullfed; plump; fleſhy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Coarſe; groſs; dull. *Dryden.*
3. Wealthy; rich. *Milton.*

FAT. *ſ.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood, depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them.

FAT. *ſ.* [Fæt, Saxon.] A veſſel in which any thing is put to ferment or be ſoaked, commonly written *vat.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleſhed. *L'Eſtrange.*

FA'TAL. *a.* [*fatalis*, Latin.]
1. Deadly; mortal; deſtructive; cauſing deſtruction. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding by deſtiny; inevitable; neceſſary. *Tillotſon.*

3. Appointed by deſtiny. *Bacon.*

FA'TALIST. *ſ.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity. *Watts.*

FATA'LITY. *ſ.* [*fatalité*, French.]
1. Predeſtination; predetermined order or ſeries of things and events. *South.*
2. Decree of fate. *King Charles.*
3. Tendency to danger. *Browne.*

FA'TALLY. *ad.* [from *fatal.*]
1. Mortally; deſtructively; even to death.
2. By the decree of fate. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS. *ſ.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible neceſſity.

FATE. *ſ.* [*fatum*, Latin.]
1. Deſtiny; an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes. *Milton.*
2. Event predetermined. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Death; deſtruction. *Dryden.*
4. Cauſe of death. *Dryden.*

FA'TED. *a.* [from *fate.*]
1. Decreed by fate. *Dryden.*
2. Modelled in any matter by fate. *Prior.*
3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden.*

FA'THER. *ſ.* [ꝑæðep, Saxon.]
1. He by whom the ſon and daughter is begotten. *Bacon.*
2. The firſt anceſtor. *Romans.*
3. The appellation of an old man. *Camden.*
4. The title of any man reverend. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad. *Geneſis.*
6. An eccleſiaſtical writer of the firſt centuries. *Stillingfleet.*
7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderneſs. *Job.*
8. The title of a popiſh confeſſor. *Addiſon.*
9. The title of a ſenator of old Rome. *Dryden.*
10. The appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity. *Taylor.*
11. The compellation of God as Creator. *Common Prayer.*

FA'THER-IN-LAW. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The father of one's huſband or wife. *Addiſon.*

To FA'THER. *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a ſon or daughter.
2. To ſupply with a father. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To adopt a work. *Swift.*
4. To aſcribe to any one as his offſpring, or production. *Hooker.*

FA'THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The character of a father. *Hall.*

FA'THERLESS. *a.* [from *father.*] Without a father.

FA'THERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The tenderneſs of a father.

FA'THERLY. *a.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'THERLY. *ad.* In the manner of a father.

FA'THOM. *ſ.* [ꝑæðm, Saxon.]
1. A meaſure of length containing ſix feet. *Bacon.*
2. Reach; penetration; depth of mental acquirance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompaſs with the arms extended or encircling.
2. To reach; to maſter. *Dryden.*
3. To ſound; to try with reſpect to depth. *Pope.*
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom as, *I cannot* fathom *his deſign.*

FA'THOMLESS. *a.* [from *fathom.*]
1. That of which no bottom can be found. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATI'DICAL. *a.* [*fatidicus*, Latin.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel. *Brown.*

FATI'FEROUS. *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] Eaſily wearied.

To FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATI'GUE. *ſ.* [*fatigue*, French.]
1. Wearineſs; laſſitude.
2. The cauſe of wearineſs; labour; toil.

To FATI'GUE. *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, Fr.] To tire; to weary.

FATKI'DNEYED. *a.* [*fat* and *kidney.*] Fat.

FA'TLING. *ſ.* [from *fat.*] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter. *Bacon.*

FA'TNER. *ſ.* [from *fat.*] That which gives fatneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *fat.*]
1. The quality of being fat; plump. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fat; greaſe. *Bacon.*
3. Unctuous or greaſy matter. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Oleaginouſneſs; ſliminеſs. *Grew.*
5. Fertility; fruitfulneſs. *Philips.*
6. That which cauſes fertility.

To FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat.*]
1. To feed up; to make fleſhy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
3. To feed groſsly; to increaſe. *Dryden.*

To FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Otway.*

FA'TUOUS. *a.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]
1. Stupid; fooliſh; feeble of mind. *Glanville.*
2. Impotent; without force. *Dryden.*

FATU'ITY. *ſ.* [*fatuité*, Fr.] Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs of mind. *King Charles.*

WITTED. *a.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; *Shakeſpeare.*

TY. *a.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; olea- *Bacon.*
ous; greaſy.

CHION. *ſ.* [See FALCHION.] A *Dryden.*
ked ſword.

FEL. *ſ.* [French.] The fruit of a
ies of the palmtree.

YLLOUS. *a.* [*favilla*, Latin.] Con- *Brown.*
ing of aſhes.

LCON. See FALCON.

LT. *ſ.* [*faute*, French.]
Offence; ſlight crime; ſomewhat lia- *Hooker.*
to cenſure.
Defect; want; abſence. *Shakeſpeare.*
Puzzle; difficulty.

AULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be
ong; to fail. *Spenſer.*

AULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault;
accuſe.

ULTER. *ſ.* [from *fault.*] An offender. *Fairfax.*

ULTFINDER. *ſ.* [*fault* and *find.*] A
nſurer.

ULTILY. *ad.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly;
properly.

ULTINESS. *ſ.* [from *faulty.*]
Badneſs; viciouſneſs; evil. *Sidney.*
Delinquency; actual offences. *Hooker.*

ULTLESS. *a.* [from *fault.*] Without
lt; perfect. *Fairfax.*

ULTY. *a.* [*fautif*, French.]
Guilty of a fault; blameable; crimi- *Milton.*
al.
Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker.*
Defective; bad in any reſpect. *Bacon.*

A'VOUR. *v. a.* [*favor*, Latin.]
To ſupport; to regard with kindneſs. *Bacon.*
To aſſiſt with advantages or conve- *Addiſon.*
encies.
To conduce to; to contribute.
To reſemble in feature. *Spectator.*

VOUR. *ſ.* [*favor*, Latin.]
Kindneſs; kind regard. *Shakeſpeare.*
Support; defence; vindication. *Rogers.*
Kindneſs granted. *Sidney.*
Lenity; mildneſs; mitigation of puniſh- *Swift.*
ment.
Leave; good-will; pardon. *Pſalms.*
Object of favour; perſon or thing fa- *Milton.*
voured.
Something given by a lady to be worn.
Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shakeſpeare.*
Feature; countenance. *South.*

VOURABLE. *a.* [*favorable*, French.]
Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shakeſpeare.*
Palliative; tender; averſe from cenſure.
Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.*
Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.*
Beautiful; well favoured. *Spenſer.*

FA'VOURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *favourable.*] Kindneſs; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY. *ad.* [from *favourable.*] Kindly; with favour. *Rogers.*

FA'VOURED. *particip. a.*
1. Regarded with kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. Featured. With *well* or *ill*. *Spenſer.*

FA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul manner.

FA'VOURER. *ſ.* [from *favour.*] One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs. *Daniel.*

FA'VOURITE. *ſ.* [*favori*, *favorite*, Fr.]
1. A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Pope.*
2. One choſen as a companion by his ſuperiour. *Clarendon.*

FA'VOURLESS. *a.* [from *favour.*]
1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindneſs.
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenſer.*

FA'USEN. *ſ.* A ſort of large eel. *Chapman.*

FA'USET. *ſ.* [*fauſſet*, French.] The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot.

FA'USSEBRAYE. *ſ.* A ſmall mount of earth, four fathom wide; erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*

FA'UTOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenancer. *Ben Jonſon.*

FA'UTRESS. *ſ.* [*fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or countenances. *Chapman.*

FAWN. *ſ.* [*faon*, French.] A young deer.

To FAWN. *v. n.*
1. To court by friſking before one: as a dog. *Sidney.*
2. To court by any means. *South.*
3. To court ſervilely. *Milton.*

FA'WNER. *ſ.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

FA'WNINGLY. *ad.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing ſervile way.

FA'XED. *a.* [from fæx, Saxon.] Hairy. *Camden.*

FAY. *ſ.* [*fée*, French.]
1. A fairy; an elf. *Milton.*
2. Faith. [*foi*, French.] *Spenſer.*

FE'ABERRY. *ſ.* A gooſeberry.

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*fegen*, German, to ſweep.] To whip; to chaſtiſe.

FE'ALTY. *ſ.* [*feauté*, French.] Duty due to a ſuperiour lord. *Milton.*

FEAR. *ſ.* [fɛaran, Saxon.]
1. Dread; terrour; apprehenſion of danger. *Locke.*

2. Awe; dejection of mind. *Geneſis.*
3. Anxiety; ſolicitude. *Maccabees.*
4. That which cauſes fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Something hung up to ſcare deer. *Iſaiah.*

FEAR. *ſ.* [ꝼæꝛa, Saxon.] A companion. Obſolete.

To FEAR. *v. a.* [ꝼæꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To dread; to conſider with apprehenſions of terrour. *Dryden.*
2. To fright; to make afraid. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*
1. To live in horrour; to be afraid. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FE'ARFUL. *a.*
1. Timorous; eaſily made afraid. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Afraid. *Davies.*
3. Awful; to be reverenced. *Exodus.*
4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotſon.*

FE'ARFULLY. *ad.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſly; in fear. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'ARFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearful.*]
1. Timorouſneſs; habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*

FE'ARLESLY. *ad.* [from *fearleſs.*] Without terrour. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESNESS. *ſ.* [from *fearleſs.*] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*

FE'ARLESS. *a.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid. *Temple.*

FEASIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *feaſible.*] A thing practicable. *Brown.*

FE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*faiſible*, Fr.] Practicable; that may be effected. *Glanville.*

FE'ASIBLY. *ad.* [from *feaſible.*] Practicably.

FEAST. *ſ.* [*feſte*, French.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a ſumptuous treat of great numbers. *Geneſis.*
2. An anniverſary day of rejoicing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* To eat ſumptuouſly.

To FEAST. *v. a.*
1. To entertain ſumptuouſly. *Hayward.*
2. To delight; to pamper. *Hayward.*

FE'ASTER. *ſ.* [from *feaſt.*]
1. One that fares deliciouſly. *Taylor.*
2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL. *a.* [*feaſt* and *full.*]
1. Feſtive; joyful. *Milton.*
2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*

FE'ASTRITE. *ſ.* [*feaſt* and *rite.*] Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments. *Phillips.*

FEAT. *ſ.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Act; deed; action. *Spenſer.*
2. A trick; a ludicrous performance.

FEAT. *a.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Ready; ſkilful; ingenious.
2. Nice; neat.

FE'ATEOUS. *a.* Neat; dexterous.

FE'ATEOUSLY. *ad.* Neatly; dexterously.

FE'ATHER. [ꝼeðeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The plume of birds.
2. An ornament; an empty title.
3. [Upon a horſe.] A ſort of natural ſizling hair.

To FE'ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a cock.
4. To enrich; to adorn.
5. *To* FEATHER *one's neſt.* To get money together.

FE'ATHERBED. *ſ.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed ſtuffed with feathers.

FE'ATHERDRIVER. *ſ.* [*feather* and *drive.*] One that cleanſes feathers.

FE'ATHERED. *a.* [from *feather.*]
1. Cloathed with feathers.
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers, as an arrow.

FE'ATHEREDGE. *ſ.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, called *featheredge* ſtuff.

FE'ATHEREDGED. *a.* [*feather* and *edge.*] Belonging to a featheredge.

FE'ATHERFEW. *ſ.* A plant.

FE'ATHERLESS. *a.* [from *feather.*] Bare; without feathers.

FE'ATHERSELLER. *ſ.* [*feather* and *ſell.*] One who ſells feathers.

FE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *feather.*] Clothed with feathers.

FE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; workmanly.

FE'ATNESS. *ſ.* [from *feat.*] Neatneſs; dexterity.

FE'ATURE. *ſ.* [*faiture*, old French.]
1. The caſt or make of the face.
2. Any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To reſemble in countenance.

To FEAZE. *v. a.* To untwiſt the end of a rope.

To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*febricitare*, Lat.] To be in a fever.

FEBRIFU'GE. *ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever.

FEBRIFU'GE. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers.

FE'BRILE. *a.* [*febrilis*, Lat.] Conſiſting in a fever; cauſed by a fever.

UARY. *ſ.* [*Februarius*, Latin.] The of the ſecond month of the year.

S. *ſ.* [*fæces*, Latin.]
regs; lees; ſediment; ſubſidence.
Arbuthnot.
xcrement.

LENCE. } *ſ.* [*fæculentia*, Latin.]
LENCY. }
Muddineſs; quality of abounding with
r ſediment.
ees; feces; ſediment; dregs. *Boyle.*

LENT. *a.* [*fæculentus*, Lat.] Foul;
y; excrementitious. *Glanville.*

ND. *a.* [*fœcundus*, Lat.] Fruitful;
ſick. *Graunt.*

NDA'TION. *ſ.* [*fœcundo*, Lat.] The
f making prolifick. *Brown.*

CU'NDIFY. *v. a.* To make fruit-

'NDITY. *ſ.* [*fecondité*, Fr.] Fruit-
eſs; quality of producing or bringing
Woodward.
Preterite and participle paſſ. of *To*
Pope.

RY. *ſ.* A partner; or a dependant.
Shakeſpeare.

RAL. *a.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] Re-
g to league or contract.
Hammond.

RARY. *ſ.* [from *fœdus*, Latin.] A
ederate; an accomplice. *Shakeſpeare.*

RATE. *a.* [*fœderatus*, Lat.] Leagued.
ſ. [ꝼeoh, Saxon.]
All lands and tenements that are held
y acknowledgment of ſuperiority to a
er lord. *Cowel.*
Property; peculiarity. *Shakeſpeare.*
Reward; gratification; recompenſe.
Payments occaſionally claimed by per-
in office. *Shakeſpeare.*
Rewards paid to phyſicians or lawyers.

ARM. *ſ.* [*fee* and *farm.*] Tenure
which lands are held from a ſuperiour
Davies.

E. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To reward; to pay. *South.*
To bribe. *Shakeſpeare.*
To keep in hire. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE. *a.* [*foible*, French.] Weak; de-
ated; fickly. *Smith.*

EBLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
ken; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength
wer. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEMI'NDED. *a.* [*feeble* and *mind.*]
k of mind. *Theſſalonians.*

LENESS. *ſ.* [from *feeble.*] Weak-
; imbecility; infirmity. *South.*

LY. *ad.* [from *feeble.*] Weakly; with-
ſtrength. *Dryden.*

ED. *v. a.* [*ſodan*, Goth. ꝼeꝺan, Sax.]
To ſupply with food. *Arbuthnot.*
To ſupply; to furniſh. *Addiſon.*

3. To graze; to conſume by cattle.
Mortimer.
4. To nouriſh; to cheriſh. *Prior.*
5. To keep in hope or expectation.
Knolles.
6. To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.*

To FEED. *v. n.*
1. To take food. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To prey; to live by eating. *Temple.*
3. To paſture; to place cattle to feed.
Exodus.
4. To grow fat or plump.

FEED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney.*
2. Paſture. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'EDER. *ſ.* [from *feed.*]
1. One that gives food. *Denham.*
2. An exciter; an encourager.
Shakeſpeare.
3. One that eats. *Brown.*
4. One that eats nicely.

To FEEL. *v. n.* pret. *felt*; part. paſſ. *felt.*
[ꝼelan, Saxon.]
1. To have perception of things by the touch. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſearch by feeling.
3. To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil. *Pope.*
4. To appear to the touch. *Sharp.*

To FEEL. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the touch. *Judges.*
2. To try; to ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To have ſenſe of, as painful or pleaſant. *Creech.*
4. To be affected by. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To know; to be acquainted with.
Shakeſpeare.

FEEL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſenſe of feeling; the touch. *Sharp.*

FEE'LER. *ſ.* [from *feel.*]
1. One that feels. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The horn or antenna of inſects. *Derham.*

FEE'LING. *particip. a.* [from *feel.*]
1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility. *Sidney.*
2. Senſibly felt. *Southerne.*

FEE'LING. *ſ.* [from *feel.*]
1. The ſenſe of touch. *Milton.*
2. Senſibility; tenderneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Perception. *Watts.*

FEE'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *feeling.*]
1. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility.
Sidney.
2. So as to be ſenſibly felt. *Raleigh.*

FEET. *ſ.* The plural of *foot.* *Pope.*

FEE'TLESS. *a.* [from *feet.*] Without feet.
Camden.

To FEIGN. *v. a.* [*feindre*, French.]
1. To invent. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To make a ſhew of. *Spenſer.*
3. To make a ſhew of; to do upon ſome falſe pretence. *Pope.*
4. To

4. To diſſemble; to conceal. *Spenſer.*

To FEIGN. *v. n.* To relate falſely; to image from the invention. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon.*

FE'IGNER. *ſ.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction. *Ben Jonſon.*

FEINT. *participial a.* [for *feigned*; or *feint*, French.] Falſe.

FEINT. *ſ.* [*feint*, French.]

1. A falſe appearance. *Spectator.*

2. A mock aſſault. *Prior.*

FE'LANDERS. *ſ.* Worms in hawks. *Ainſworth.*

To FELI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, Fr.]

1. To make happy. *Watts.*

2. To congratulate. *Brown.*

FELICITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *felicitate.*] Congratulation.

FELI'CITOUS. *a.* [*felix*, Lat.] Happy.

FELI'CITY. *ſ.* [*felicitas*, Lat.] Happineſs; proſperity; bliſsfulneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LINE. *a.* [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*

FELL. *a.* [ꝼelle, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. *Fairfax.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*

FELL. *ſ.* [ꝼelle, Saxon.] The ſkin; the hide. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FELL. [*fellen*, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

2. To hew down; to cut down. *Dryden.*

FELL. The preterite of *To fall.* *Milton.*

FE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down. *Iſaiah.*

FELLI'FLUOUS. *a.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

FE'LLMONGER. *ſ.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; fury. *Spenſer.*

FE'LLOE. *ſ.* [*felge*, Daniſh.] The circumference of a wheel. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'LLOW. *ſ.*

1. A companion; one with whom we conſort. *Aſcham.*

2. An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair. *Dryden.*

3. One of the ſame kind. *Waller.*

4. Equal; peer. *Fairfax.*

5. One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair. *Addiſon.*

6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow.*

7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with contempt: as, *as an honeſt or ſorry* fellow.

8. Mean wretch; ſorry raſcal. *Swift.*

9. A member of a college that ſhares its revenue.

To FE'LLOW. *v. a.* To ſuit with; to pair with. *Shakeſpeare.*

FELLOW-COMMONER. *ſ.*

1. One who has the ſame right of [illegible] mon.

2. A commoner at Cambridge [illegible] higher order, who dines with the [illegible] lows.

FELLOW-CREA'TURE. *ſ.* One [illegible] the ſame Creator.

FELLOW-HEIR. *ſ.* Coheir.

FELLOW-HE'LPER. *ſ.* Coadjutor.

FELLOW-LA'BOURER. *ſ.* One who [illegible] bours in the ſame deſign.

FELLOW-SE'RVANT. *ſ.* One that [illegible] the ſame maſter.

FELLOW-SO'LDIER. *ſ.* One who [illegible] under the ſame commander.

FELLOW-STU'DENT. *ſ.* One who [illegible] in company with another.

FELLOW-SU'FFERER. *ſ.* One who [illegible] in the ſame evils.

FELLOW-FEE'LING. *ſ.* [*fellow* and *feeling.*]

1. Sympathy.

2. Combination; joint intereſt.

FE'LLOW-LIKE. } *a.* [*fellow* and *like.*]
FE'LLOWLY. } Like a companion; on equal terms.

FE'LLOWSHIP. *ſ.* [from *fellow.*]

1. Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety.

2. Aſſociation; confederacy; combination.

3. Equality.

4. Partnerſhip; joint intereſt.

5. Company; ſtate of being together.

6. Frequency of intercourſe; ſocial pleaſure.

7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for ſocial entertainments.

8. An eſtabliſhment in the college ſhare in its revenue.

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of proportion whereby we balance accounts depending between divers perſons, and put together a general ſtock.

FE'LLY. *ad.* [from *fell.*] Cruelly; inhumanly; ſavagely.

FELO DE SE. *ſ.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.

FE'LON. [*felon*, French.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane.

FE'LON. *a.* Cruel; traiterous; inhuman.

FELO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *felon.*]

1. Wicked; traiterous; villanous; malignant.

2. Wicked in a great degree.

FELO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *felonious*] In a felonious way.

NY. *ſ.* [*felonie*, Fr.] A crime de-ced capital by the law. *Shakeſpeare.*
The preterite of *fell*.
ſ. [pelt, Saxon.]
loth made of wool united without ing. *Shakeſpeare.*
hide or ſkin. *Mortimer.*
LT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To without weaving. *Hale.*
LTRE. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot her like felt. *Fairfax.*
CCA. *ſ.* [*felou*, Fr.] A ſmall open with ſix oars.
ALE. *ſ.* [*femelle*, Fr.] A ſhe; one of ex which brings young. *Shakeſpeare.*
ALE. *a.* Not maſculine; belonging to *Dryden.*
Covert. ſ. [French.] A married wo- *Blount.*
Sole. ſ. [French.] A ſingle woman.
NA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fœmina*, Latin.] ale nature. *Brown.*
NINE. *a.* [*fœmininus*, Latin.] Of the ſex that brings young; female.
oft; tender; delicate. *Milton.*
ffeminate; emaſculated. *Raleigh.*
NINE. *ſ.* A ſhe; one of the ſex that gs young. *Milton.*
ORAL. *a.* [*femoralis*, Lat.] Belonging e thigh. *Sharp.*
. [fenn, Saxon.] A marſh; low and ground; a moor; a bog. *Abbot.*
ERRY. *ſ.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind ckberry. *Skinner.*
E. *ſ.* [from *defence*.]
uard; ſecurity; outwork; defence.
cloſure; mound; hedge. *Dryden.*
The art of fencing; defence. *Shakeſp.*
kill in defence. *Shakeſpeare.*
ICE. *v. a.*
o incloſe; to ſecure by an incloſure or e. *Fairfax.*
o guard. *Milton.*
NCE. *v. n.*
o practiſe the arts of manual defence. *Locke.*
o guard againſt; to act on the defen- *Locke.*
o fight according to art. *Dryden.*
ELESS. *a.* [from *fence*.] Without loſure; open. *Rowe.*
ER. *ſ.* [from *fence*.] One who tes or practiſes the uſe of weapons. *Herbert.*
IBLE. *a.* [from *fence*.] Capable of nce.
INGMASTER. *ſ.* [*fence* and *maſter*.] who teaches the uſe of weapons.
INGSCHOOL. *ſ.* [*fence* and *ſchool*.] ace in which the uſe of weapons is ht. *Locke.*

To FEND. *v. a.* [from *defend*.] To keep off; to ſhut out. *Dryden.*
To FEND. *v. n.* To diſpute; to ſhift off a charge. *Locke.*
FE'NDER. *ſ.* [from *fend*.]
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.
FENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*fœneratio*, Latin.] Uſury; the gain of intereſt. *Brown.*
FE'NUGREEK. *ſ.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
FE'NNEL. *ſ.* [*fœniculum*, Lat.] A plant of ſtrong ſcent. *Miller.*
FE'NNELFLOWER. *ſ.* A plant.
FE'NNELGIANT. *ſ.* A plant.
FE'NNY. *a.* [from *fen*.]
1. Marſhy; boggy; mooriſh. *Prior.*
2. Inhabiting the marſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
FE'NNYSTONES. *ſ.* A plant.
FE'NSUCKED. *a.* [*fen* and *ſuck*.] Sucked out of marſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*
FE'OD. *ſ.* [*feodum*, low Lat.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*
FE'ODAL. *a.* [*feodal*, French; from *feod*.] Held from another.
FE'ODARY. *ſ.* [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperiour lord. *Hammond.*
To FEOFF. *v. a.* [*feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in poſſeſſion; to inveſt with right.
FEOFFE'E. *ſ.* [*feoffatus*, Lat. *fieffé*, Fr.] One put in poſſeſſion. *Spenſer.*
FE'OFFER. *ſ.* [*feoffator*, low Latin.] One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing.
FE'OFFMENT. *ſ.* [*feoffamentum*, Latin.] The act of granting poſſeſſion. *Cowel.*
FERA'CITY. *ſ.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulneſs; fertility. *Dict.*
FE'RAL. *a.* [*feralis*, Latin.] Funeral; mournful.
FERIA'TION. *ſ.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*
FE'RINE. *a.* [*ferinus*, Latin.] Wild; ſavage. *Hale.*
FERI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; ſavageneſs. *Hale.*
FE'RITY. *ſ.* [*feritas*, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildneſs. *Woodward.*
To FERME'NT. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Latin.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts. *Pope.*
To FERME'NT. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.
FE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, Latin.]
1. That which cauſes inteſtine motion. *Floyer.*
2. The

2. The inteſtine motion; tumult.

FERME'NTABLE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Having power to cauſe fermentation. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or veſt rarifies and ferments bread or wort. *Harris. Boyle.*

FERME'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*

FERN. *ſ.* [ꝑeann, Saxon.] A plant.

FE'RNY. *a.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS. *a.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.]

1. Savage; fierce.

2. Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*

FERO'CITY. *ſ.* [*ferocitas*, Latin; *ferocité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; wildneſs; fierceneſs. *Addiſon.*

FE'RREOUS. *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Made of iron; containing iron. *Brown.*

FE'RRET. *ſ.* [*fured*, Welſh; *ferret*, Dut.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits. *Sidney.*

2. A kind of narrow ribband.

To FE'RRET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER. *ſ.* [from *ferret*] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [from *ferry.*] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS. *a.* [*ferrugineus*, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. *Ray.*

FE'RRULE. *ſ.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*

To FE'RRY. *v. a.* [ꝑiꝛan, to paſs, Saxon.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenſer.*

To FE'RRY. *v. n.* To paſs over water in a veſſel of carriage. *Milton.*

FE'RRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A veſſel of carriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The paſſage over which the ferryboat paſſes.

FE'RRYMAN. *ſ.* [*ferry* and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers. *Roſcommon.*

FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations. The ſame as in Engliſh an army. *Gibſon.*

FE'RTILE. *a.* [*fertile*, French.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Dryden.*

FE'RTILENESS. *ſ.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfulneſs; fecundity.

To FERTI'LITATE. *v. a.* [from *fertile.*] To fecundate; to fertilize. *Brown.*

FERTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] dity; abundance; fruitfulneſs.

To FE'RTILIZE. *v. a.* [*fertiliſe*, To make fruitful; to make plenteous make productive; to fecundate.

FE'RTILY. *ad.* [from *fertile.*] plente uſly.

FE'RVENCY. *ſ.* [*fervent*, Latin.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerneſs.

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion.

FE'RVENT. *a.* [*fervens*, Latin.]

1. Hot; boiling.

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal.

FE'RVENTLY. *ad.* [from *fervent.*]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

2. With pious ardour.

FE'RVID. *a.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fervid.*]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour.

FE'RVIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fervid.*] of mind; zeal.

FE'RULA. *ſ.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An inſtrument with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand.

To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with ferula.

FE'RVOUR. *ſ.* [*fervor*, Lat. *fervour*

1. Heat; warmth.

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

FE'SCUE. *ſ.* [*feſtu*, Fr.] A ſmall wire which thoſe who teach to read point the letters.

FE'SELS. *ſ.* A kind of baſe grain.

FESSE. *ſ.* [In heraldry.] The *ſcſſe* called of the Latin word *faſcia*, a girdle, poſſeſſing the third part of the cutcheon over the middle.

To FE'STER. *v. n.* To rankle; to to grow virulent.

FE'STINATE. *a.* [*feſtinatus*, Lat.] hurried.

FE'STINATELY. *ad.* [from *feſtinate*] Haſtily; ſpeedily.

FESTINA'TION. *ſ.* [*feſtinatio*, Lat.] Haſte; hurry.

FE'STIVAL. *a.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] to feaſts; joyous.

FE'STIVAL. *ſ.* Time of feaſt; day of civil or religious joy.

FE'STIVE. *a.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] gay.

FESTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*feſtivitas*, Latin.]

1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing.

2. Gaiety; joyfulneſs.

FESTOO'N. *ſ.* [*feſton*, Fr.] ture, an ornament of carved work

m of a wreath or garland of flowers, leaves twiſted together. *Harris.*

TU'CINE. *a.* [*feſtuca*, Latin.] Straw-*Brown.*
our.

TU'COUS. *a.* [*feſtuca*, Lat.] Formed *Brown.*
ſtraw.

ET. *v. a.* To fetch. *Jeremiah.*

f. A piece. *Drayton.*

ETCH. *v. a.* preter. *fetched.* [ɼeccan, xon.]

To go and bring. *Waller.*

To derive; to draw. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſtrike at a diſtance. *Bacon.*

To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful eration. *Addiſon.*

To draw within any confinement or hibition. *Sanderſon.*

To produce by ſome kind of force; *to* ch *blood.* *Addiſon.*

To perform any excurſion. *Knolles.*

To perform with ſuddenneſs or vio-ce; *to* fetch *a caper.* *Addiſon.*

To reach; to arrive at; to come to; y fetched *the port.* *Chapman.*

To obtain as its price. *Locke.*

ETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick rn. *Shakeſpeare.*

CH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem which any thing is indirectly perform-a trick; an artifice. *Hudibras.*

TCHER. *ſ.* [from *to fetch.*] One that thes.

TID. *a.* [*fætidus*, Latin.] Stinking; ing a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive. *Arbuthnot.*

TIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fetid.*] The quality ſtinking.

TLOCK. *ſ.* [*feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of r that grows behind the paſtern joint.

TOR. *ſ.* [*fætor*, Latin.] A ſtink; a ch. *Arbuthnot.*

TTER. *ſ.* It is commonly uſed in the ral, *fetters.* Chains for the feet. *Raleigh.*

TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hain; to ſhackle; to tie. *Bramhall.*

TTLE. *v. n.* To do trifling buſineſs. *Swift.*

TUS. *ſ.* [*fætus*, Latin.] Any animal mbryo; any thing yet in the womb. *Boyle.*

D. *ſ.* [ꝼeahꝺ, Saxon.] Quarrel; con-tion. *Addiſon.*

DAL. *a.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Per-ining to fees, or tenures by which lands held of a ſuperiour lord; dependant, d by tenure. *Hale.*

DATORY. *ſ.* [from *feudal.*] One who lds not in chief, but by ſome conditional ure. *Bacon.*

VER. *ſ.* [*febris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent. *Locke.*

To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'VERET. *ſ.* [from *fever.*] A ſlight fever; febricula. *Ayliffe.*

FE'VERFEW. *ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] An herb.

FE'VERISH. *a.* [from *fever.*]

1. Troubled with a fever. *Creech.*
2. Tending to a fever. *Swift.*
3. Uncertain; inconſtant; now hot, now cold. *Dryden.*
4. Hot; burning. *Dryden.*

FE'VERISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *feveriſh.*] A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FE'VEROUS. *a.* [*fievreux-ſe*, French.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Having the nature of a fever. *Milton.*
3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. *Bacon.*

FE'VERY. *a.* [from *fever.*] Diſeaſed with a fever. *Ben Jonſon.*

FEUILLAGE. *ſ.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves. *Jervas.*

FEUILLEMORT. *ſ.* [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot.*

FE'UTERER. *ſ.* A dog-keeper.

FEW. *a.* [ꝼeo, Saxon.]

1. Not many; not numerous. *Berkley.*
2. *In few.* In not many words. *Hooker.*

FE'WEL. *ſ.* [*feu*, French.] Combuſtible matter; as firewood, coal. *Bentley.*

To FE'WEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. *Cowley.*

FE'WNESS. *ſ.* [from *few.*]

1. Paucity; ſmallneſs of number. *Dryden.*
2. Paucity of words. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FEY. *v. a.* To cleanſe a ditch. *Tuſſer.*

FIB. *ſ.* A lie; a falſehood. *Pope.*

To FIB. *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'BBER. *ſ.* [from *fib*] A teller of fibs.

FI'BRE. *ſ.* [*fib e*, Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] A ſmall thread or ſtring. *Pope.*

FI'BRIT. *ſ.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A ſmall fibre or ſtring. *Cheyne.*

FI'BROUS. *a.* [*fibreux*, Fr.] Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina. *Bacon.*

FI'BULA. *ſ.* [Latin.] The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE. *a.* [ꝼicol, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; unconſtant; irreſolute; wavering; unſteady. *Milton.*
2. Not fixed; ſubject to viciſſitude. *Milton.*

FI'CKLENESS. *ſ.* [from *fickle.*] Inconſtancy; uncertainty; unſteadineſs. *Sidney.*

FI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *fickle.*] Without certainty or ſtability. *Southern.*

FI'CO. *ſ.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers. *Carew.*

FI'CTILE. *a.* [*fictilis*, Lat.] Manufactured by the potter. *Bacon.*

FI'CTION. *ſ.* [*fictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of feigning and inventing. *Stilling fleet.*
2. The thing feigned or invented. *Raleigh.*
3. A falſehood; a lie.

FI'CTIOUS. *a.* Fictitious; imaginary. *Prior.*

FICTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]

1. Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine.
2. Feigned; imaginary. *Pope.*
3. Not real; not true. *Addiſon.*

FICTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fictitious.*] Falſely; counterfeitly. *Brown.*

FID. *ſ.* [*fitta*, Italian.] A pointed iron.

FI'DDLE. *ſ.* [ꝼıꝺele, Saxon.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin. *Stilling fleet.*

To FI'DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon the fiddle. *Bacon.*
2. To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *ſ.* [A cant word.] Trifles. *Spectator.*

FI'DDLEFADDLE. *a.* Trifling; giving needleſs trouble. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *fiddle.*] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle. *Ben Jonſon.*

FI'DDLESTICK. *ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*

FI'DDLESTRING. *ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of a fiddle. *Arbuthnot.*

FIDE'LITY. *ſ.* [*fidelitas*, Latin.]

1. Honeſty; veracity. *Hooker.*
2. Faithful adherence. *Clarke.*

To FIDGE. } *v. n.* [A cant word.] To
To FI'DGET. } move nimbly and irregularly. *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL. *a.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *ſ.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]

1. One who holds any thing in truſt.
2. One who depends on faith without works. *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY. *a.*

1. Confident; ſteady; undoubting. *Wake.*
2. Not to be doubted. *Howel.*

FIEF. *ſ.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour. *Arbuthnot.*

FIELD. *ſ.* [ꝼelꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.
2. Ground not encloſed.
3. Cultivated tract of ground.
4. The open country oppoſed to quarters.
5. The ground of battle.
6. A battle; a campaign; the whole of any army while it keeps the field.
7. A wide expanſe.
8. Space; compaſs; extent.
9. The ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn.
10. [In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.

FI'ELDED. *a.* [from *field.*] Being in the field of battle.

FIELD BASIL. *ſ.* [*field* and *baſil*.] A plant.

FI'ELDBED. *ſ.* [*field* and *bed.*] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

FI'ELDFARE. *ſ.* [ꝼeld and ꝼapan, Saxon.] A bird.

FI'ELDMARSHALL. *ſ.* [*field* and *marſhal.*] Commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE. *ſ.* [*field* and *mouſe.*] A mouſe that burrows in banks.

FI'ELDOFFICER. *ſ.* [*field* and *officer.*] An officer whoſe command in the field extends to the whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE. *ſ.* [*field* and *piece.*] Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

FIEND. *ſ.* [ꝼıenꝺ, Saxon.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan.
2. An infernal being.

FIERCE. *a.* [*fier*, French.]

1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged.
2. Vehement in rage; eager for miſchief.
3. Violent; outrageous.
4. Paſſionate; angry; furious.
5. Strong; forcible.

FI'ERCELY. *ad.* [from *fierce.*] Violently; furiouſly.

FI'ERCENESS. *ſ.* [from *fierce.*]

1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs.
2. Eagerneſs for blood; fury.
3. Quickneſs to attack; keenneſs of anger.
4. Violence; outrageous paſſion.

FIERIFA'CIAS. *ſ.* [In law.] A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

FI'ERINESS. *ſ.* [from *fiery.*]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.
2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

…RY. *a.* [from *fire.*]
1. Conſiſting of fire. *Spenſer.*
2. Hot like fire. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Vehement; ardent; active. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Unreſtrained; fierce. *Dryden.*
6. Heated by fire. *Hooker. Pope.*

…E. *ſ.* [*fifre*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakeſpeare.*

…TEEN. *a.* [fyftyne, Saxon.] Five and ten.

…TEENTH. *a.* [fyfteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

…TH. *a.* [fifta, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
2. All the ordinals are taken for the part which they expreſs; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; *third*, a *third* part. *Swift.*

…THLY. *ad.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.

…TIETH. *a.* [fiftеoxopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty. *Newton.*

…TY. *a.* [fiftiz, Saxon.] Five tens.

…*ſ.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figue*, French.]
1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope.*
2. The fruit of the figtree. *Arbuthnot.*

…IG. *v. a.*
1. To inſult with fico's or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. *L'Eſtrange.*

…GAPPLE. *ſ.* A fruit. *Mortimer.*

…GMARIGOLD. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

…FIGHT. *v. n.* preter *fought*; part. paſſ. *fought.* [feohtan, Saxon.]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms.
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in ſingle fight. *Eſdras.*
3. To act as a ſoldier in any caſe. *Addiſon.*
4. To contend. *Sandys.*

…FIGHT. *v. a.* To war againſt; to combat againſt. *Dryden.*

…GHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Battle.
2. Combat; duel. *Dryden.*
3. Something to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips. *Dict.*

…GHTER. *ſ.* [from *fight.*] Warriour; ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare.*

…GHTING. *participial ad.* [from *fight.*]
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles.*
2. Occupied by war. *Pope.*

…GMENT. *ſ.* [*figmentum*, Lat.] An invention; the idea feigned. *Brown.*

FI'GPECKER. *ſ.* [*fig* and *peck.*] A bird.

FI'GULATE. *a* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FI'GURABLE. *a.* [from *figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. *Bacon.*

FIGURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *figurable.*] The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FI'GURAL. *a.* [from *figure.*] Repreſented by delineation. *Brown.*

FI'GURATE. *a.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]
1. Of a certain and determinate form. *Bacon.*
2. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form; as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the forms of ſhells in which they were formed by the deluge.

FIGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*figuratio*, Latin.]
1. Determination to a certain form. *Bacon.*
2. The act of giving a certain form. *Bacon.*

FI'GURATIVE. *a.* [*figuratif*, French.]
1. Repreſenting ſomething elſe; typical; repreſentative. *Hooker.*
2. Not literal. *Stilling fleet.*
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical ornations. *Dryden.*

FI'GURATIVELY. *ad.* [from *figurative.*] By a figure; in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply. *Hammond.*

FI'GURE. *ſ.* [*figura*, Latin.]
1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline. *Boyle.*
2. Shape; form; ſemblance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Perſon; external form; appearance mean or grand. *Clariſſa.*
4. Diſtinguiſhed appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addiſon.*
5. A ſtatue; an image; ſomething formed in reſemblance of ſomewhat elſe. *Addiſon.*
6. Repreſentations in painting. *Dryden.*
7. Arrangement; diſpoſition; modification. *Wa .*
8. A character denoting a number. *South.*
9. The horoſcope; the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes. *Shakeſpear .*
10. [In theology.] Type; repreſentative. *Romans.*
11. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe. In ſtrict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a ſentence a *figure*; but they are generally confounded by the exacteſt writers. *Stilling fleet.*
12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To FI'GURE. *v. a.* [*figuro*, Latin.]
1. To form into any determinate ſhape.
2. To ſhow by a corporeal reſemblance. *Spenſer.*
3. To cover or adorn with figures. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To diverſify; to variegate with adventitious forms. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance. *Hooker. Donne.*
6. To image in the mind. *Temple.*
7. To prefigure; to foreſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To form figuratively; to uſe in a ſenſe not literal. *Locke.*

FI'GURE-FLINGER. *ſ.* [*figure* and *fling.*] A pretender to aſtrology. *Collier.*

FI'GWORT. *ſ.* [*fig* and *wort.*] A plant.

FILA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of threads. *Bacon.*

FI'LACER. *ſ.* [*filazarius*, low Latin.] An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs. *Harris.*

FI'LAMENT. *ſ.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamenta*, Latin.] A ſlender thread; a body ſlender and long like a thread. *Broome.*

FI'LBERT. *ſ.* A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

To FILCH. *v. n.* To ſteal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is uſually ſpoken of petty thefts. *Spenſer. Burton.*

FI'LCHER. *ſ.* [from *filch.*] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. *ſ.* [*file*, French.]
1. A thread. *Wotton.*
2. A line on which papers are ſtrung to keep them in order. *Bacon.*
3. A catalogue; roll; ſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another. *Milton.*
5. [Feol, Saxon.] An inſtrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon.*

FI'LECUTTER. *ſ.* [*file* and *cutter.*] A maker of files. *Moxon.*

To FILE. *v. n.* [from *filum*, a thread.]
1. To ſtring upon a thread or wire. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To cut with a file. *Ray.*
3. To foul; to ſully; to pollute. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FI E. *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreaſt, but one behind another. *Blackmore.*

FI'LEMOT. *ſ.* A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift.*

FI'LER. *ſ.* [from *file.*] One who files; one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL. *a.* [*filial*, French; *filius*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to a ſon; befitting a ſon.
2. Bearing the character or relation of a ſon. *Milton.*

FILIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *filius*, Latin.] The relation of a ſon to a father; correlative paternity.

FI'LINGS. *ſ.* [from *file.*] Fragments rubbed off by the file.

To FILL. *v. a.* [fyllan, Saxon.]
1. To put into any ſpace till no more can be admitted.
2. To ſtore abundantly.
3. To ſatisfy; to content.
4. To glut; to ſurfeit.
5. *To* FILL *out.* To pour out liquor to drink.
6. *To* FILL *out.* To extend by ſomething contained.
7. *To* FILL *up.* To make full.
8. *To* FILL *up.* To ſupply.
9. *To* FILL *up.* To occupy by bulk.
10. *To* FILL *up.* To engage; to employ.

To FILL. *v. n.*
1. To give drink.
2. To grow full.
3. *To* FILL *up.* To grow full.

FILL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction.
2. The place between the ſhafts of a carriage.

FI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *fill.*]
1. Any thing that fills up room without uſe.
2. One whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage.

FI'LLET. *ſ.* [*filet*, French.]
1. A band tied round the head or other part.
2. The fleſhy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal.
3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.
4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel.

To FI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
2. To adorn with an aſtragal.

To FI'LLIP. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring.

FI'LLIP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FI'LLY. *ſ.* [*filoy*, Welch.]
1. A young horſe or mare.
2. A young mare, oppoſed to a colt; a young horſe.

FILM. *ſ.* [fylmepa, Sax.] A thin pellicle or ſkin.

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin.

FI'LMY. *a.* [from *film.*] Compoſed of thin pellicles.

To FI'LTER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Latin.]
1. To defecate by drawing off liquor along depending threads.
2. To

...strain; to percolate. *Grew.*

...R. *ſ.* [*filtrum*, Latin.]
...twiſt of thread, of which one end is
...d in the liquor to be defecated, and
...ther hangs below the bottom of the
..., ſo that the liquor drips from it.
Ray.
...ſtrainer; a ſearch.

...*ſ.* [fylð, Saxon.]
...irt; naſtineſs. *Sandys.*
...corruption; groſſneſs; pollution.
Tillotſon.

...HILY. *ad.* [from *filthy.*] Naſtily; ...; groſsly. *L'Eſtrange.*
...HINESS. *ſ.* [from *filthy.*]
...aſtineſs; foulneſs; dirtineſs. *Sidney.*
...orruption; pollution. *South.*
...HY. *a.* [from *filth.*]
...aſty; foul; dirty. *Shakeſpeare.*
...Groſs; polluted. *Dryden.*
...LTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To ...; to percolate. *Arbuthnot.*
...A'TION. *ſ.* [from *filtrate.*] A me... by which liquors are procured fine ...clear. *Boyle.*
...LE *Hemp. ſ.* [corrupted from *female.*] ...light ſummer hemp, that bears no ...is called *fimble hemp.* *Mortimer.*
... [finn, Saxon.] The wing of a fiſh; ...mb by which he balances his body, ...moves in the water. *Addiſon.*
...OOTED. *a.* [*fin* and *foot.*] Palmi... ; having feet with membranes be... the toes. *Brown.*
...BLE. *a.* [from *fine.*] That admits a *Hayward.*
... *a.* [*final*, French.]
...ltimate; laſt. *Milton.*
...nclusive; deciſive. *Davies.*
...ortal; deſtructive. *Spenſer.*
...eſpecting the end or motive. *Collier.*
...LLY. *ad.* [from *final.*]
...ltimately; laſtly; in concluſion. *Milton.*
...ompletely; without recovery. *South.*
...NCE. *ſ.* [French.] Revenue; in...; profit. *Bacon.*
...NCIER. *ſ.* [French.] One who col...or farms the publick revenue.
...RY. *ſ.* [from *To fine.*] The ſecond ...at the iron mills.
... *ſ.* [finc, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of ...we have three kinds, the goldfinch, ...haffinch, and bulfinch.
...D. *v. a.* [fyndan, Saxon.]
...o obtain by ſearching or ſeeking.
...o obtain ſomething loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
...o meet with; to fall upon. *Cowley.*
...o know by experience. *Cowley.*
...o diſcover by ſtudy. *Cowley.*
...o diſcover what is hidden. *Cowley.*
...o hit on by chance; to perceive by ...ent. *Cowley.*

8. To gain by any mental endeavour.
9. To remark; to obſerve. *Cowley.*
10. To detect; to comprehend; to catch.
11. To reach; to attain. *Cowley.*
12. To meet. *Cowley.*
13. To ſettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley.*
14. To determine by judicial verdict. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To ſupply; to furniſh: as, *he* finds *me in money.*
16. [In law.] To approve: as, *to* find *a bill.*
17. *To* FIND *himſelf.* To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain. *L'Eſtrange.*
18. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to ſolve.
19. *To* FIND *out.* To diſcover ſomething hidden. *Newton.*
20. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.*
21. *To* FIND *out.* To invent; to excogitate. *Chronicles.*

FI'NDER. *ſ.* [from *find.*]
1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.
2. One that picks up any thing loſt. *Craſhaw.*

FINDFA'ULT. *ſ.* [*find* and *fault.*] A cenſurer; a caviller. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'NDY. *a.* [fyndig, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; ſolid. *Junius.*

FINE. *a.* [*finne*, French.]
1. Not coarſe. *Spenſer.*
2. Refined; pure; free from droſs. *Ezra.*
3. Subtle; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate.
4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated. *Temple.*
5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp. *Bacon.*
6. Clear; pellucid; tranſparent: as, *the wine is* fine.
7. Nice; exquiſite; delicate. *Davies.*
8. Artful; dexterous. *Bacon.*
9. Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle.
10. Elegant; with elevation. *Dryden.*
11. Beautiful with dignity.
12. Accompliſhed; elegant of manners.
13. Showy; ſplendid. *Swift.*

FINE. *ſ.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]
1. A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment.
2. Penalty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. *Pope.*
4. The end; concluſion. [*fin*, French.] *Sidney.*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]
1. To refine; to purify. *Job.*
2. To embelliſh; to decorate. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make leſs coarſe. *Mortimer.*

4. To make tranſparent. *Mortimer.*
5. To puniſh with pecuniary penalty. [from the ſubſtantive.] *Locke.*

To FINE. *v. n.* To puniſh by a fine. *Oldham.*

To FI'NEDRAW. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] To ſow up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

FI'NEDRAWER. *ſ.* [from *finedraw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to ſow up rents.

FI'NEFINGERED. *a.* [*fine* and *finger.*] Nice; artful; exquiſite. *Spenſer.*

FI'NELY. *ad.* [from *fine.*]
1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Addiſon.*
2. Keenly; ſharply; with a thin edge or point. *Peacham.*
3. Not coarſely; not meanly. *Bacon.*
4. In ſmall parts; ſubtilely; not groſsly.
5. Wretchedly: an irony.

FI'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *fine.*]
1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sidney.*
2. Show; ſplendour; gaiety of appearance.
3. Subtility; artfulneſs; ingenuity. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Purity; freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures. *Bacon.*

FI'NERY. *ſ.* [from *fine.*] Show; ſplendour of appearance. *Southern.*

FINE'SSE. ſ. [French.] Artifice; ſtratagem. *Hayward.*

FI'NER. *ſ.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals. *Proverbs.*

FI'NGER. *ſ.* [ꝼinʒeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Keil.*
2. A ſmall meaſure of extenſion. *Wilkins.*
3. The hand; the inſtrument of work.

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To touch lightly; to toy with. *Grew.*
2. To touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly.
3. To touch an inſtrument of muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers. *Spenſer.*

FI'NGLEFANGLE. *ſ.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle. *Hudibras.*

FI'NICAL. *a.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *finical.*] Foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety.

To FI'NISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French.]
1. To bring to the end purpoſed; to complete. *Luke.*
2. To perfect; to poliſh to the excellency intended. *Blackmore.*

FI'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *finiſh.*]
1. Performer; accompliſher. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One that puts an end. *Hooker.*
3. One that completes or perfects.

FI'NITE. *a.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; bounded.

FI'NITELESS. *a.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited.

FI'NITELY. *ad.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

FI'NITENESS. *ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

FI'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain bounds.

FI'NLESS. [from *fins.*] Wanting fins.

FI'NLIKE. *a.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imitation of fins.

FI'NNED. *a.* [from *fin.*] Having fins; edges ſpread out on either ſide.

FI'NNY. *a.* [from *fin.*] Furniſhed with fins; formed for the element of water.

FINTO'ED. *a.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipede; having a membrane between the toes.

FI'NOCHIO. *ſ.* Fennel.

FI'PPLE. *ſ.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A bung or a flute.

FIR. *ſ.* [*fyrr*, Welſh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIRE. *ſ.* [ꝼẏꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The igneous element.
2. An thing burning.
3. A conflagration of towns or woods.
4. Flame; light; luſtre.
5. Torture by burning.
6. The puniſhment of the damned.
7. Any thing that inflames the paſſions.
8. Ardour of temper.
9. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; ſpirit of ſentiment.
10. The paſſion of love.
11. Eruptions or impoſthumations. *St. Anthony's* fire.
12 *To ſet* FIRE *on*, or *ſet on* FIRE. To kindle; to inflame.

FI'RE-ARMS. *ſ.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Guns which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

FI'RE-BALL. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Globe or ball filled with combuſtibles, and burning where it is thrown.

FI'RE-BRUSH. *ſ.* [*fire* and *bruſh.*] A bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth.

FI'RE-DRAKE. *ſ.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery ſerpent.

FI'RE-NEW. *a.* [*fire* and *new.*] New from the forge; new from the meking.

ſ. [from *fire.*] An incendiary. *Carew.*

v. a. [from the noun.]
ſet on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.*
inflame the paſſions; to animate.
drive by fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

v. n.
take fire; to be kindled.
be inflamed with paſſion.
diſcharge any fire-arms.

A'ND. *ſ.* [*fire* and *brand.*]
piece of wood kindled. *L'Eſtrange.*
incendiary; one who inflames fac- *Bacon.*

ROSS. *ſ.* [*fire* and *croſs.*] A token
kland for the nation to take arms. *Hayward.*

OCK. *ſ.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A ſoldier's
gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with *Gay.*

MAN. *ſ.* [*fire* and *man.*]
e who is employed to extinguiſh burn- *Gay.*
man of violent paſſions. *Tatler.*

AN. *ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*]
pan for holding fire. *Bacon.*
n a gun.] The receptacle for the
ng powder.

HIP. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled
tumbuſtible matter to fire the veſſels
enemy. *Wiſeman.*

HOVEL. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel.*] The
ment with which the hot coals are
n. *Brown.*

IDE. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth;
himney. *Prior.*

TICK. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted
or brand. *Digby.*

TONE. *ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone.*] The *fire-*
or pyrites, is a compound metallick
compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an
tallick earth, but in very different
rtions in the ſeveral maſſes. It has its
s of pyrites, or *fireſtone*, from its giv-
ire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel
more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*

WOOD. *ſ.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood
n; fewel.

WORK. *ſ.* [*fire* and *work.*] Show
e; pyrotechnical performance. *Brown.*

G. *ſ.* [from *fire.*] Fewel.

K. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin.] To
; to beat. *Hudibras.*

N. *ſ.* [from ꝑeopeꝛ, Saxon.]
veſſel containing nine gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
ſmall veſſel. *Denham.*

FIRM. *a.* [*firmus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft. *Cleaveland.*
2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken. *Tillotſon. Waliſh.*

To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]
1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix. *Knolles.*
2. To fix without wandering. *Spenſer.*

FI'RMAMENT. *ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Latin.] The ſky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *firmament.*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FI'RMLY. *ad.* [from *firm.*]
1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.
2. Steadily; conſtantly. *Addiſon.*

FI'RMNESS. *ſ.* [from *firm.*]
1. Stability; hardneſs; compactneſs; ſolidity. *Burnet.*
2. Durability. *Hayward.*
3. Certainty; ſoundneſs. *South.*
4. Steadineſs; conſtancy; reſolution. *Roſcommon.*

FIRST. *a.* [ꝑiꝛꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of one. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Earlieſt in time. *Hebrews. Prior.*
3. Foremoſt in place.
4. Higheſt in dignity. *Daniel.*
5. Great; excellent. *Shakeſpeare.*

FIRST. *ad.*
1. Before any thing elſe; earlieſt. *Dryden.*
2. Before any other conſideration. *Bacon.*
3. At the beginning; at firſt. *Bentley.*

FIRST-GOT. } *ſ.* [from *firſt* and
FIRST-BEGO'TTEN. } *begot.*] The eldeſt of children. *Milton.*

FIRST-FRUITS. *ſ.* [*firſt* and *fruits.*]
1. What the ſeaſon firſt produces or matures of any kind. *Prior.*
2. The firſt profits of any thing. *Bacon.*
3. The earlieſt effect of any thing. *Milton.*

FI'RSTLING. *a.* [from *firſt.*] That which is firſt produced or brought forth. *Deuteronomy.*

FI'RSTLING. *ſ.* [from *firſt.*]
1. The firſt produce or offſpring. *Milton.*
2. The thing firſt thought or done. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'SCAL. *ſ.* [from *fiſcus*, Lat.] Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.*

FISH. *ſ.* [ꝑiꝛc, Saxon.] An animal that inhabits the water. *Shakeſpeare. Creech.*

To FISH. *v. n.*
1. To be employed in catching fiſhes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

To FISH. *v. a.* To ſearch in queſt of fiſh. *Swift.*

FISH-

FISH-HOOK. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *hook.*] A hook to catch fiſhes. *Grew.*

FISH-POND. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *pond.*] A ſmall pool for fiſh. *Mortimer.*

FI'SHER. *ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] One who is employed in catching fiſh. *Sandys.*

FI'SHERBOAT. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *man.*] One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh. *Waller.*

FI'SHERTOWN. *ſ.* [*fiſher* and *town.*] A town inhabited by fiſhermen. *Clarendon.*

FI'SHERY. *ſ.* [from *fiſher.*] The buſineſs of catching fiſh. *Addiſon.*

FI'SHFUL. *a.* [from *fiſh.*] Abounding with fiſh. *Camden.*

To FI'SHIFY. *v. a.* [from *fiſh.*] To turn to fiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'SHING. *ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] Commodity of taking fiſh. *Spenſer.*

FI'SHKETTLE. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *kettle.*] A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending. *Grew.*

FI'SHMEAL. *ſ.* [*fiſh* and *meal.*] Diet of fiſh. *Sharp.*

FI'SHMONGER. *ſ.* [from *fiſh.*] A dealer in fiſh. *Carew.*

FI'SHY. *a.* [from *fiſh.*]

1. Conſiſting of fiſh. *Pope.*
2. Having the qualities of a fiſh. *Brown.*

FI'SSILE. *a.* [*fiſſilis*, Latin.] Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft. *Newton.*

FISSI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fiſſile.*] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *ſ.* [*fiſſura*, Latin; *fiſſure*, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made. *Woodward.*

To FI'SSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fiſſure. *Wiſeman.*

FIST. *ſ.* [ꝼiſt, Saxon.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down. *Denham.*

To FIST. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Dryden.*
2. To gripe with the fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'STINUT. *ſ.* A piſtachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS. *ſ.* [*fiſt* and *cuff.*] Battle with the fiſt. *More.*

FI'STULA. *ſ.* [*fiſtule*, French.]

1. A ſinuous ulcer callous within. *Wiſeman.*
2. FISTULA *Lachrymalis.* A diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe, which obſtructs the natural progreſs of the tears, and make them trickle down the cheeks. *Sharp.*

FI'STULAR. *a.* [from *fiſtula.*] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *a.* [*fiſtuleux*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fiſtula. *Wiſeman.*

FIT. *ſ.*

1. A paroxyſm or exacerbation of a termittent diſtemper.
2. Any ſhort return after inter interval.
3. Any violent affection of body.
4. Diſorder; diſtemperature.
5. The hyſterical diſorders of the convulſions of children.

FIT. *a.*

1. Qualified; proper; able.
2. Convenient; meet; proper;

To FIT. *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemiſh.]

1. To accommodate to any thing one thing to another.
2. To accommodate a perſon thing.
3. To be adapted to; to ſuit any
4. *To* FIT *out.* To furniſh; to
5. *To* FIT *up.* To furniſh; to per for uſe.

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be fi

FITCH. *ſ.* A ſmall kind of wild pea monly *vetch.*

FI'TCHAT. } *ſ.* [*fiſſau*, Fr.] A
FI'TCHEW. } little beaſt, that hen-rooſt and warren.

FI'TFUL. *a.* [*fit* and *full.*] Varied roxyſms.

FI'TLY. *ad.* [from *fit.*]

1. Properly; juſtly; reaſonably.
2. Commodiouſly; meetly.

FI'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *fit.*] adapted to a particular purpoſe.

FI'TNESS. *ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs ableneſs.
2. Convenience; commodity; being fit.

FI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *fit.*]

1. The perſon or thing that for any thing.
2. A ſmall bit.

FITZ. *ſ.* [Norman.] A ſon: as, *bert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzroy* of the king. It is commonly uſed gitimate children.

FIVE. *a.* [ꝼiꝼ, Saxon.] Four and of ten.

FIVELE'AVED *Graſs.* *ſ.* Cinquefo ſpecies of clover.

FIVES. *ſ.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.
2. A diſeaſe of horſes.

To FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French.]

1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable
2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably

To direct without variation. *Dryden.*
To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*
To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.*
To withhold from motion.
X. *v. n.*
To determine the reſolution. *Locke.*
To reſt; to ceaſe to wander. *Waller.*
To loſe volatility, ſo as to be mallea-

TION. *ſ.* [French.]
tability; firmneſs; ſteadineſs. *King Charles.*
Reſidence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*
Forbearance of excurſion. *Watts.*
Want or deſtruction of volatility. *Bacon.*
Reduction from fluid to firm. *Glanville.*
DLY. *ad.* [from *fixed.*] Certainly; *Locke.*
DNESS. *ſ.* [from *fixed.*]
tability; firmneſs.
Want or loſs of volatility. *Locke.*
olidity; coherence of parts. *Bentley.*
teadineſs; ſettled opinion or reſolu- *King Charles.*
DITY. *ſ.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*
TY. *ſ.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence. *Newton.*
arts.
URE. *ſ.* [from *fix.*]
Poſition. *Shakeſpeare.*
table preſſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
irmneſs; ſtable ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
IG. *ſ.* A kind of dart or harpoon which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.
BY. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Soft; irm. *Arbuthnot.*
ILE. *a.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Subject blown.
CID. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Latin.] Weak; er; not ſtiff; lax; not tenſe. *Holder.*
CI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; rneſs; want of tenſion. *Wiſeman.*
AG. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dutch.]
To hand looſe without ſtiffneſs or ten- *Boyle.*
To grow ſpiritleſs or dejected. *Swift.*
To grow feeble; to loſe vigour. *Ben Jonſon.*
AG. *v. a.*
To let fall; to ſuffer to droop. *Prior.*
To lay with a broad ſtone. *Sandys.*
ſ. [from the verb.]
A water plant with a broad bladed leaf ellow flower. *Sandys.*
The colours or enſign of a ſhip or land *Temple.*
A ſpecies of ſtone uſed in ſmooth pave- *Woodward.*
-BROOM. *ſ.* [from *flag* and *broom.*]
A broom for ſweeping flags or pave- ments.

FLAG-OFFICER. *ſ.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a ſquadron. *Addiſon.*

FLAG-SHIP. *ſ.* [*flag* and *ſhip.*] The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. *ſ.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watery places among flags or ſedges. *Walton.*

FLA'GELET. *ſ.* [*flageolet*, French.] A ſmall flute. *More.*

FLAGELLA'TION. *ſ.* The uſe of the ſcourge. *Garth.*

FLA'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *flaggy.*] Laxity; limberneſs.

FLA'GGY. *a.* [from *flag.*]
1. Weak; lax; limber; not ſtiff; not tenſe. *Dryden.*
2. Weak in taſte; inſipid. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS. *a* [from *flagitium*, Latin.] Wicked; villanous; atrocious. *Roſcommon.*

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedneſs; villany.

FLA'GON. *ſ.* [*flaçon*, French.] A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roſcommon.*

FLA'GRANCY. *ſ.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning heat; fire. *Bacon.*

FLA'GRANT. *a.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]
1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*
2. Glowing; flushed. *Pope.*
3. Red; imprinted red. *Prior.*
4. Notorious; flaming out. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*flagro*, Lat.] Burning.

FLA'GSTAFF. *ſ.* [*flag* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*

FLAIL. *ſ.* [*flagellum*, Latin.] The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dryden.*

FLAKE. *ſ.* [*floccus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing that appears looſely put together. *Grew.*
2. A ſtratum; layer; lamina. *Sandys.*

FLA'KY. *a.* [from *flake.*]
1. Looſely hanging together. *Blackmore.*
2. Lying in layers or ſtrata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *ſ.* A falſehood; a lie; an illuſory pretext. *South.*

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. *South.*

FLAMBEAU. ſ. [French.] A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

FLAME. *ſ.* [*flamma*, Latin.]
1. Light emitted from fire. *Cowley.*
2. Fire. *Cowley.*
3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightneſs of fancy. *Waller.*
4. Ardour of inclination. *Pope.*

5. Paſſion of love. *Cowley.*

To FLAME. *v. n.*

1. To ſhine as fire; to burn with emiſſion of light. *Milton.*
2. To ſhine like flame. *Prior.*
3. To break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAMECO'LOURED. *a.* [*flame* and *colour.*] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN. ſ. [Latin.] A prieſt; one that officiates in ſolemn offices. *Pope.*

FLAMMA'TION. *ſ.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of ſetting on flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*flamma*, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *a.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame.

FLA'MY. *a.* [from *flame.*]

1. Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.*
2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*

FLANK. *ſ.* [*flanc*, French.]

1. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacham.*
2. [In men.] The latter part of the lower belly. *Pope.*
3. The ſide of an army or fleet. *Hayward.*
4. [In fortification.] That part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. n.*

1. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet.
2. To be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide; to be on the ſide. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER. *ſ.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault. *Knolles.*

To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL *ſ.* [*gwlanen*, Welſh.] A ſoft nappy ſtuff or wool. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLAP. *ſ.* [læppe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe.
2. The motion of any thing broad and looſe.
3. A diſeaſe in horſes. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.
2. To move with a flap or noiſe. *Tickell.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *ſ.*

1. A play in which they catch raiſins of burning brandy.
2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow; to devour.

FLAPE'ARED. *a.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having looſe and broad ears.

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch.]

1. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhew.
2. To glitter with a tranſient luſtre.
3. To glitter offenſively.
4. To be in too much light.

FLASH. [φλὰξ, *Mirſhew.*]

1. Sudden, quick, tranſitory blaze.
2. Sudden burſt of wit or merriment.
3. A ſhort tranſient ſtate.
4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame.
2. To burſt out into any kind of violence.
3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

To FLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike up large quantity of water.

FLA'SHER. *ſ.* [from *flaſh.*] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHILY. *ad.* [from *flaſhy.*] With empty ſhow.

FLA'SHY. *a.* [from *flaſh.*]

1. Empty; not ſolid; ſhowy; without ſubſtance.
2. Inſipid; without force or ſpirit.

FLASK. *ſ.* [*flaſque*, Fr.]

1. A bottle; a veſſel.
2. A powder-horn.

FLA'SKET. *ſ.* [from *flaſk.*] A veſſel in which viands are ſerved.

FLAT. *a.* [*plat*, Fr.]

1. Horizontally level, without inclination.
2. Smooth; without protuberance.
3. Without elevation.
4. Level with the ground.
5. Lying horizontally proſtrate; not along.
6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.
7. Taſteleſs; inſipid; dead.
8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.
9. Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs; dejected.
10. Unpleaſing; taſteleſs.
11. Peremptory; abſolute; downright.

Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in *Bacon.*
nd.
T. *ſ.*
A level; an extended plane. *Wotton.*
Even ground; not mountainous. *Milton.*
A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inun- *Shakeſpeare.*
ns.
hallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea e the water is not deep. *Raleigh.*
The broad ſide of a blade. *Dryden.*
Depreſſion of thought or language. *Dryden.*
A ſurface without relief, or promi- *Bentley.*
es.
AT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To level; to depreſs; to make broad ſmooth. *Creech.*
To make vapid. *Bacon.*
AT. *v. n.*
To grow flat; oppoſed to ſwell. *Temple.*
To render unanimated or vapid. *King Charles.*
TLONG. *ad.* [*flat* and *long.*] With at downward; not edgewiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
TLY. *ad.* [from *flat.*]
Horizontally; without inclination.
Without prominence or elevation.
Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.
Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel.*
TNESS. *ſ.* [from *flat.*]
Evenneſs; level extenſion.
Want of relief or prominence. *Addiſon.*
Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs. *Mortimer.*
Dejection of ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
Dejection of mind; want of life.
Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidity. *Collier.*
The contrary to ſhrilneſs or acuteneſs ſound. *Bacon.*
ATTEN. *v. a.* [from *flat.*]
To make even or level, without pro- ence or elevation.
To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.*
To make vapid.
To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.
ATTEN. *v. n.*
To grow even or level.
To grow dull and inſipid. *L'Eſtrange.*
TTER. *ſ.* [from *flat.*] The work- or inſtrument by which bodies are ened.
ATTER. *v. a.* [*flater*, Fr.]
To ſooth with praiſes; to pleaſe with aſſaments. *Shakeſpeare.*
To praiſe falſely. *Young.*
To pleaſe; to ſooth. *Dryden.*
To raiſe falſe hopes. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift.*
FLA'TTERY. *ſ.* [*flaterie*, French.] Falſe praiſe; artful obſequiouſneſs. *Young.*
FLA'TTISH. *a.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatneſs. *Woodward.*
FLA'TULENCY. *ſ.* [from *flatulent.*]
1. Windineſs; fulneſs of wind. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs. *Glanville.*
FLA'TULENT. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Latin.]
1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy. *Dryden.*
FLATUO'SITY. *ſ.* [*flatueſité*, Fr.] Windineſs; fullneſs of air. *Bacon.*
FLA'TUOUS. *a.* [from *flatus*, Lat.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*
FLA'TUS. ſ. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*
FLA'TWISE. *ad.* With the flat downward; not the edge. *Woodward.*
To FLAUNT. *v. n.*
1. To make a fluttering ſhow in apparel. *Boyle.*
2. To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying. *Pope.*
FLAUNT. *ſ.* Any thing looſe and airy. *Shakeſpeare.*
FLA'VOUR. *ſ.*
1. Power of pleaſing the taſte. *Addiſon.*
2. Sweetneſs to the ſmell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*
FLA'VOUROUS. *a.* [from *flavour.*]
1. Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; odorous.
FLAW. *ſ.*
1. A crack or breach in any thing. *Boyle.*
2. A fault; a defect. *Dryden.*
3. A ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt. *Chapman.*
4. A tumult; a tempeſtuous uproar. *Dryden.*
5. A ſudden commotion of mind. *Shakeſp.*
To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break; to crack; to damage with fiſſure. *Boyle.*
2. To break; to violate. *Shakeſpeare.*
FLA'WLESS. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Without cracks; without defects. *Boyle.*
FLAWN. *ſ.* [flena, Saxon.] A ſort of cuſtard; a pie baked in a diſh.
To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To ſcrape or pare a ſkin. *Ainſworth.*
FLA'WY. *a.* [from *flaw.*] Full of flaws.
FLAX. *ſ.* [flex, plex, Saxon.]
1. The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made. *Miller.*
2. The fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner. *Dryden.*
FLA'XCOMB. *ſ.* [*flax* and *comb.*] The inſtru-

inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *ſ.* [*flax* and *dreſs.*] He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA'XEN. *a.* [from *flax.*]

1. Made of flax. *Sharp.*
2. Fair, long, and flowing. *Addiſon.*

FLA'XWEED. *ſ.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrip off the ſkin. *Raleigh.*
2. To take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *ſ.* [from *flay.*] He that ſtrips off the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA. *ſ.* [ꝼlea, Saxon.] A ſmall red inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *ſ.* [*flea* and *bane.*] A plant.

FLE'ABITE. FLE'ABITING. *ſ.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Red marks cauſed by fleas. *Wiſeman.*
2. A ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *a.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Stung by fleas.
2. Mean; worthleſs. *Cleaveland.*

FLEAK. *ſ.* [from *floccus*, Latin.] A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt. *More.*

FLEAM. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *ſ.* [*flea* and *wort.*] A plant.

To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a ſpot.] To ſpot; to ſtreak; to dapple. *Sandys.*

To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck.*] To ſpot; to mark with ſtrokes or touches. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLED. The preterite and participle of *flee.*

FLEDGE. *a.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. *Herbert.*

To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furniſh with wings; to ſupply with feathers. *Pope.*

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled.* To run from danger; to have recourſe to ſhelter. *Tillotſon.*

FLEECE. *ſ.* [ꝼlyꝛ, ꝼleꝛ, Saxon.] As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep. *Shakeſp.*

To FLEECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a ſheep.
2. To ſtrip; to pull; to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of its wool. *Addiſon.*

FLE'ECED. *a.* [from *fleece.*] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenſer.*

FLE'ECY. *a.* [from *fleece.*] Woolly; covered with wool. *Prior.*

To FLEER. *v. n.* [ꝼleaꝛian, to trifle, Saxon.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jeſt with inſolence and contempt. *Swift.*
2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A deceitful grin of civility.

FLE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *fleer.*] A mocker; a fawner.

FLEET. FLEOT. FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon ꝼleoꝺ, which ſignifies a bay or gulph. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FLEET. *ſ.* [ꝼlota, Saxon.] A company of ſhips; a navy.

FLEET. *ſ.* [ꝼleoꝺ, Saxon.] A creek; a lake; an inlet of water.

FLEET. *a.*

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
2. [In the huſbandry of ſome provinces.] Light; ſuperficially fruitful.
3. Skimming the ſurface.

To FLEET. *v. n.* [ꝼlotan, Saxon.]

1. To fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh.
2. To be in a tranſient ſtate.

To FLEET. *v. a.*

1. To ſkim the water.
2. To live merrily, or paſs time merrily.
3. [In the country.] To ſkim milk.

FLE'ETINGDISH. *ſ.* [from *fleet* and *dish.*] A ſkimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with ſwift pace.

FLE'ETNESS. *ſ.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity.

FLESH. *ſ.* [ꝼlæc, Saxon.]

1. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul.
2. The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons.
3. Animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable.
4. The body of beaſts or birds uſed as food, diſtinct from fiſhes.
5. Animal nature.
6. Carnality; corporal appetites.
7. A carnal ſtate; worldly diſpoſition.
8. Near relation.
9. The outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type *the fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the ſpirit.* This is frequent in *Paul.*

To FLESH. *v. a.*

1. To initiate.
2. To harden in any practice.
3. To glut; to ſatiate.

FLE'SHBROATH. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *broath.*] Broath made by decocting fleſh.

HCOLOUR. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *colour.*] The of fleſh. *Locke.*

HFLY. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *fly.*] A fly that upon fleſh, and depoſites her eggs

HHOOK. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *hook.*] A to draw fleſh from the caldron.

HLESS. *a.* [from *fleſh.*] Without

HLINESS. *ſ.* [from *fleſhy.*] Carnal ns or appetites. *Aſcham.*

HLY. *a.* [from *fleſh.*]
Corporeal. *Denham.*
Carnal; laſcivious. *Milton.*
Animal; not vegetable. *Dryden.*
Human; not celeſtial; not ſpiritual. *Milton.*

HMEAT. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *meat.*] Ani- food; the fleſh of animals prepared for *Floyer.*

HMENT. *ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] Eagerneſs ed by a ſucceſsful initiation. *Shakeſpeare.*

HMONGER. *ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] One who in fleſh; a pimp. *Shakeſpeare.*

HPOT. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel which fleſh is cooked; thence plenty of *Taylor.*

HQUAKE. *ſ.* [*fleſh* and *quake.*] A or of the body. *Ben Jonſon.*

HY. *a.* [from *fleſh.*]
Full of fleſh; fat; muſculous. *Ben Jonſon.*
Pulpous; plump; with regard to fruits. *Bacon.*

TCHER. *ſ.* [from *flecche*, an arrow, Fr.] manufacturer of bows and arrows. *Mortimer.*

T. *participle paſſive* of *To fleet.* Skim- *Mortimer.*

W. The preterite of *fly.* *Pope.*

W. *ſ.* The large chaps of a deepmouthed nd. *Hanmer.*

WED. *a.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; outhed. *Shakeſpeare.*

XA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*flexanimus*, Latin.] wing power to change the diſpoſition of mind.

XIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*flexibilité*, French.]
The quality of admitting to be bent; ancy. *Newton.*
Eaſineſs to be perſuaded; compliance; ility. *Hammond.*

XIBLE. *a.* [*flexibilis*, Latin.]
Poſſible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; t ſtiff. *Bacon.*
Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; ſequious. *Bacon.*
Ductile; manageable. *Locke.*
That may be accommodated to various ms and purpoſes. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *flexible.*]
1. Poſſibility to be bent; not brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be bent. *King Charles.*
2. Facility; obſequiouſneſs; compliance.
3. Ductility; manageableneſs. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE. *a.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; eaſily bent; obſequious to any power or impulſe. *Thomſon.*

FLE'XION. *ſ.* [*flexio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.*
3. A turn toward any part or quarter. *Bacon.*

FLE'XOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS. *a.* [*flexuoſus*, Latin.]
1. Winding; tortuous. *Digby.*
2. Variable; not ſteady. *Bacon.*

FLE'XURE. *ſ.* [*flexura*, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*
2. The act of bending. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The part; the joint. *Sandys.*
4. Obſequious or ſervile cringe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLI'CKER. *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That part of a machine, which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *ſ.* [from *To fly.*]
1. The act of flying or running from danger. *Denham.*
2. Removal to another place. *Dryden.*
3. The act of uſing wings; volation. *Spenſer.*
4. Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Eſdras.*
5. A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.*
6. The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon: as, *the harveſt* flight *of pigeons.*
7. A volley. *Chevy Chaſe.*
8. The ſpace paſt by flying.
9. Heat of imagination; ſally of the ſoul. *Denham.*
10. Excurſion. *Tillotſon.*
11. The power of flying. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLI'GHTY. *a.* [from *flight.*]
1. Fleeting; ſwift. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY. *a.*
1. Weak; feeble.
2. Mean; ſpiritleſs; wanting force. *Pope.*

To FLINCH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling. Skinner.*]

1. To

1. To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking. *South.*
2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſignifies to fail.

FLI'NCHER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLING. preter. *flung*; part. *flung*, or *flong*. [from *fligo*, Latin. *Skinner.*]
1. To caſt from the hand; to throw.
2. To dart; to caſt with violence. *Denham.*
3. To ſcatter. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To move forcibly. *Addiſon.*
6. To eject; to diſmiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To caſt reproach. *Addiſon.*
8. To force into another condition. *Spenſer.*
9. *To* FLING *down.* To demoliſh; to ruin.
10. *To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chace.

To FLING. *v. n.*
1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *Tillotſon.*
2. *To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A throw; a caſt.
2. A gibe; a ſneer; a contemptuous remark. *Addiſon.*

FLI'NGER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *ſ.* [flint, Saxon.]
1. A ſemi-pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a blackiſh grey, of one ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins, and inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. *Hill.*
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenſer.*

FLI'NTY. *a.* [from *flint.*]
1. Made of flint; ſtrong. *Dryden.*
2. Full of ſtones. *Bacon.*
3. Hard of heart; cruel; ſavage; inexorable. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLIP. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar. *Dennis.*

FLI'PPANT. *a.*
1. Nimble; moveable. It is uſed only of the act of ſpeech. *Addiſon.*
2. Pert; talkative. *Thomſon.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v. a.*
1. To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickneſs. *Dorſet.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elaſtick motion.
2. A ſudden trick.
3. A pert huſſey.

FLIRTA'TION. *ſ.* A quick ſpirt. tion.

To FLIT. *v. n.* [*flitter*, Daniſh.]
1. To fly away.
2. To remove; to migrate.
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.
4. To be flux or unſtable.

FLIT. *a.* [from *fleet.*] Swift; quick.

FLI'TCH. *ſ.* [flicce, Saxon.] The hog ſalted and cured.

FLI'TTERMOUSE. *ſ.* The bat.

FLI'TTING. *ſ.* [flit, Saxon.] An a fault.

FLIX. *ſ.* [corrupted from *flax.*] Down ſoft hair.

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, French.]
1. To ſwim on the ſurface of the wa
2. To move without labour in a fluid.
3. To paſs with a light irregular mot

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with wat

FLOAT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux.
2. Any body ſo contrived or formed ſwim upon the water.
3. The cork or quill by which the diſcovers the bite.
4. A cant word for a level.

FLO'ATY. *a.* Buoyant and ſwimming

FLOCK. *ſ.* [floce, Saxon.]
1. A company; uſually a company of or beaſts.
2. A company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed *herds*, which are of oxen.
3. A body of men.
4. A lock of wool.

To FLOCK. *v. n.* To gather in crowds large numbers.

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Latin. laſh; to whip.

FLONG. *participle paſſive*, from *To fling* by *Spenſer.*

FLOOD. *ſ.* [flod, Saxon.]
1. A body of water; the ſea; a river.
2. A deluge; an inundation.
3. Flow; flux; not ebb.
4. Catamenia.

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] deluge; to cover with waters.

FLO'ODGATE. *ſ.* [*flood* and *gate.*] or ſhutter by which the watercourſe cloſed or opened at pleaſure.

FLOOK. *ſ.* [*pflug*, a plough, Germ.] broad part of the anchor which takes of the ground.

...L. *ſ.* [flop, flope, Saxon.]
...e pavement. *Sidney.*
...ſtory; a flight of rooms. *B. Jonſon.*
...OR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
...the bottom with a floor. *Chronicles.*
...RING. *ſ.* [from *floor.*] Bottom;
Addiſon.
...P. *v. a.* [from *flap.*] To clap the
... with noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
...AL. *a.* [*floralis*, Latin.] Relating to
..., or to flowers. *Prior.*
...ENCE. *ſ.* [from the city *Florence.*] A
...of cloth.
...EN. *ſ.* A gold coin of Edward III. in
...6ſ ſhillings.
...ET. *ſ.* [*fleurette*, Fr.] A ſmall im-
...ſt flower.
...ID. *a.* [*floridus*, Latin.]
...oductive of flowers; covered with
...ſts.
...uſhed with red. *Taylor.*
...mbelliſhed; ſplendid. *Dryden.*
...VDITY. *ſ.* [from *florid.*] Freſhneſs
...lour.
...IDNESS. *ſ.* [from *florid.*]
...reſhneſs of colour.
...mbelliſhment; ambitious elegance.
Boyle.
...FEROUS. *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Pro-
...ve of flowers.
...IN. *ſ.* [French.] A coin firſt made by
...Florentines. That of Germany is in
...2ſ. 4*d.* that of Spain 4ſ. 4*d.* half-
...; that of Palermo and Sicily 2ſ. 6*d.*
...of Holland 2ſ. *Ayliffe.*
...IST. *ſ.* [*fleuriſte*, Fr.] A cultivator
...wers. *Pope.*
...ULENT. *a.* [*floris*, Latin.] Flowery;
...ming.
...CULOUS. *a.* [*floſculus*, Latin.] Com-
...of flowers. *Brown.*
...OTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To ſkim.
...SON. *ſ.* [from *flote.*] Goods that ſwim
...out an owner on the ſea. *Skinner.*
...TTEN. *part.* [from *flote.*] Skim-
...

...OUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonſen*, Dutch.]
...o move with violence in the water or
... *Addiſon.*
...o move with weight and tumult.
...o move with paſſionate agitation.
Swift.
...OUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.
...NCE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing
...d to the garment, and hanging looſe,
... to ſwell and ſhake. *Pope.*
...UNDER. *ſ.* [*ſlynder*, Daniſh.] The
...e of a ſmall flat fiſh. *Camden.*
...O'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To
...gle with violent and irregular motions.
Dryden.

To FLO'URISH. *v. n.* [*floreo*, Latin.]
1. To be in vigour; not to fade. *Pope.*
2. To be in a proſperous ſtate. *Dryden.*
3. To uſe florid language. *Baker.*
4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines. *Pope.*
5. To boaſt; to brag.
6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude.

To FLO'URISH. *v. a.*
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fenton.*
2. To adorn with figures of needle-work.
3. To work with a needle into figures. *Bacon.*
4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Craſhaw.*
5. To adorn with embelliſhments of language. *Bacon.*
6. To adorn; to embelliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLO'URISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Bravery; beauty. *Craſhaw.*
2. An oſtentatious embelliſhment; ambitious copiouſneſs. *Bacon. More.*
3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*

FLO'URISHER. *ſ.* [from *flouriſh.*] One in prime or in proſperity. *Chapman.*

To FLOUT. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dutch.] To mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Walton.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult. *Calamy.*

FLO'UTER. *ſ.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [flopan, Saxon.]
1. To run or ſpread as water. *Swift.*
2. To run: oppoſed to ſtanding waters.
3. To riſe; not to ebb. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To melt. *Iſaiah.*
5. To proceed to iſſue. *South.*
6. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity: as, *a* flowing *period.* *Hakewill.*
7. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly.
8. To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.*
9. To be copious; to be full. *Pope.*
10. To hang looſe and waving. *Spectator.*

To FLOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

FLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The riſe of water; not the ebb. *Brown.*
2. A ſudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.*
3. A ſtream of diction. *South.*

FLO'WER. *ſ.* [*fleur*, French.]
1. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds. *Cowley.*
2. An ornament; an eſtabliſhment. *Hakewill.*
3. The prime; the flouriſhing part. *Pope.*
4. The

4. The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spenser.*

5. The moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing. *Addiſon.*

FLO'WER *de luce.* *ſ.* A bulbous iris. *Peacham.*

To FLO'WER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French.]

1. To be in flower; to be in bloſſom.

2. To be in the prime; to flouriſh. *Spenſer.*

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon.*

4. To come as a cream from the ſurface.

To FLO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE. *ſ.* [from *flower.*] Store of flowers.

FLO'WERET. *ſ.* [*fleuret*, Fr.] A flower; a ſmall flower. *Dryden.*

FLO'WERGARDEN. *ſ.* [*flower* and *garden.*] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. *Mortimer.*

FLO'WERINESS. *ſ.* [from *flowery.*]

1. The ſtate of abounding in flowers.

2. Floridneſs of ſpeech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FLO'WERY. *a.* [from *flower.*] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. *Milton.*

FLO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *flow.*] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK. *ſ.* A flounder. *Carew.*

FLO'WKWORT. *ſ.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN. participle of *fly.*

1. Gone away.

2. Puffed; inflated; elate. *Milton.*

FLU'CTUANT. *a.* [*fluctuans*, Latin.] Wavering; uncertain. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FLU'CTUATE *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]

1. To roll to and again as water in agitation. *Blackmore.*

2. To float backward and forward.

3. To move with uncertain and haſty motion. *Milton.*

4. To be in an uncertain ſtate. *Addiſon.*

5. To be irreſolute.

FLUCTUA'TION. *ſ.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin.]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

2. Uncertainty; indetermination. *Boyle.*

FLUE. *ſ.*

1. A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air.

2. Soft down or fur.

FLUE'LLIN. *ſ.* The herb ſpeedwell.

FLU'ENCY. *ſ.* [from *fluent.*]

1. The quality of flowing; ſmoothneſs; freedom from harſhneſs or aſperity. *Garth.*

2. Readineſs; copiouſneſs;

3. Affluence; abundance.

FLU'ENT. *a.* [*fluens*, Latin.]

1. Liquid.

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

FLU'ENT. *ſ.* Stream; running water.

FLU'ID. *a.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, Having parts eaſily ſeparable;

FLU'ID. *ſ.* [In phyſick.] Any juice.

FLUI'DITY. *ſ* [*fluidité*, Fr. from The quality in bodies oppoſite to dity.

FLU'IDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fluid.*] The in bodies oppoſite to ſtability.

FLU'MMERY. *ſ.* A kind of food by coagulation of wheatflower, meal.

FLUNG. *participle* and *preterite* of

FLU'OR, *ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A fluid ſtate.

2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *ſ.*

1. A guſt of wind; a haſty

2. Hurry.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyſen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow with violence.

2. To come in haſte.

3. To glow in the ſkin.

4. To ſhine.

To FLUSH. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden.

2. To elate; to elevate.

FLUSH. *a.*

1. Freſh; full of vigour.

2. Affluent; abounding.

FLUSH. *ſ.*

1. Afflux; ſudden impulſe;

2. Cards all of a ſort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To flaſh.*] make hot and roſy with drinking.

FLUTE. *ſ.* [*flute*, French.]

1. A muſical pipe; a pipe with the fingers.

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut column hollows.

To FLU'TTER. *v. n.* [*ſlotteren*, Du

1. To take ſhort flights with great of the wings.

2. To move about with great buſtle.

3. To be moved with quick undulations.

To move irregularly. *Howel.*
U'TTER. *v. a.*
To drive in diſorder, like a flock of birds enly rouſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
To hurry the mind.
To diſorder the poſition of any thing.
TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
Vibration; undulation. *Aldiſon.*
Hurry; tumult; diſorder of mind.
Confuſion; irregular poſition.
IA'TICK. *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] Being to rivers.
. ſ. [*fluxus*, Latin.]
The act of flowing; paſſage. *Digby.*
The ſtate of paſſing away and giving e to others. *Brown.*
Any flow or iſſue of matter. *Arbuthnot.*
Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels excoriated and bleed; bloody flux. *Hallifax*
Excrement; that which falls from bo- *Shakeſpeare.*
Concourſe; confluence. *Shakeſpeare.*
The ſtate of being melted.
That which mingled with a body makes melt.
X. *a.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconſtant; durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucſion of parts.
UX. *v. a.*
To melt.
To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.
'LITY. *ſ.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Eaſineſs paration of parts. *Boyle.*
XION. *ſ.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]
The act of flowing.
The matter that flows.
[In mathematicks.] The arithmetick analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable tities. *Harris.*
Y. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled own.* [*fled* is properly from *flee.*]
To move through the air with wings.
To paſs through the air. *Job.*
To paſs away. *Prior.*
To paſs ſwiftly. *Dryden.*
To ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*
To move with rapidity. *Waller.*
To burſt aſunder with a ſudden explo-
To break; to ſhiver.
To run away; to attempt eſcape. *Dryden.*
To FLY *in the face.* To inſult. *Swift.*
To act in defiance. *Dryden.*
To FLY *off.* To revolt. *Addiſon.*
To FLY *out.* To burſt into paſſion. *Ben Jonſon.*
To FLY *out.* To break out into licence. *Dryden.*

15. To FLY *out.* To ſtart violently from any direction. *Bentley.*
16. *To let* FLY. To diſcharge. *Granville.*

To FLY. *v. a.*
1. To ſhun; to avoid; to decline. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To refuſe aſſociation with. *Dryden.*
3. To quit by flight. *Dryden.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*

FLY. *ſ.* [ꝑleoge, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged inſect. *Locke.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the reſt. *Wilkins.*
3. FLY, in a compaſs. That part which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow.*] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stilling fleet.*

FLY'BOAT. *ſ.* [*fly* and *boat*] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *ſ.* [*fly* and *catch.*] One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*

FLY'ER. *ſ.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that flies or runs away. *Sandys.*
2. One that uſes wings.
3. The fly of a jack.

To FLY'FISH. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fiſh.*] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL. *ſ.* [ꝑola, Saxon.] The offſpring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen. The cuſtom now is to uſe *colt* for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare. *Spenſer.*

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal. *May.*

FO'ALBIT. *ſ.* A plant.

FOAM. *ſ.* [ꝑam, Saxon.] The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; ſpume. *Hoſea.*

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To froth; to gather foam. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated. *Mark.*

FO'AMY. *a.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy. *Sidney.*

FOB. *ſ.* [*fuppe*, German.] A ſmall pocket.

To FOB. *v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To FOB *off.* To ſhift off; to put aſide with an artifice. *Addiſon.*

FO'CAL. *a.* [from *focus*, Latin.] Belonging to the focus. *Denham.*

FO'CIL. *ſ.* [*focile*, French.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt. *Wiſeman.*

FOCILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*focillo*, Latin.] Comfort; ſupport. *Diſt.*

FO'CUS. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is

the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs. *Harris.*

2. Focus *of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum.* *Harris.*

3. Focus *of an Ellipſis.* A point toward each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

FO'DDER. *ſ.* [ꝑoꝺne, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt winter. *Knolles.*

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. *Evelyn.*

FO'DDERER. *ſ.* [from *fodder.*] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *ſ.* [ꝑah, Saxon.]

1. An enemy in war. *Spenſer.*

2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.

3. An opponent; an ill-wiſher. *Watts.*

FO'EMAN. *ſ.* [from *foe* and *man.*] Enemy in war. *Spenſer.*

FOE'TUS. ſ. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. *Quincy.*

FOG. *ſ.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water. *Raleigh.*

FOG. *ſ.* [*fogagium*, low Latin.] Aftergraſs.

FO'GGILY. *ad.* [from *foggy.*] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS. *ſ.* [from *fggy.*] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

FO'GGY. *a.* [from *fog.*]

1. Miſty; cloudy; dark. *Evelyn.*

2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

FOH. *interject.* An interjection of abhorrence.

FOI'BLE. ſ. [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide. *Freind.*

To FOIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, old French.] To put to the worſt; to defeat. *Milton.*

FOIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miſcarriage. *Southern.*

2. Leaf g lding. [*feuille*, French.] *Milton.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre. *Sidney.*

4. A blunt ſword uſed in fencing. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'ILER. *ſ.* [from *foil.*] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. *v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing. *Dryden.*

FOIN. *ſ.* A thruſt; a puſh.

FO'ISON. *ſ.* [ꝑoiſon, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOIST. *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, French.] To inſert by forgery. *Carew.*

FO'ISTINESS. *ſ.* [from *foiſty.*] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.

FO'ISTY. *a* Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD. *ſ.* [ꝑalꝺ, Saxon.]

1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.

2. The place where ſheep are houſed.

3. The flock of ſheep.

4. A limit; a boundary.

5. A double; a complication; one added to another.

6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. It ſignifies the ſame quantity added *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.

2. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.

3. To double; to complicate.

To FOLD. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind.

FOLIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*foliaceus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of laminæ or leaves.

FO'LIAGE. *ſ.* [*folium*, Latin.] Leaves; tuft of leaves.

To FO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, Latin.] To beat into laminas or leaves.

FOLIA'TION. *ſ.* [*foliatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.

2. *Foliation* is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, the collection of the fugacious coloured leaves called *petala*, which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower.

FO'LIATURE. *ſ.* The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.

FO'LIO. ſ. [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.

FO'LIOMORT. *a.* A dark yellow colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *lemot.*

FOLK. *ſ.* [ꝑolc, Saxon.]

1. People in familiar language.

2. Nations; mankind.

3. Any kind of people as diſtinguiſhed from others.

FO'LKMOTE. *ſ.* A meeting of folk.

FO'LLICLE. *ſ.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats.

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany ſignifying ſeed-veſſels, capſula ſeminalis, or huſks which ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them.

To FO'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝑolȝian, Saxon.]

1. To go after; not before, or ſide by ſide.

2. To purſue as an enemy.

To obey as a commander.
To attend as a maſter.
To attend as a dependant. *Samuel.*
To purſue. *Dryden.*
To ſucceed in order of time.
To be conſequential, as effects.
To imitate; to copy. *Hooker.*
To obey; to obſerve; to credit. *Tillotſon.*
To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenſer.*
To attend to; to be buſied with; as, follows *his ſtudies.*

O'LLOW. *v. n.*
To come after another. *Ben Jonſon.*
To be poſteriour in time.
To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe.
To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes. *Temple.*
To continue endeavours. *Hoſea.*

LLOWER. *ſ.* [from *follow.*]
One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
A dependant.
An attendant. *Pope.*
An aſſociate; a companion. *Shakeſpeare.*
One under the command of another.
A ſcholar; a copyer. *Sprat.*

LY. *ſ.* [*folie*, French.]
Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect.
Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind.
Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming wiſdom. *Pope.*

OME'NT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin.]
To cheriſh with heat. *Milton.*
To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbuthnot.*
To encourage; to cheriſh. *Wotton.*

ENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*fomentation*, Fr.]
A *fomentation* is partial bathing, called ſtuping, which is applying hot flannels any part, dipped in medicated decoctions.
The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

E'NTER. *ſ.* [from *foment.*] An encourager; a ſupporter. *Howel.*

. *ſ.* A fool; an ideot. *Spenſer.*

D. *a.*
Fooliſh; ſilly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Aſcham.*
Trifling; valued by folly. *Shakeſpeare.*
Fooliſhly tender; injudiciouſly indulgent. *Addiſon.*
Pleaſed in too great a degree; fooliſhly delighted. *Prior.*

OND. } *v. a.* To treat with great
O'NDLE } indulgence; to careſs; to cocker. *Dryden.*

FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to dote *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'NDLER. *ſ.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *ſ.* [from *fondle.*] A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed; ſomething regarded with great affection. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *ad.* [from *fond.*]
1. Fooliſhly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.*
2. With extreme tenderneſs. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *fond.*]
1. Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs; want of ſenſe. *Spenſer.*
2. Fooliſh tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Tender paſſion. *Swift.*
4. Unreaſonable liking. *Hammond.*

FONT. *ſ.* [*fons*, Latin.] A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church. *Hooker.*

FO'NTANEL. *ſ.* [*fontanelle*, French.] An iſſue; a diſcharge opened in the body.

FONTA'NGE ſ. A knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dreſs. *Addiſon.*

FOOD. *ſ.* [fœ̆ban, Saxon.]
1. Victuals; proviſion for the mouth.
2. Any thing that nouriſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'DFUL *a.* [*food* and *full.*] Fruitful; full of food. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY. *a.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food. *Chapman.*

FOOL. *ſ.* [*ffol*, Welſh.]
1. One to whom nature has denied reaſon; a natural; an ideot. *Pope.*
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man. *Pſalms.*
3. A term of indignity and reproach. *Dryden.*
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jeſter. *Denham.*
5. *To play the* FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jeſter. *Sidney.*
6. *To play the* FOOL. To act like one void of common underſtanding. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. *To make a* FOOL. To diſappoint; to defeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play. *Herbert.*

To FOOL, *v. a.*
1. To treat with contempt; to diſappoint; to fruſtrate. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To infatuate. *Calamy.*
3. To cheat; as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOO'LBORN. *a.* [*fool* and *born.*] Fooliſh from the birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

FOO'LERY. *ſ.* [from *fool.*]
1. Habitual folly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An act of folly; trifling practice.
3. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*

FOOLHA'PPY. *a.* [*fool* and *happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenſer.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad raſhneſs. *South.*

FOOLHA'RDISE. *ſ.* Adventurouſneſs without judgment. *Spenſer.*

FOOLHA'RDY. *a.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *Howel.*

FOO'LTRAP. *ſ.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A ſnare to catch fools in. *Dryden.*

FOO'LISH. *a.* [from *fool.*]

1. Void of underſtanding; weak of intellect.
2. Imprudent; indiſcreet. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *Maccabees.*
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; ſinful.

FOO'LISHLY. *ad* [from *fooliſh.*] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly. *Swift.*

FOO'LISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *fooliſh.*]

1. Folly; want of underſtanding.
2. Fooliſh practice; actual deviation from the right. *Prior.*

FOO'LSTONES. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FOOT. *ſ.* plural *feet.* [pot, Saxon.]

1. The part upon which we ſtand. *Clarendon.*
2. That by which any thing is ſupported.
3. The lower part; the baſe. *Hakewill.*
4. The end; the lower part. *Dryden.*
5. The act of walking. *Maccabees.*
6. *On* FOOT. Walking; without carriage.
7. *On* FOOT. In a poſture of action. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. *Clarendon.*
9. State; character; condition. *Addiſon.*
10. Scheme; plan; ſettlement. *Swift.*
11. A ſtate of incipient exiſtence. *Tillotſon.*
12. A certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe. *Aſcham.*
13. A meaſure containing twelve inches.
14. Step. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.
2. To walk; not ride. *South.*

To FOOT. *v. a.*

1. To ſpurn; to kick. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſettle; to begin to fix. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To tread. *Tickell.*

FOO'TBALL. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ball.*] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder caſed with leather, driven by the foot. *Waller.*

FOO'TBOY. *ſ.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery. *Boyle.*

FOO'TBRIDGE. *ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which paſſengers walk. *Sidney.*

FOO'TCLOTH. *ſ.* [*foot* and *cloth.*] A ſumpter-cloth.

FOO'TED. *a.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot. *Greww.*

FOO'TFIGHT. *ſ.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback.

FOO'THOLD. *ſ.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Support; hold the foot.

FOO'TING. *ſ.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot.
2. Foundation; baſis; ſupport; rank.
3. Place.
4. Tread; walk.
5. Dance.
6. Steps; road; track.
7. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment.
8. State; condition; ſettlement.

FOO'TLICKER. *ſ.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A fellow an humble fawner.

FOO'TMAN *ſ.* [*foot* and *man.*]

1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot.
2. A low menial ſervant in livery.
3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

FOO'TMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner.

FOO'TPACE. *ſ.* [*foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of ſtairs, wherein, at four or five ſteps, you arrive to a reſting place.
2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

FOO'TPAD. *ſ.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOO'TPATH. *ſ.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horſes.

FOO'TPOST. *ſ.* [*foot* and *poſt.*] A poſt-meſſenger that travels on foot.

FOO'TSTALL. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtall.*] A woman's ſtirrup.

FOO'TSTEP. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtep.*]

1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot.
2. Token; mark; notice given.
3. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL. *ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtool.*] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

FOP. *ſ.* A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much affectation.

FO'PDOODLE. *ſ.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an inſignificant wretch.

FO'PPERY. *ſ.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence.
2. Affectation of ſhow or importance; ſhowy folly.
3. Foolery; vain or idle practice.

FO'PPISH. *a.* [from *fop.*]

1. Fooliſh; idle; vain.
2. Vain in ſhow, or dreſs.

ISHLY. *ad.* [from *foppiſh*] Vainly; ...ationſly.

ISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *foppiſh*] Va... ſhowy vanity.

LING. *ſ.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop.

prep. [fop, Saxon.]

Becauſe of; *he died* for *love.* *Hooker. Suckling.*

With reſpect to; with regard to; *the ... for diſcipline were good. Stil'ingfleet.*

In the character of; *he ſtood candidate ... his friend.* *Locke.*

With reſemblance of; *he lay* for *dead.* *Dryden.*

Conſidered as; in the place of; *roſh... ſtands* for *valour.* *Clarendon.*

For the ſake of; *he fights* for *fame.* *Cowley.*

Conducive to; beneficial to; *this ſick... is* for *good.* *Tillotſon.*

With intention of going to a certain ...; *he is gone* for *Oxford.* *Hayward.*

In comparative reſpect; for *height this ... a man.* *Dryden.*

In proportion to; *his coat is too ſhort ... him.* *Tillotſon.*

With appropriation to; *frieze is* for ... *men.* *Shakeſpeare.*

After O an expreſſion of deſire; *O* for ... *times.* *Shakeſpeare.*

In account of; in ſolution of; *I ſpeak ...th* for *that queſtion.* *Burnet.*

Inducing to as a motive; *he had rea... for his conduct.* *Tillotſon.*

In expectation of; *he ſtood ſtill* for *his ... ver.* *Locke.*

Noting power of poſſibility; *it is hard ... be to learn.* *Taylor.*

Noting dependence; for *a good harveſt ... muſt be good weather.* *Boyle.*

In prevention of; *he wrapped up* for ... *Bacon.*

In remedy of; *a medicine* for *the gout.* *Garretſon.*

In exchange for; *money* for *goods.* *Dryden.*

In place of; inſtead of; *a club* for *a ...on.* *Cowley.*

In ſupply of; to ſerve in the place of. *Dryden.*

Through a certain duration; *it laſted ... year.* *Roſcommon.*

In ſearch of; in queſt of; *he went* for *golden fleece.* *Tillotſon.*

According to; for *aught I know, it was ...wiſe.* *Boyle.*

Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs. *Dryden.*

In hope of; *he wrote* for *money.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Of tendency to; toward; *his wiſh* for *peace.* *Knolles.*

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the ſide of; *being honeſt he fought* for *the king.* *Cowley.*

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation; *the tool is too brittle* for *the wood.*

31. With intention of; *the book was contrived* for *young ſtudents.* *Tillotſon.*

32. Becoming; belonging to; *muſt is* for *a king.* *Cowley.*

33 Notwithſtanding; *he might* have *entered* for *the keeper.* *Bentley.*

34. For *all.* Notwithſtanding. *South.*

35. To the uſe of; to be uſed in. *Spenſer.*

36. In conſequence of; *he did it* for *anger.* *Dryden.*

37. In recompenſe of; *he worked* for *money formerly paid.* *Dryden.*

38. In proportion to; *be was tall* for *his age.* *Shakeſpeare.*

39. By means of; by interpoſition of; *but* for *me you had failed.* *Hale.*

40. In regard of; *be cannot* for *his life do it.* *Addiſon.*

FOR. *conj.*

1. The word by which the reaſon is given of ſomething advanced before. *Cowley.*

2. Becauſe; on this account that. *Spenſer.*

3. For *as much.* In regard that, in conſideration of. *Hooker.*

4. For *why.* Becauſe; for this reaſon that. *Knolles.*

To FO'RAGE. *v. n.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a diſtance.

2. To wander in ſearch of proviſions. *Denham.*

3. To ravage; to feed on ſpoil. *Shakeſp.*

To FO'RAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to ſtrip.

FO'RAGE. *ſ.* [*fourage*, German and Fr. from *foris*, Latin.]

1. Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*

2. Proviſions ſought abroad. *Dryden.*

3. Proviſions in general. *Dryden.*

FORA'MINOUS. *a* [from *foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes. *Bacon.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part. *forborn.* ꝑoꝛbæꝑan, Saxon.]

1. To ceaſe from any thing; to intermit.

2. To pauſe; to delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To omit voluntarily; to abſtain. *Cheyne.*

4. To reſtrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Proverbs.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to omit voluntarily. *Clarend.*

2. To ſpare; to treat with clemency. *Epheſians.*

3. To withhold. *Chronicles.*

FORBE'ARANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*]

1. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing. *South.*

2. In-

2. Intermiſſion of ſomething.
3. Command of temper. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Lenity; delay of puniſhment; mildneſs. *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. *Tuſſer.*

To FORBI'D. *v. a.* pret. I *forebade*; *part.* *forbidden* or *forbid.* [ꝼoꝛbeoꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.
2. To command to forbear any thing. *Sidney.*
3. To oppoſe; to hinder. *Bacon. Dryden.*
4. To accurſe; to blaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORBI'D. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

FORBI'DDANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition. *Milton.*

FORBI'DDENLY. *ad.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORBI'DDER. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits. *Brown.*

FORBI'DDING. *particip. a.* [from *forbid.*] Raiſing abhorrence. *Aaron Hill.*

FORCE. *ſ.* [*force*, French.]
1. Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.*
2. Violence. *Dryden.*
3. Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.*
4. Validneſs; power of law. *Denham.*
5 Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.*
6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compel; to conſtrain. *Swift.*
2. To overpower by ſtrength. *Milton.*
3. To impel; to preſs. *Deuteronomy.*
4. To draw or puſh by main ſtrength. *Dryden.*
5. To enforce; to urge. *Dryden.*
6. To drive by violence or power. *Decay of Piety.*
7. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*
8. To ſtorm; to enter by violence. *Waller.*
9. To raviſh; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
10. To conſtrain; to diſtort. *Addiſon.*
11. To man; to ſtrengthen by ſoldiers; to garriſon. *Raleigh.*
12. *To* FORCE *out.* To extort. *Atterbury.*

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay ſtreſs upon. *Camden.*

FO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *force.*] Violently; conſtrainedly. *Burnet.*

FO'RCEFUL. *a.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; ſtrong; impetuous. *Pope.*

FO'RCEFULLY. *ad.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuouſly.

FO'RCELESS. *a.* [from *force.*] Wanting force; weak; feeble.

FO'RCEPS. ſ. [Latin.] *Forceps* properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds. *Quincy.*

FO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *force.*]
1. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by compulſion.

FO'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *force.*]
1. Strong; mighty; oppoſed to weak.
2. Violent; impetuous.
3. Efficacious; active; powerful.
4. Prevalent; of great influence.
5. Done by force.
6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *forcible.*] violence.

FO'RCIBLY. *ad.* [from *forcible.*]
1. Strongly; powerfully.
2. Impetuouſly.
3. By violence; by force.

FO'RCIPATED. *a.* [from *forceps.*] like a pair of pincers to open and

FORD. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A ſhallow part of a river.
2. The ſtream; the current.

To FORD. *v. a.* To paſs without ming.

FO'RDABLE. *a.* [from *ford*] without ſwimming.

FORE *a.* [ꝼoꝛe, Sax.] Anterior, which comes firſt in a progreſſive or firſt meets the eye.

FORE. *ad.*
1. Anteriourly.
2. *Fore* is a word much uſed in to mark priority of time.

To FOREA'RM *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] provide for attack or reſiſtance time of need.

To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [*fore* and
1. To prognoſticate; to foretel.
2. To foreknow; to be proficient

FOREBO'DER. *ſ.* [from *forebode.*]
1. A prognoſticator; a ſoothſayer.
2. A foreknower.

FOREBY'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] hard by; faſt by.

To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and
1. To ſcheme; to plan before
2. To adjuſt; to contrive.
3. To foreſee; to provide againſt.

To FORECA'ST. *v. n.* To form to contrive beforehand.

FORECA'ST. *ſ.* [from the verb.] trivance beforehand; antecedent

FORECA'STER. *ſ.* [from *forecaſt.*] who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *caſtle.*] ſhip, that part where the foremaſt

FORECHO'SEN. *part.* [*fore* and Pre-elected.

FORECI'TED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] before.

To FORECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*fore* and
1. To ſhut up; to preclude; to

To FORECLOSE *a Mortgage*, is to cut
e power of redemption.
DECK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The an-
r part of the ſhip. *Chapman.*
REDESIGN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *deſign.*]
lan beforehand. *Cheyne.*
REDO'. *v. a.* [from *fore* and *do.*]
To ruin; to deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare.*
o overdo; to weary; to haraſs.
Shakeſpeare.
REDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*]
redeſtinate: to determine beforehand.
E'ND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *end.*] The an-
r part. *Bacon.*
FA'THER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *father.*]
eſtor; one who in any degree of aſ-
ing genealogy precedes another.
Raleigh.
REFE ND. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſend.*]
o prohibit; to avert. *Dryden.*
To provide for; to ſecure. *Shakeſpeare.*
FI'NGER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The
r next the thumb; the index. *Brown.*
FOOT. *ſ.* plural, *forefeet.* [*fore* and
] The anteriour foot of a quadruped.
REGO'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go.*]
To quit; to give up; to reſign. *Locke.*
o go before; to be paſt. *Raleigh.*
To loſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
EGOER. *ſ.* [from *forego.*] Anceſtor;
genitor. *Shakeſpeare.*
EGROUND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ground.*]
part of the field or expanſe of a pic-
which ſeems to lie before the figures.
EHAND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *hand.*]
The part of a horſe which is before the
.
The chief part. *Shakeſpeare.*
EHAND. *a.* Done too ſoon. *Shakeſp.*
EHANDED. *a.* [from *fore* and *hand.*]
arly; timely. *Taylor.*
ormed in the foreparts. *Dryden.*
EHEAD. *ſ.* [*fore* and *head.*]
That part of the face which reaches
the eyes upward to the hair. *Dryden.*
mpudence; confidence; aſſurance.
Collier.
EHO'LDING. *ſ.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Pre-
ons; ominous accounts. *L'Eſtrange.*
EIGN. *a* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Span.]
ot of this country; not domeſtick.
lien; remote; not allied; not be-
ing. *Swift.*
xcluded; not admitted; held at a diſ-
e. *Shakeſpeare.*
In law.] A foreign plea, *plantum*
ſecum; as being a plea out of the pro-
court of juſtice.
xtraneous; adventitious in general.
Philips.
EIGNER. *ſ.* [from *foreign.*] A man
comes from another country; not a
e; a ſtranger. *Addiſon.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *ſ.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteneſs; want of relation to ſomething.

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof. *Camden.*

To FOREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepoſſeſſed.

To FOREKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have preſcience of; to foreſee. *Raleigh.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *foreknow.*] Poſſible to be known before they happen. *More.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Preſcience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Milton.*

FO'RELAND. *ſ.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the ſea; a cape. *Milton.*

To FORELA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*] To lay wait for; to intrap by ambuſh. *Dryden.*

To FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft any interieur part. *Spenſer.*

FO'RELOCK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head. *Milton.*

FO'REMAN. *ſ.* [*fore* and *man.*] The firſt or chief perſon. *Addiſon.*

FOREME'NTIONED. *a.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before.

FO'REMOST. *a.* [from *fore.*]
1. Firſt in place. *Dryden.*
2. Firſt in dignity. *Sidney.*

FORENA'MED. *a.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before. *Ben Jonſon.*

FO'RENOON. *ſ.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Arbuthnot.*

FORENO'TICE. *ſ.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Account of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

FORE'NSICK. *a.* [*forenſis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*

To FOREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predeſtinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART. *ſ.* [*fore* and *part.*] The anteriour part. *Raleigh.*

FOREPA'ST. *a.* [*fore* and *paſt.*] Paſt before a certain time. *Hammond.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* [*fore* and *poſſeſs.*] Preoccupied; prepoſſeſſed; pre-engaged.

FO'RERANK. *ſ.* [*fore* and *rank.*] Firſt rank; front. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORERECI'TED. *a.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]
1. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following. *Dryden.*
2. To precede; to have the ſtart of.

FORERU'NNER. *ſ.* [from *forerun.*]
1. An harbinger; a meſſenger ſent before

to

to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow. *Stilling fleet. Dryden.*

2. A prognoſtick; a ſign foreſhowing any thing. *South.*

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to propheſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*] To ſee beforehand; to ſee what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*

To FORESHA'ME. *v a.* [*fore* and *ſhame.*] To ſhame; to bring reproach upon *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RESHIP. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip. *Acts.*

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhewing thoſe behind. *Dryden.*

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*]

1. To diſcover before it happens; to predict; to prognoſticate. *Denham.*

2. To repreſent before it comes. *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight.*]

1. Preſcience; prognoſtication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenſer.*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient; provident. *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreſhow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FO'RESKIN. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce. *Cowley.*

FO'RESKIRT. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before.

To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlack.*] To neglect idly. *Spenſer.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlow.*]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit. *P. Fletch.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORESPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *ſpeak.*]

1. To predict; to foreſay. *Camden.*

2. To forbid. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORESPE'NT. *a.*

1. Waſted; tired; ſpent. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Forepaſſed; paſt. *Spenſer.*

3. Beſtowed before. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſpur.*] One that rides before. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REST. *ſ.* [*foreſt*, French.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody ground and paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, and fowls of foreſt, chaſe, and warren, to reſt in, kept in the protection of the king, for his pleaſure. *Cowel.*

To FORESTA'L. *v. a.* [ꝓonerrallan, Saxon.]

1. To anticipate; to take up before-hand.

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

3. To ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another.

FORESTA'LLER. *ſ.* [from *forſtal*] One that anticipates the market; one that chaſes before others to raiſe the price.

FORESTBO'RN. *a.* [*foreſt* and *born.*] Born in a wild.

FO'RESTER. *ſ.* [*foreſtier*, French.]

1. An officer of the foreſt.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *a.* [from *fore* and
FO'RESWART. } from *ſweat.*] Sweating with heat.

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taſte.*]

1. To have antepaſt of; to have previous knowledge of.

2. To taſte before another.

FO'RETASTE. *ſ.* Anticipation of.

To FORETE'L *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell.*]

1. To predict; to propheſy.

2. To foretoken; to foreſhow.

To FORETE'L. *v. n.* To utter prediction.

FORETE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *foretel.*] One that predicter; foreſhower.

To FORETHI'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think.*] To anticipate in the mind; to have preſcience of.

To FORETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive forehand.

FORETHO'UGHT. *ſ.* [from *forethink.*]

1. Preſcience; anticipation.

2. Provident care.

To FORETO'KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreſhow; to prognoſticate as a ſign.

FORETO'KEN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Prevenient ſign; prognoſtick.

FORETO'OTH. *ſ.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] A tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; the inciſor.

FO'RETOP. *ſ.* [*fore* and *top.*] The knot of a woman's head-dreſs that is forward; the top of a periwig.

FOREVO'UCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.

FOREWA'RD. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front.

To FOREWA'RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]

1. To admoniſh beforehand.

2. To inform previouſly of any future event.

3. To caution againſt any thing beforehand.

To FOREWA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waſte.*] To deſolate; to deſtroy.

To FOREWI'SH. *v. n.* [*fore* and *wiſh.*] To deſire beforehand.

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, *wear.*] Worn out; waſted by uſe.

FO'RFEIT. *ſ.* [*forfait*, French.]

Something loſt by the commiſſion of a
ne; a fine; a mulct. *Waller.*
A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment.
Shakeſpeare.

D'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
by ſome breach of condition; to loſe
ſome offence. *Davies. Boyle.*

FEIT. *a.* [from the verb.] Liable to
al ſeizure; alienated by a crime.
Pope.

FEITABLE. *a.* [from *forfeit.*] Poſ-
ed on conditions, by breach of which
thing may be loſt.

FEITURE. *ſ.* [*forfaiture*, French.]
The act of forfeiting.
The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

RFE'ND. *v. a.* To prevent; to for-
. *Hanmer.*

GA'VE. The preterite of *forgive.*

GE. *ſ.* [*forge*, French.]
The place where iron is beaten into
n.
Any place where any thing is made or
ed. *Hooker.*

RGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]
To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*
To make by any means. *Shakeſpeare.*
To counterfeit; to falſify.
Shakeſpeare.

GER. *ſ.* [from *forge.*]
One who makes or forms.
One who counterfeits any thing. *Weſt.*

GERY. *ſ.* [from *forge.*]
The crime of falſification. *Stephens.*
Smith's work; the act of the forge.
Milton.

RGE'T. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part.
otten, or *forgot.* [ꝼoꝛgyꝛtan, Saxon.]
To loſe memory of; to let go from the
embrance. *Atterbury.*
Not to attend; to neglect. *Iſaiah.*

GE'TFUL. *a.* [from *forget.*]
Not retaining the memory of.
Cauſing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*
Inattentive; negligent; neglectful;
leſs. *Hebrews. Prior.*

GE'TFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *forgetful.*]
Oblivion; ceſſation to remember; loſs
emory. *Shakeſpeare.*
Negligence; neglect; inattention.
Hooker.

GE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *forget.*]
One that forgets.
A careleſs perſon.

RGI'VE. *v. a.* pret. *forgave*; part.
forgiven. [ꝼoꝛgyꝛꝼan, Saxon.]
To pardon; not to puniſh. *Prior.*
To pardon a crime. *Iſaiah.*
To remit; not to exact debt or pe-
y.

GI'VENESS. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛgyꝛꝼenyꝛꝼe, Sax.]
1. The act of forgiving. *Daniel.*
2. Pardon of an offender. *Pr. of Manaſſeh.*
3. Pardon of an offence. *South.*
4. Tenderneſs; willingneſs to pardon.
Spratt.
5. Remiſſion of a fine or penalty.

FORGI'VER. *ſ.* [from *forgive.*] One who pardons.

FORGO'T, } [*part. paſſ.* of *forget.*]
FORGO'TTEN. } Not remembered.

To FORHA'IL. *v. a.* To haraſs; tear; torment. *Spenſer.*

FORK. *ſ.* [*fourche*, French.]
1. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*
2. It is ſometimes uſed for the point of an arrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A point of a fork. *Addiſon.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FO'RKED. *a.* [from *fork.*] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RKEDLY. *a.* [from *forked.*] In a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *forked.*] The quality of opening into two parts.

FO'RKHEAD. *ſ.* [*fork* and *head.*] Point of an arrow. *Spenſer.*

FO'RKY. *a.* [from *fork.*] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*

FORLO'RE. *a.* Deſerted; forſaken. *Fairfax.*

FORLO'RN. *a.*
1. Deſerted; deſtitute; forſaken; wretched; helpleſs. *Knolles. Fenton.*
2. Loſt; deſperate. *Spenſer.*
3. Small; deſpicable. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORLO'RN. *ſ.* A loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man.

FORLORN *Hope.* The ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to the attack, and are therefore doomed to periſh. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

FORLO'RNNESS. *ſ.* Miſery; ſolitude.

To FORLY'E. *v. n.* [from *for* and *lye.*] To lye acroſs. *Boyle.*

FORM. *ſ.* [*forma*, Latin.]
1. The external appearance of any thing; repreſentation; ſhape. *Grew.*
2. Being, as modified by a particular ſhape. *Dryden.*
3. Particular model or modification. *Addiſon.*
4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Iſaiah.*
5. Regularity; method; order. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. External appearance without the eſſential qualities; empty ſhow. *Swift.*
7 Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*
1. Stated method; eſtabliſhed practice. *Hooker.*
9. A long ſeat. *Watts.*

10. A class; a rank of students. *Prior.*
11. The seat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*
12. *Form* is the essential, specifical modification of the matter, so as to give it such a peculiar manner of existence.

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]
1. To make out of materials. *Pope.*
2. To model to a particular shape.
3. To modify; to scheme; to plan. *Dryden.*
4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner.
5. To adjust; to settle. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To contrive; to join. *Rowe.*
7. To model by education or institution.

FO'RMAL. *a.* [*formel*, French; *formulis*, Latin.]
1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. *Bacon.*
2. Not sudden; not extemporaneous. *Hooker.*
3. Regular; methodical. *Waller.*
4. External; having the appearance but not the essence. *Dryden.*
5. Depending upon establishment or custom; *he did the* formal *exercises.*
6. Having the power of making any thing what it is. *Holder. Stilling fleet.*
7. Retaining its power and essential characteristick. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RMALIST. *s.* [*formaliste*, French.] One who prefers appearance to reality. *South.*

FORMA'LITY. *s.* [*formalité*, French.]
1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour. *Atterbury.*
2. Solemn order, habit, or dress. *Swift.*
3. The quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stilling fleet.*

To FO'RMALZE. *v. a.* [*formalizer*, Fr.]
1. To model; to modify. *Hooker.*
2. To affect formality.

FO'RMALLY. *ad.* [from *formal.*]
1. According to established rules. *Shakespeare.*
2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. *Collier.*
3. In open appearance. *Hooker.*
4. Essentially; characteristically. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *s.* [*formation*, French.]
1. The act of forming or generating.
2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

FO'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *formo*, Latin.] Having the power of giving form; plastick.

FO'RMER. *s.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

FO'RMER. *a.* [from ꝑomma, Saxon.]
1. Before another in time. *Shakespeare.*
2. Mentioned before another.
3. Past; as, *this was the custom in former times.*

FO'RMERLY. *ad.* [from *former.*] In past.

FO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Latin.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific.

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *s.* [from *formidable.*]
1. The quality of exciting terrour.
2. The thing causing dread. *Decay of P.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *ad.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner.

FO'RMLESS. *a.* [from *form.*] Shapeless; wanting regularity of form.

FO'RMULARY. *s.* [*formulaire*, French.] A book containing stated and prescribed models.

FO'RMULE. *s.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A set or prescribed model.

To FO'RNICATE. *v. n.* [from *fornicor*, Latin.] To commit lewdness.

FORNICA'TION. *s.* [*fornication*, French.]
1. Concubinage, or commerce with a married woman.
2. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.

FORNICA'TOR. *s.* [*fornicateur*, French.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICA'TRESS. *s.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man. *Shakespeare.*

To FORSA'KE. *v. a.* preter. *forsook*; part. pass. *forsook* or *forsaken.* [*verſacken*, Dutch.]
1. To leave in resentment, or dislike.
2. To leave; to go away from.
3. To desert; to fail.

FORSA'KER. *s.* [from *forsake.*] One that forsakes.

FORSOO'TH. *ad.* [ꝑoꝛꝺ̄ꝺe, Saxon.]
1. In truth; certainly; very well.
2. A word of honour in address to women.

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forswore*; part. *forsworn.* [ꝑoꝛꝺꝑpæꝛnan, Saxon.]
1. To renounce upon oath.
2. To deny upon oath.
3. With the reciprocal pronoun; to forswear *himself*; to be perjured; to be falsely.

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FORSWE'ARER. *s.* [from *forswear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT. *s.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified house; a castle.

TED. *a.* [from *fort.*] Furnished or ...ded by forts. *Shakespeare.*

TH. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon; whence *further* and *furthest.*]

Forward; onward in time. *Spenser.*

Forward in place or order. *Wiseman.*

Abroad; out of doors. *Shakespeare.*

Out away; beyond the boundary of any ...ce. *Spenser.*

Out into publick view. *Waller.*

Thoroughly; from beginning to end.

To a certain degree. *Hammond.*

On to the end. *Memoir in Strype.*

TH. *prep.* Out of. *Donne.*

TH-COMING. *a.* [*forth* and *coming.*] ...dy to appear; not absconding. *Shakespeare.*

THISSUING. *a.* [*forth* and *issue.*] ...ming out; coming forward from a ...ert.

THRIGHT. *ad.* [*forth* and *right.*] ...ight forward; without flexions. *Dryden.*

THWITH. *ad.* [*forth* and *with.*] ...mediately; without delay; at once; ...ight. *Davies.*

TIETH. *a* [from *forty.*] The fourth ...th. *Donne.*

TIFIABLE. *n.* [from *fortify.*] What ...be fortified.

TIFICATION. *s.* [*fortification*, Fr.] The science of military architecture.

A place built for strength. *Sidney.*

TIFIER. *s.* [from *fortify.*]

One who erects works of defence.

One who supports or secures. *Sidney.*

RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]

To strengthen against attacks by walls or ...ks. *Shakespeare.*

To confirm; to encourage. *Sidney.*

To fix; to establish in resolution. *Locke.*

TILAGE. *s.* [from *fort.*] A little ...t.

TIN. *s.* [French.] A little fort. *Shakespeare.*

TITUDE, *s.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]

Courage; bravery. *Milton.*

Strength; force. *Shakespeare.*

TLET. *s.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

TNIGHT. *s.* [contracted from *fourteen* ...ꝺ, ꝼeoꝼoꝛtyne nıꝛt, Saxon.] The ...ce of two weeks. *Bacon.*

TRESS. *s.* [*forteresse*, Fr.] A strong ...ld; a fortified place. *Locke.*

TUITOUS. *a.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, ...in.] Accidental; casual. *Roy.*

TUITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fortuitous.*] ...cidentally; casually; by chance. *Rogers.*

FORTUITOUSNESS. *s.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance.

FO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; successfully. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS. *s.* [from *fortunate*] Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney.*

FO'RTUNE. *s.* [*fortuna*, Latin.]

1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shakespeare.*

2. The good or ill that befals man. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

4. Event; success good or bad. *Temple.*

5. Estate; possessions. *Shakespeare.*

6. The portion of a man or woman. *Otway.*

7. Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*

To FO'RTUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Knolles.*

FO'RTUNED. *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK. *s.* [*fortune* and *book.*] A book consulted to know fortune. *Crashaw.*

FO'RTUNEHUNTER. *s.* [*fortune* and *hunt.*] A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them. *Spectator.*

To FO'RTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell.*]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Walton.*

2. To reveal futurity. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. *s.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Duppa.*

FO'RTY. *a.* [ꝼeoꝼentıȝ, Sax.] Four times ten.

FO'RUM. s. [Latin.] Any publick place.

To FORWA'NDER. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander.*] To wander wildly. *Spenser.*

FO'RWARD. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛꝺeaꝛꝺ, Saxon.] Toward a part or place before; onward; progressively. *Hooker.*

FO'RWARD. *a.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest. *Galatians.*

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

4. Not reserved; not over modest. *Shakespeare.*

5. Premature; early ripe. *Shakespeare.*

6. Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anteriour; opposed to posteriour. *Shakespeare.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferiour. *Shakespeare.*

To FO'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
1. To haſten; to quicken; to accelerate.
2. To patronize; to advance.

FO'RWARDER. *ſ.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; haſtily. *Atterbury.*

FO'RWARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *forward.*]
1. Eagerneſs; ardour; readineſs to act.
2. Quickneſs; readineſs. *Wotton.*
3. Earlineſs; early ripeneſs.
4. Confidence; aſſurance; want of modeſty.

FO'RWARDS. *ad.* Straight before; progreſſively. *Arbuthnot.*

FOSSE. *ſ.* [*foſſa*, Latin.] A ditch; a moat.

FO'SSEWAY. [*foſſe* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FO'SSIL. *a.* [*foſſilis*, Latin.] That which is dug out of the earth. *Woodward.*

FO'SSIL. *ſ.* Many bodies, becauſe we diſcover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *foſſils.* *Locke.*

To FO'STER. *v. a.* [ꝼoꝛꝛeꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To nurſe; to feed; to ſupport. *Cleaveland.*
2. To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney.*
3. To cheriſh; to forward. *Thomſon.*

FO'STERAGE. *ſ.* [from *foſter.*] The office of nurſing. *Raleigh.*

FOSTERBRO'THER. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝛeꝛ bꝛoðeꝛ, Saxon.] One bred at the ſame pap.

FOSTERCHI'LD. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝛeꝛ cilð, Saxon.] A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*

FOSTERDA'M. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *dam.*] A nurſe; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dryden.*

FOSTEREA'RTH. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow firſt in it. *Phillips.*

FO'STERER. *ſ.* [from *foſter.*] A nurſe; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFA'THER. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝛeꝛ ꝼaðeꝛ, Saxon.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

FOSTERMO'THER. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *mother.*] A nurſe.

FOSTERSO'N. *ſ.* [*foſter* and *ſon.*] One fed and educated, though not the ſon by nature.

FOUGA'DE. ſ. [French.] In the art of war, a ſort of little mine in the manner of a well, dug under ſome work or fortification. *Dict.*

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of *fight.*

FO'UGHTEN. The paſſive participle of *fight.*

FOUL. *a.* [ꝼul, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry.
2. Impure; polluted; full of ſin.
3. Wicked; deteſtable; abominable.
4. Not lawful.
5. Hateful; ugly; loathſome.
6. Diſgraceful; ſhameful.
7. Coarſe; groſs.
8. Full of groſs humours; wanting purgation.
9. Not bright; not ſerene.
10. With rough force; with unfair violence.
11. [Among ſeamen.] Entangled: as, *rope is* foul *of the anchor.*

To FOUL. *v. a.* [ꝼulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy.

FOULFA'CED. *a.* [*foul* and *faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful viſage.

FO'ULLY. *ad.* [from *foul.*] Filthily; odiouſly; odiouſly.

FOULMO'UTHED. *a.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous; habituated to the uſe of prohibrious terms.

FO'ULNESS. *ſ.* [from *foul.*]
1. The quality of being foul; filthineſs.
2. Pollution; impurity.
3. Hateſulneſs; atrociouſneſs.
4. Ugline ſs; deformity.
5. Diſhoneſty; want of candour.

FOUND. The preterite and participle paſſive of *find.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Latin.]
1. To lay the baſis or any building.
2. To build; to raiſe.
3. To eſtabliſh; to erect.
4. To give birth or original to; as, *founded* an art.
5. To raiſe upon as on a principle or maxim.
6. To fix firm.

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Latin.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to caſt.

FOUNDATION. *ſ.* [*fondation*, French.]
1. The baſis or lower parts of an edifice.
2. The act of fixing the baſis.
3. The principles or grounds on which any notion is raiſed.
4. Original; riſe.
5. A revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for a purpoſe; particularly charity.

blishment; settlement.
ER. *ſ.* [from *found.*]
uilder; one who raiſes an edifice.
e who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any
Bentley.
from whom any thing has its ori-
beginning. *Roſcommon.*
aſter; one who forms figures by caſt-
ted matter into moulds. *Grew.*
UNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, French.]
aſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in
's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to
ound. *Dorſet.*
UNDER. *v. n.*
ſink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*
fail; to miſcarry. *Shakeſpeare.*
DRY. *ſ.* A place where figures are
of melted metal; a caſting houſe.
DLING. *ſ.* [from *found* of *find.*] A
expoſed to chance; a child found
t any parent or owner. *Sidney.*
DRESS. *ſ.* [from *founder.*]
woman that founds, builds, eſta-
s, or begins any thing.
woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable
es.
T. } *ſ.* [*fons*, Latin; *fontaine*,
TAIN. } French.]
well; a ſpring. *Milton.*
ſmall baſin of ſpringing water.
jet; a ſpout of water. *Bacon.*
he head or firſt ſpring of a river.
riginal; firſt principle; firſt cauſe.
TAINLESS. *a.* [from *fountain.*]
g no fountain.
TFUL. *a.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of
s. *Chapman.*
UPE. *v. a.* To drive with ſudden
ueſity. *Camden.*
[ꝑeopeꝛ, Saxon.] Twice two.
E. *ſ.* [French.] A cheat; a tricking
. *Denham.*
FO'LD. *a.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four
told. 2 *Sam.*
FO OTED. *a.* [*four* and *foot.*] Qua-
ed. *Dryden.*
SCO'RE. *a.* [*four* and *ſcore.*]
our times twenty; eighty. *Sandys.*
is uſed elliptically for fourſcore
.
SQUA'RE. *a.* [*four* and *ſquare.*]
tragular. *Raleigh.*
TE'EN. *a.* [ꝑeopeꝛtyn, Saxon.]
and ten.
TE'ENTH. *a.* [from *fourteen.*] The
al of fourteen; the fourth after the
.
TH. *a.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of
; the firſt after the third.
THLY. *ad.* [from *fourth.*] In the
h place. *Bacon.*

FOURWHEE'LED. *a.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels. *Pope.*
FO'UTRA. *ſ.* [from *foutra*, French.] A fig; a ſcoff. *Shakeſpeare.*
FOWL. *ſ.* [ꝑuzel, ꝑuhl, Saxon.] A winged animal; a bird. *Bacon.*
To FOWL. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.
FO'WLER. *ſ.* [from *fowl.*] A ſportſman who purſues birds. *Phillips. Pope.*
FO'WLINGPIECE. *ſ.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds. *Mortimer.*
FOX. *ſ.* [ꝑox, Saxon.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or ſmall animals. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A knave or cunning fellow.
FO'XCASE. *ſ.* [*fox* and *caſe.*] A fox's ſkin.
FO'XCHASE. *ſ.* [*fox* and *chaſe.*] The purſuit of the fox with hounds. *Pope.*
FO'XEVIL. *ſ.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of diſeaſe in which the hair ſheds.
FO'XFISH. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.
FO'XGLOVE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
FO'XHUNTER. *ſ.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes. *Spectator.*
FO'XSHIP. *ſ.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shakeſpeare.*
FO'XTRAP. *ſ.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or ſnare to catch foxes. *Tatler.*
FOY. *ſ.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. *Spenſer.*
To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakeſpeare.*
FRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*fraction*, French.]
1. The act of breaking; the ſtate of being broken. *Burnet.*
2. A broken part of an integral. *Brown.*
FRA'CTIONAL. *a.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number. *Cocker.*
FRA'CTURE. *ſ.* [*fractura*, Latin.]
1. Breach; ſeparation of continuous parts.
2. The ſeparation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. *Herbert.*
To FRA'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone. *Wiſeman.*
FRA'GILE. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]
1. Brittle; eaſily ſnapped or broken. *Denham.*
2. Weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed.
FRAGI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fragile.*]
1. Brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be broken. *Bacon.*
2. Weakneſs; uncertainty. *Knolles.*
3. Frailty; liableneſs to fault. *Wotton.*
FRA'GMENT. *ſ.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.] A part

part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton.*

FRA'GMENTARY. *a.* [from *fragment.*] Compoſed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRAGOR. ſ. [Latin.] A noiſe; a creak; a craſh. *Sandys.*

FRA'GRANCE. } *ſ.* [*fragrantia*, Latin.]
FRA'GRANCY. } Sweetneſs of ſmell; pleaſing ſcent. *Garth.*

FRA'GRANT. *a.* [*fragrans*, Lat.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell. *Prior.*

FRA'GRANTLY. *ad.* [from *fragrant.*] With ſweet ſcent. *Mortimer.*

FRAIL. *ſ.*
1. A baſket made of ruſhes.
2. A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]
1. Weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to caſualties. *Rogers.*
2. Weak of reſolution; liable to errour or ſeduction. *Taylor.*

FRAI'LNESS. *ſ.* [from *frail.*] Weakneſs; inſtability. *Norris.*

FRA'ILTY. *ſ.* [from *frail.*]
1. Weakneſs of reſolution; inſtability of mind. *Milton.*
2. Fault proceeding from weakneſs; fin of infirmity. *Dryden.*

FRAICHEUR. ſ. [French.] Freſhneſs; coolneſs. *Dryden.*

FRAISE. ſ. [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME. *v. a.*
1. To form or fabricate by orderly conſtruction and union of various parts. *Spenſer.*
2. To fit one to another. *Abbot.*
3. To make; to compoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Tillotſon.*
5. To form to any rule or method. *Glanville.*
6. To contrive; to plan.
7. To ſettle; to ſcheme out. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

FRAME. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
2. A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members. *Dryden. Tillotſon.*
2. Any thing made ſo as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
3. Order; regularity; adjuſted ſeries or diſpoſition. *Swift.*
4. Scheme; order. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Mechanical conſtruction.
7. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

FRA'MER. *ſ.* [from *frame*; framman, Saxon.] Maker; former; contriver; ſchemer.

FRA'MPOLD. *a.* Peeviſh; [illegible] rugged.

FRA'NCHISE. *ſ.* [*franchiſe*, French.]
1. Exemption from any onerous [illegible]
2. Privilege; immunity; right [illegible]
3. Diſtrict; extent of juriſdiction.

To FRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from the [illegible]
To enfranchiſe; to make free.

FRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*frango*, Latin.] [illegible] brittle; eaſily broken.

FRA'NION. *ſ.* A paramour; a [illegible] panion.

FRANK. *a.* [*franc*, French.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
2. Open; ingenuous; ſincere; [illegible] ſerved.
3. Without conditions; without [illegible]
4. Not reſtrained; licentious.

FRANK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a ſty.
2. A letter which pays no poſtage.
3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty.
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram.
3. [from the adjective.] To exempt letters from poſtage.

FRA'NKINCENSE. *ſ.* [*frank* and *Frankincenſe* is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellow colour; a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte. It is very inflammable.

FRA'NKLIN. *ſ.* [from *frank.*] A freeholder; a bailiff of land.

FRA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *frank.*]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.
2. Without conſtraint; without reſerve.

FRA'NKNESS. *ſ.* [from *frank.*]
1. Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs.
2. Liberality; bounteouſneſs.
3. Freedom from reſerve.

FRANKPLE'DGE. *ſ.* [*franciplegium*.] A pledge or ſurety for freemen.

FRA'NTICK. *a.* [φρενιτικὸς, Greek.]
1. Mad; deprived of underſtanding; violent madneſs; outrageouſly and violently mad.
2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion.

FRA'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *frantick*] ly; outrageouſly.

ICKNESS. *ſ.* [from *frantick.*] Madfury of paſſion.

RNAL. *a.* [*fraternel*, Fr.] Brotpertaining to brothers; becoming *Hammond.*

RNALLY. *ad.* [from *fraternal.*] rotherly manner.

RNITY. *ſ.* [*fraternité*, French.] e ſtate or quality of a brother.

y of men united; corporation; ſo- *L'Eſtrange.*

n of the ſame claſs or character.

ICIDE. *ſ.* [*fratricide*, Fr.] The r of a brother.

. *ſ.* [*fraus*, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; artifice. *Dryden.*

DFUL. *a.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treaſ; artful; trickiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

DFULLY. *ad.* [from *fraudful.*] Dely; artfully.

DULENCE. } *ſ.* [*fraudulentia*,
DULENCY. } Latin.] Deceitſ; trickiſhneſs; proneneſs to arti-

DULENT. *a.* [*frauduleux*, French; *lentus*, Latin.]
ll of artifice; trickiſh; ſubtle; de- *Milton.*
rformed by artifice; deceitful; treaſs. *Milton.*

DULENTLY. *ad.* [from *fradulent.*]
ud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitſ treacherouſly. *Taylor.*

GHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *fraight*, written *freight.*]
den; charged. *Shakeſpeare.*
ded; ſtored; thronged. *Spenſer.*

GHT. *ſ.* A freight; a cargo. *Dryden.*

UGHT. *v. a.* To load; to crowd.

GHTAGE. *ſ.* [from *fraught*] Lading; cargo. *Shakeſpeare.*

ſ. [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]
broil; a battle; a fight. *Fairfax.*
duel; a combat. *Denham.*

Y. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]
fright; to terrify. *Bacon.*
rub.

ſ. [Fnæc, Saxon.]
ſudden and cauſeleſs change of

ſudden fancy; a humour; a whim; icious prank. *Spectator. Swift.*

AK. *v. a.* To variegate. *Thomſon.*

KISH. *a.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; rſome. *L'Eſtrange.*

KISHLY. *ad.* [from *freakiſh.*] Caſly; humourſomely.

KISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *freakiſh.*] Caſneſs; humourſomeneſs; whimſi-

To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Latin.] To growl. *Bailey.*

FRE'CKLE. *ſ.*
1. A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun.
2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration. *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED. *a.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated. *Drayton.*

FRE'CKLY. *a.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.

FRED. The ſame with *peace.* So *Frederick* is powerful, or wealthy in peace. *Gibſon.*

FREE. *a.* [Fneah, Saxon.]
1. At liberty; not enſlaved. *Prior.*
2. Uncompelled; unreſtrained. *South.*
3. Not bound by fate; not neceſſitated.
4. Permitted; allowed. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Licentious; unreſtrained. *Temple.*
6. Open; ingenuous. *Otway.*
7. Acquainted; converſing without reſerve.
8. Liberal; not parſimonious. *Pope.*
9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed. *Bacon.*
10. Clear from diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Guiltleſs; innocent. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. Exempt; clear. *Denham.*
13. Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage. *Dryden.*
14. Without expence; as a *free* ſchool.

To FREE. *v. a.*
1. To beat liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery; to manumit; to looſe. *Pope.*
2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon.*
3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions. *Dryden.*
4. To baniſh; to ſend away; to rid. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To exempt. *Romans.*
6. To unlock; to open. *Dryden.*

FREEBO'OTER. *ſ.* [*free* and *booty.*] A robber; a plunderer. *Clarendon.*

FREEBO'OTING. *ſ.* Robbery; plunder.

FRE'EBORN. *ſ.* Inheriting liberty. *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PEL. *ſ.* [*free* and *chapel.*] A chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to found ſuch a chapel. *Cowel.*

FRE'ECOST. *ſ.* [*free* and *coſt*] Without expence.

FRE'EDMAN. *ſ.* A ſlave manumitted.

FRE'EDOM. *ſ.* [from *free.*]
1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence. *Dryden.*
2. Privilege; franchiſes; immunities. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination. *South.*
4. Un-

4. Unreſtraint. *Maccabees.*
5. The ſtate of being without any particular inconvenience.
6. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED. *a.* [*free* and *foot.*] Not reſtrained in the march. *Shakeſpeare.*

FREEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*free* and *heart.*] Liberal; unreſtrained. *Davies.*

FREEHO'LD. *ſ.* [*free* and *hold.*] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. *Cowel.*

FREEHO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *freehold.*] One who has a freehold. *Davies.*

FRE'ELY. *ad.* [from *free.*]
1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery.
2. Without reſtraint; laviſhly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Without ſcruple; without reſerve.
4. Without impediment. *Aſcham.*
5. Without neceſſity; without predetermination. *Rogers.*
6. Frankly; liberally. *South.*
7. Spontaneouſly; of his own accord.

FRE'EMAN. *ſ.* [*free* and *man.*]
1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal. *Locke.*
2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities. *Dryden.*

FREEMI'NDED. *a.* [*free* and *mind.*] Unconſtrained; without load of care. *Bacon.*

FRE'ENESS. *ſ.* [from *free.*]
1. The ſtate or quality of being free.
2. Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour. *Dryden.*
3. Generoſity; liberality. *Spratt.*

FREESCHO'OL. *ſ.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay. *Davies.*

FREESPO'KEN. *a.* [*free* and *ſpoken.*] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve. *Bacon.*

FRE'ESTONE. *ſ.* [*free* and *ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building: ſo called becauſe it may be cut in any direction, having no grain. *Addiſon.*

FREETHI'NKER. *ſ.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addiſon.*

FREEWI'LL. *ſ.* [*free* and *will.*]
1. The power of directing our own actions without conſtraint by neceſſity or fate.
2. Voluntarineſs; ſpontaneity. *Ezra.*

FREEWO'MAN. *ſ.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enſlaved. *Maccabees.*

To FREEZE. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vriezen*, Dutch.]
1. To be congealed with cold. *Locke.*
2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

To FREEZE. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; part. *frozen* or *froze.*
1. To congeal with cold.
2. To kill by cold.
3. To chill by the loſs of power or [illegible]

To FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. *freighted*, part. *fraught, freighted.* [*fretter*, French.]
1. To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage goods for tranſportation.
2. To load as the burthen; to be [illegible] with which a veſſel is freighted.

FREIGHT. *ſ.*
1. Any thing with which a ſhip is [illegible]
2. The money due for tranſportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER. *ſ.* [*fretteur*, Fr.] He freights a veſſel.

FREN. *ſ.* A ſtranger.

FRENCH *Chalk. ſ.* An indurated clay extremely denſe, of a ſmooth glaſſy [illegible] and ſoft to the touch.

To FRE'NCHIFY. *v. a.* [from French] To infect with the manners of France; to make a coxcomb.

FRE'NETICK. *a.* [φρενητικὸς, Gr.] Mad; diſtracted.

FRE'NZY. *ſ.* [φρενῖτις, Gr.] Madneſs; diſtraction of mind; alienation of underſtanding.

FRE'QUENCE. *ſ.* [*frequence*, Fr.] Crowd; concourſe; aſſembly.

FRE'QUENCY. *ſ.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]
1. Common occurrence; the cuſtom of being often ſeen or done.
2. Concourſe; full aſſembly.

FRE'QUENT. *a.* [*frequent*, French.]
1. Often done; often ſeen; often [illegible] ring.
2. Uſed often to practiſe any thing.
3. Full of concourſe.

To FREQUE'NT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Latin.] To viſit often; to be much in any place.

FREQUE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *frequent*] Converſible; acceſſible.

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*frequentativus*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER. *ſ.* [from *frequent*] One who often reſorts to any place.

FRE'QUENTLY. *ad.* [*frequenter*, Latin.] Often; commonly; not rarely.

FRE'SCO. ſ. [Italian.]
1. Coolneſs; ſhade; duſkineſs.
2. A picture not drawn in glaring but in duſk.

FRESH. *a.* [ꝼꝛeꝛc, Saxon.]
1. Cool; not vapid with heat.
2. Not ſalt.

ew; not impaired by time. *Milton.*
n a ſtate like that of recentneſs. *Denham.*
Recent; newly come. *Dryden.*
Repaired from any loſs or diminu-

ew to any work; unfatigued.
Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; paired. *Bacon.*
Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey.*
Briſk; ſtrong; vigorous. *Holder.*
Faſting; oppoſed to eating or drink-

Sweet: oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.
H. *ſ.* Water not ſalt. *Shakeſpeare.*
E'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *freſh.*] To e freſh. *Thomſon.*
E'SHEN. *v. n.* To grow freſh. *Pope.*
HET. *ſ.* [from *freſh.*] A pool of freſh er. *Milton.*
HLY. *ad.* [from *freſh.*]
coolly.
Newly; in the former ſtate renewed.
With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shakeſpeare.*
HNESS. *ſ.* [from *freſh.*]
Newneſs; vigour; ſpirit: the contrary ſpidneſs. *Bacon.*
Freedom from diminution by time; Staleneſs; not decay. *South.*
Freedom from fatigue; newneſs of gth. *Hayward.*
Coolneſs. *Addiſon.*
Ruddineſs; colour of health. *Granville.*
Freedom from ſaltneſs.
. *ſ.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea. *Brown.*
An agitation of liquors by fermenta- or other cauſe. *Derham.*
That ſtop of the muſical inſtrument h cauſes or regulates the vibrations of ring. *Milton.*
Work riſing in protuberance. *Spectator.*
gitation of the mind; commotion of emper; paſſion. *Herbert.*
ET. *v. a* [from the noun.]
To rub againſt any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*
To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*
To corrode; to eat away. *Hakewill.*
To form into raiſed work. *Milton.*
To variegate; to diverſify. *Shakeſpeare.*
To make angry; to vex. *Ezekiel.*
ET. *v. n.*
To be in commotion; to be agitated.
To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peacham.*
To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*
To be angry; to be peeviſh.
FUL. *a.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peeviſh.
l.

FRE'TFULLY. *ad.* [from *fretful.*] Peeviſhly.
FRE'TFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *fretful.*] Paſſion; peeviſhneſs.
FRE'TTY. *a.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raiſed work.
FRIABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being reduced to powder. *Locke.*
FRI'ABLE. *a.* [*friable*, French.] Eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*
FRI'AR. *ſ.* [*frere*, French.] A religious; a brother of ſome regular order. *Swift.*
FRI'ARLIKE. *a.* [from *friar.*] Monaſtick; unſkilled in the world. *Knolles.*
FRI'ARLY. *ad.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, a man untaught in life. *Bacon.*
FRI'ARSCOWL. *ſ.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant.
FRI'ARY. *ſ.* [from *friar.*] A monaſtery or convent of friars.
FRI'ARY. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*
To FRI'BBLE, *v a.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*
FRI'BBLER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A trifler.
FRICASSE'E. ſ. [French.] A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce. *King.*
FRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fricatio*, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing againſt another. *Bacon.*
FRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*frictio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.*
2. The reſiſtance in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another.
3. Medical rubbing with the fleſhbruſh or cloths. *Bacon.*
FRI'DAY. *ſ.* [Frige dæg, Saxon.] The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity. *Shakeſpeare.*
FRIEND. *ſ.* [*vriend*, Dut. freond, Saxon.]
1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; more than acquaintance. *Dryden.*
2. One without hoſtile intentions; not an enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One reconciled to another. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.*
5. Favourer; one propitious. *Peacham.*
6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*
To FRIEND. *v. a.* To favour; to befriend. *Shakeſpeare.*
FRI'ENDLESS. *a.* [from *friend.*]
1. Wanting friends; wanting ſupport; deſtitute; forlorn. *South.*
2. FRIENDLESS *Man.* An outlaw.
FRI'ENDLINESS. *a.* [from *friendly.*]
1. A diſpoſition to friendſhip. *Sidney.*
2. Exertion of benevolence. *Taylor.*
FRI'ENDLY. *a.* [from *friend.*]
1. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.*

2. Diſpoſed to union. *Pope.*
3. Salutary; homogeneal. *Milton.*

FRI'ENDLY. *ad.* In the manner of friends.

FRI'ENDSHIP. *ſ.* [*vriendſchap*, Dutch.]
2. The ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence. *Clarendon.*
2. Higheſt degree of intimacy. *Swift.*
3. Favour; perſonal kindneſs. *Spenſer.*
4. Aſſiſtance; help. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Conformity; affinity; correſpondence.

FRIEZE. *ſ.* [*drap de frieze*, Fr.] A coarſe warm cloth, made perhaps firſt in *Frieſland*. *Milton.*

FRIEZE. } *ſ.* [In architecture.] A large
FRIZE. } flat member which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

FRI'EZED. *a.* [from *frieze.*] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE. *a.* [*frieze* and *like.*] Reſembling a frieze. *Addiſon.*

FRI'GAT. *ſ.* [*frigate*, Fr.]
1. A ſmall ſhip. *Raleigh.*
2. Any ſmall veſſel on the water. *Spenſer.*

FRIGEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [Fꝛihtꝛan, Saxon.] To terrify; to diſturb with fear. *Dryden.*

FRIGHT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden terrour. *Dryden.*

To FRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſhock with dread. *Prior.*

FRI'GHTFUL. *a.* [from *fright.*] Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *frightful.*] Dreadfully; horribly. *Burnet.*

FRI'GHTFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *frightful.*] The power of impreſſing terrour.

FRI'GID. *a.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]
1. Cold; wanting warmth. *Cheyne.*
2. Wanting warmth of affection.
3. Impotent; having no warmth of body.
4. Dull; without fire of fancy. *Swift.*

FRIGI'DITY. *ſ.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]
1. Coldneſs; want of warmth.
2. Dullneſs; want of intellectual fire.
3. Want of vital warmth. *Glanville.*
4. Coldneſs of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *ad.* [from *frigid.*] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *frigid.*] Coldneſs; dullneſs; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FICK. *a.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cauſing cold. *Quincy.*

To FRILL. *v. n.* [*frilleux*, Fr.] To quake or ſhiver with cold. Uſed of a hawk; as, the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

FRINGE. *ſ.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture. *Wotton. Dryden. Newton.*

To FRINGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRI'PPERER. *ſ.* [from *fripper*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY. *ſ.* [*friperie*, French.]
1. Place where old clothes are ſold.
2. Old clothes; caſt off dreſſes; rags.

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to ſkip.
2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.

FRISK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A friſk; fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER. *ſ.* [from *friſk.*] A wanton; one not conſtant or ſettled.

FRI'SKINESS. *ſ.* [from *friſk.*] Gaiety; livelineſs.

FRI'SKY. *a.* [*friſque*, French; from *friſk*.] Gay; airy.

FRIT. *ſ.* [Among chymiſts.] Aſhes of

FRITH. *ſ.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
1. A ſtrait of the ſea, where the water ing confined, is rough.
2. A kind of net.

FRITI'LLARY. *ſ.* [*fritillaria*, French.] plant.

FRI'TINANCY. *ſ.* [from *fritina*, Lat.] The ſcream of an inſect, as the cicada.

FRI'TTER. *ſ.* [*friture*, French.]
1. A ſmall piece cut to be fried.
2. A fragment; a ſmall piece.
3. A cheeſecake; a wigg.

To FRI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cut meat into ſmall pieces fried.
2. To break into ſmall particles ments.

FRI'VOLOUS. *a.* [*frivolus*, Latin.] trifling; of no moment.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *frivolous*.] Want of importance; triflingneſs.

FRI'VOLOUSLY. *ad.* [from *frivolous*.] Triflingly; without weight.

To FRI'ZLE. *v. a.* [*friſer*, Fr.] To in ſhort curls like a nap of frieze.

FRI'ZLER. *ſ.* [from *frizle.*] One makes ſhort curls.

FRO. *ad.* [of Fꝛa, Saxon.]
1. Backward; regreſſively; to and
2. It is a contraction of *from*.

FROCK. *ſ.* [*froc*, French.]
1. A dreſs; a coat.
2. A kind of cloſe coat for men.

FROG. *ſ.* [Fꝛogga, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall animal with four feet, both by land and water, and placed turaliſts among mixed animals, ing of beaſt and fiſh. A ſmall green that perches on trees, ſaid to be

The hollow part of the horſe's hoof.

GBIT. *ſ.* [*frog* and *bit.*] An herb.

GFISH. *ſ.* [*frog* and *fiſh.*] A kind of

GGRASS. *ſ.* [*frog* and *graſs.*] A of herb.

LETTUCE. *ſ.* [*frog* and *lettuce.*] nt.

E. *ſ.* [from the French *froiſſer.*] A of food made by frying bacon incloſed pancake.

ICK. *a.* [*wrolijck*, Dutch.] Gay; f levity. *Waller.*

ICK. *ſ.* A wild prank; a flight of *Roſcommon.*

O'LICK. *v. n.* To play wild pranks. *Rowe.*

ICKLY. *ad.* [from *frolick.*] Gaily; y.

ICKSOME. *a.* [from *frolick.*] Full ld gaiety.

ICKSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *frolick-*] Wildneſs of gaiety; pranks.

ICKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *frolick-*] With wild gaiety.

prep. [ꝼnam, Saxon.]

ay; noting privation: *his land was from him.* *Dryden.*

oting reception: *I learned this* from *Pope.*

oting proceſſion; deſcent, or birth: e from *kings.* *Blackmore.*

oting tranſmiſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

oting abſtraction; vacation from: *free fault.* *Shakeſpeare.*

oting ſucceſſion: from *morning to Burnet.*

ut of; noting emiſſion. *Milton.*

oting progreſs from premiſes to in- : from *dignity we infer honour.* *South.*

oting the place or perſon from whom ſage is brought. *Shakeſpeare.*

Out of. *Addiſon.*

Becauſe of: *he is laviſh* from *kindneſs.* *Tillotſon.*

Out of; noting the ground or cauſe of ing: *earthquakes are* from *fire.* *Dryden.*

Not near to. *Shakeſpeare.*

Noting ſeparation. *Dryden.*

Noting exemption or deliverance: *be* from *his pain.* *Prior.*

At a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Noting derivation. *Dryden.*

ver ſince: *we have been growing rich the conqueſt.* *Raleigh. Tillotſon.*

ontrary to. Obſolete. *Donne.*

oting removal. *Dryden.*

rom is very frequently joined by an with adverbs: as, *from above,* he parts above. *Hooker.*

22. FROM *afar.*

23. FROM *behind.*

24. FROM *high.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep.* [ꝼnam and peapo, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *toward.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frondifer*, Latin.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT. *ſ.* [*frons*, Latin.]

1. The face. *Creech.*

2. The face as oppoſed to an enemy. *Daniel.*

3. The part or place that meets the eye. *Bacon.*

4. The van of an army. *Milton.*

5. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. *Brown.*

6. The moſt conſpicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppoſe directly, or face to face.

2. To ſtand oppoſed, or over-againſt any place or thing. *Addiſon.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To ſtand foremoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRO'NTAL. *ſ.* [*frontale*, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy. Brown.*

FRO'NTATED. *a.* [from *frons*, Latin.] The *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line: uſed in oppoſition to *cuſpated.* *Quincy.*

FRO'NTBOX. *ſ.* [*front* and *box.*] The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage. *Pope.*

FRO'NTED. *a.* [from *front.*] Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *ſ.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmoſt verge of any territory. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *a.* Bordering. *Addiſon.*

FRO'NTISPIECE. *ſ.* [*frontiſpicium*, Lat.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton.*

FRO'NTLESS. *a.* [from *front.*] Without bluſhes; wanting ſhame. *Dryden.*

FRO'NTLET. *ſ.* [from *frons*, Lat.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Wiſeman.*

FRO'NTROOM. *ſ.* [*front* and *room.*] An apartment in the forepart of the houſe.

FRORE. *a.* Frozen. *Milton.*

FRORNE. *a.* Frozen; congealed with cold.

FROST. *ſ.* [ꝼnopt, Saxon.]

1. The laſt effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees ſparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope.*

FRO'STBITTEN. *a.* Nipped or withered by the froſt. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *a.* [from *froſt.*] Laid on in inequalities

equalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. *Gay.*

FRO'STILY. *ad.* [from *frosty.*]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection. *Ben Jonson.*

FRO'STINESS. *s.* [from *frosty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *s.* [*frost* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, to pierce the ice. *Grew.*

FRO'STWORK. *s.* [*frost* and *work.*] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. *Blackmore.*

FRO'STY. *a.* [from *frost.*]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold. *L'Estrange.*
2. Chill in affection. *Shakespeare.*
3. Hoary; grey-haired; resembling frost. *Shakespeare.*

FROTH. *s.* [*froe*, Danish and Scottish.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. *Bacon.*
2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not solid or substantial. *Tusser.*

To FROTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume. *Dryden.*

FRO'THILY. *ad.* [from *frothy.*]

1. With foam; with spume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *a.* [from *froth.*]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; not solid; wasting. *Bacon.*
3. Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Estrange.*

FROUNCE. *s.* A distemper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

To FROUNCE. *v. n.* To frizle or curl the hair. *Ascham.*

FRO'UZY. *a.* [A cant word.] Dim; fœtid; musty. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *a.* [ꝼnampeapꝺ, Saxon.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *ad.* [from *froward.*] Peevishly; perversely. *Isaiah.*

FRO'WARDNESS. *s.* [from *froward.*] Peevishness; perverseness. *South.*

FRO'WER. *s.* A cleaving tool. *Tusser. Hush.*

To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles. *Pope.*

FROWN. *s.* A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. *Shakespeare.*

FRO'WY. *a.* Musty; mossy. *Spenser.*

FRO'ZEN. *part. pass.* of *freeze.* *Sidney.*

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society.*

FRUCTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Latin.] Bearing fruit.

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilise.

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. a.* To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *fructify.*] The act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

FRU'CTUOUS. *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fruit.

FRU'GAL. *a.* [*frugalis*, Latin.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious.

FRU'GALLY. *ad.* [from *frugal.*] Parsimoniously; sparingly.

FRUGA'LITY. *s.* [*frugalité*, Fr.] Thrift; parsimony; husbandry.

FRUGI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit.

FRUIT. *s.* [*fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained.
2. The product of a plant considered as taken for food.
3. Production.
4. The offspring of the womb.
5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.
6. The effect or consequence of any action.

FRU'ITAGE. *s.* [*fruitage*, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

FRUITBE'ARER. *s.* [*fruit* and *bear.*] That which produces fruit.

FRUITBE'ARING. *s.* [*fruit* and *bearing.*] Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRU'ITERER. *s.* [*fruitier*, French.] One who trades in fruit.

FRU'ITERY. *s.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.
2. A fruit loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUI'TFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full.*]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of product.
2. Actually bearing fruit.
3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.
4. Plenteous; abounding.

FRU'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. In such a manner as to be prolifick.
2. Plenteously; abundantly.

FRU'ITFULNESS. *s.* [from *fruitful.*]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plenteous production.
2. The quality of being prolifick.
3. Exuberant abundance.

FRUITGRO'VES. *s.* [*fruit* and *grove.*] Shades or close plantations of fruit trees.

FRUI'TION. *s.* [*fruor*, Latin.]

possession; pleasure given by pos-
or use. *Rogers.*
TIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoy-
possessing; having the power of en-
Boyle.
nt.
LESS. *a.* [from *fruit.*]
ren of fruit; not bearing fruit.
Raleigh.
ain; productive of no advantage;
unprofitable. *Milton.*
ithout offspring. *Shakespeare.*
TLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fruitless.*]
y; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*
T-TIME. *s.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The
n.
T-TREE. *s.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree
at kind whose principal value arises
the fruit produced by it. *Waller.*
ENTA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *frumentum*,
.] Made of grain.
E'NTY. *s.* [*frumentum*, corn, Lat.]
made of wheat boiled in milk.
UMP. *v. a.* To mock; to brow-
Skinner.
USH. *v. a.* [*froisser*, French.] To
, bruise, or crush. *Shakespeare.*
. *s.* [from the verb.] A sort of ten-
orn that grows in the middle of the
Farrier's Dict.
TRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*frustra*, Latin.]
; useless; unprofitable; without ad-
ge. *More.*
U'STRATE. *v. a.* [*frustror*, Latin.]
o defeat; to disappoint; to balk.
Hooker.
o make null; to nullify. *Spenser.*
TRATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.]
ain; ineffectual; unprofitable.
Raleigh.
ull; void. *Hooker.*
TRATION. *s.* [*frustratio*, Latin.]
ppointment; defeat. *South.*
TRATIVE. *a.* [from *frustrate.*]
cious. *Ainsworth.*
TRATORY. *a.* [from *frustrate.*]
which makes any procedure void.
TUM. *s.* [Latin.] A piece cut off
a regular figure. A term of science.
s. [from *froe*, foam, Danish. *Skin-*

he swarm of little fishes just produced
the spawn. *Donne.*
ny swarm of animals; or young peo-
n contempt. *Oldham.*
s. A kind of sieve. *Mortimer.*
Y. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Latin.] To dress
by roasting it in a pan on the fire.
Y. *v. n.*
o be roasted in a pan on the fire.
o suffer the action of fire. *Dryden.*
o melt with heat. *Waller.*
4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*

FRY. *s.* [from the verb.] A dish of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *s.* [*fry* and *pan.*] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

To FUB. *v. a* To put off. *Shakespeare.*

FUB. *s.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth.*

FU'CATED. *a.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]
1. Painted; disguised with paint.
2. Disguised with false show.

FU'CUS. s. [Latin.] Paint for the face. *Ben Jonson.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. a.* To make drunk.

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to excess.

FU'EL. *s.* [from *feu*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To feed fire with combustible matter. *Donne.*
2. To store with firing. *Walton.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot.* Brown, like a dry leaf. *Locke.*

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [*fugax*, Lat.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *s.* [*fugax*, Latin.]
1. Volatility; quality of flying away.
2. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVE. *a.* [*fugitivus*, Latin.]
1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.
2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.
3. Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward.*
4. Flying; running from danger. *Milton.*
5 Flying from duty; falling off. *Clarif.*
6. Runnagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. One who runs from his station or duty. *Denham.*
2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVENESS. *s.* [from *fugitive.*]
1. Volatility; fugacity. *Boyle.*
2. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. s. [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In musick, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. *Harris.*

FU'LCIMENT. *ſ.* [*fulcimentum*, Latin] That on which a body reſts. *Wilkins.*

To FULFI'L. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill*]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To anſwer any promiſe or prophecy by performance. *Acts.*
3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign. *Milton.*
4. To anſwer any deſire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden.*
5. To anſwer any law by obedience. *Milton.*

FULFRA'UGHT. *a.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Fully ſtored. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'LGENCY. *ſ.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; luſtre. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT. *a.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton.*

FU'LGID. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering.

FULGI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fulgid.*] Splendour.

FU'LGOUR. *ſ.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightneſs. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*fulguratio*, Latin.] The act of lightening.

FU'LHAM. *ſ.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Hanmer. Shakeſpeare.*

FULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*fuliginoſus*, Latin.] Sooty; ſmoky. *Hewel.*

FU'LIMART. *ſ.* A kind of ſtinking ferret. *Walton.*

FULL. *a.* [fulle, Saxon.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; without any ſpace void. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad. *Sidney. Tillotſon.*
3. Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing. *Tickell.*
4. Plump; ſaginated; fat. *Wiſeman.*
5. Saturated; ſated. *Bacon.*
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.
7. That which fills or makes full. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is wanted. *Hammond.*
9. Complete without abatement. *Swift.*
10. Containing the whole matter; expreſſing much. *Denham.*
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.
12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wiſeman.*
14. Spread to view in all its dimenſions. *Addiſon.*

FULL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon.*
2. The higheſt ſtate or degree. *Shakeſp.*
3. The whole; the total.
4. The ſtate of being full.
5. [Applied to the moon.] The which the moon makes a perfect

FULL. *ad.*

1. Without abatement.
2. With the whole effect.
3. Exactly.
4. Directly.

FULL BLOWN. *a.* [*full* and *blown.*]

1. Spread to the utmoſt extent.
2. Stretched by the wind to the extent.

FULL-BO'TTOMED. *a.* [*full* and Having a large bottom.

FULL-EA'RED. *a.* [*full* and *ear.*] the head full of grain.

FULL-E'YED. *a.* [*full* and *eye.*] large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D. *a.* [*full* and *fed.*] ſaginated.

FULL LADEN. *a.* [*full* and *laden.*] till there can be no more.

FULL-SPREA'D. *a.* [*full* and Spread to the u moſt extent.

FULL-SU'MMED. *a.* [*full* and Complete in all its parts.

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cloth from its oil or greaſe.

FU'LLAGE. *ſ.* [from *full.*] The paid for fulling and cleanſing cloth.

FU'LLER. *ſ.* [*fullo*, Latin] One trade is to cleanſe cloth.

FU'LLERS *Earth. ſ.* A marl of a ture, extremely ſoft and unctuous; dry, of a greyiſh brown colour, in grees, from very pale to almoſt nerally with ſomething of a The fineſt *fullers earth* is dug in iſland.

FU'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *fuller.*] The where the trade of a fuller is exer

FU'LLINGMIL. *ſ.* [*full* and *mill*] where hammers beat the cloth cleanſed.

FU'LLY. *ad.* [from *full.*]

1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack.

FU'LMINANT. *a.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *nans*, Latin.] Thundering; noiſe like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Lat.

1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noiſe or crack.
3. To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. a.* To throw an object of terrour.

FULMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*fulminatio*,

he act of thundering.
enunciations of cenſure. *Ayliffe.*
INATORY. *a.* [*fulmineus*, Latin.]
dering; ſtriking horrour.
ESS. *ſ.* [from *full.*]
he ſtate of being filled ſo as to have
rt vacant. *King Charles.*
he ſtate of abounding in any quality
or bad.
mpleteneſs; ſuch as leaves nothing
deſired. *South.*
mpleteneſs from the coalition of
parts. *Bacon.*
epletion; fatiety. *Taylor.*
enty; wealth. *Shakeſpeare.*
ruggling perturbation; ſwelling in the
Bacon.
rgeneſs; extent.
rce of ſound; ſuch as fills the ear;
r of ſound. *Pope.*
OME. *a.* [from fulle, Saxon, foul.]
auſeous; offenſive. *Shakeſp. Otway.*
ſ a rank odious ſmell. *Bacon.*
ending to obſcenity. *Dryden.*
OMELY. *ad.* [from *fulſome.*] Nauſe-
; rankly; obſcenely.
OMENESS. *ſ.* [from *fulſome.*]
auſeouſneſs.
ank ſmell.
bſcenity. *Dryden.*
DO. *ſ.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A ſmoked
Carew.
AGE. *ſ.* [from *fumus*, Lat.] Hearth-
y.
TORY. *ſ.* [*fumaria*, Latin; *fume-*
Fr.] An herb. *Shakeſpeare.*
MBLE. *v. a.* [*ſommelen*, Dutch.]
attempt any thing awkwardly or un-
y. *Cudworth.*
o puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity.
o play childiſhly. *Shakeſpeare.*
MBLE. *v. a.* To manage awkward-
Dryden.
LER. *ſ.* [from *fumble.*] One who
wkwardly.
LINGLY. *ad.* [from *fumble.*] In an
ward manner.
ſ. [*fumée*, French.]
moke. *Dryden.*
apour; any volatile parts flying away.
xhalation from the ſtomach.
Dryden.
ge; heat of mind; paſſion *South.*
ny thing unſubſtantial. *Shakeſpeare.*
ic conceit; vain imagination.
Bacon.
ME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, French.]
o ſmoke. *Milton.*
o vapour; to yield exhalations
Shakeſpeare.
o paſs away in vapours. *Ben Jonſon.*
o be in a rage. *Dryden.*

To FUME. *v. a.*
1. To ſmoke; to dry in ſmoke. *Carew.*
2. To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dr.*
3. To diſperſe in vapours. *Mortimer.*

FUME'TTE. *ſ.* [French.] The ſtink of meat. *Swift.*

FU'MID. *a.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*

FUMI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *fumid.*] Smokineſs; tendency to ſmoke.

To FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Lat. *fumiger*, Fr.]
1. To ſmoke; to perform by ſmoke or vapour. *Dryden.*
2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*fumigation*, Fr.]
1. Scents raiſed by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *fume.*] Angrily, in a rage. *Hooker.*

FU'MITER. *ſ.* See FUMATORY. *Shakeſp.*

FU'MOUS. } *a.* [*fumeux*, French.] Pro-
FU'MY. } ducing fumes. *Dryden.*

FUN. *ſ.* Sport; high merriment. *Moore.*

FU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*functio*, Latin.]
1. Diſcharge; performance. *Swift.*
2. Employment; office. *Whitgifte.*
3. Single act of any office. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Trade; occupation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.*
6. Power; faculty. *Pope.*

FUND. *ſ.* [*fond*, French.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported. *Dryden.*
2. Stock or bank of money. *Addiſon.*

FU'NDAMENT. *ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL. *a.* Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; not merely accidental. *Raleigh.*

FUNDAME'NTAL. *ſ.* Leading propoſition. *South.*

FUNDAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *fundamental.*] Eſſentially; originally. *Grew.*

FU'NERAL. *ſ.* [*funerailles*, French.]
1. The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies. *Sandys.*
2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried. *Swift.*
3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*

FU'NERAL. *a.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham.*

FUNE'REAL. *a.* [*funera*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *fungus*, Lat.] Unſolid excreſcence.

FU'NGOUS. *a.* [from *fungus*, Lat.] Excreſcent; ſpongy. *Sharp.*

FU'NGUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Strictly a muſhroom;

room: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them. *Quincy.*

FU'NICLE. *ſ.* [*funiculus*, Latin.] A ſmall cord.

FUNI'CULAR. *a.* [*funiculaire*, Fr.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK. *ſ.* A ſtink.

FU'NNEL. *ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Latin.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. A pipe or paſſage of communication. *Addiſon.*

FUR. *ſ.* [*fourrure*, French.]

1. Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.*

3. Moiſture exhaled ſo as that the remainder ſticks on the part. *Dryden.*

To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair. *Sidney.*

2. To cover with ſoft matter. *Phillips.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *a.* [*fur* and *wrought.*] Made of fur. *Gay.*

FURA'CIOUS. *a.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thieviſh.

FURA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to theft.

FU'RBELOW. *ſ.* [*fur* and *below*] Fur or other ſtuff ſewed on the lower part of the garment. *Pope.*

To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages.

To FU'RBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burniſh; to poliſh. *South.*

FU'RBISHER. *ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, French; from *furbiſh.*] One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*

FU'RFUR. ſ. [Latin.] Huſk or chaff, ſcurf or dandriff. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS. *a.* [*furfuraceus*, Lat.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.

FU'RIOUS. *a.* [*furieux*, Fr.]

1. Mad; phrenetick. *Hooker.*

2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *furious.*] Madly; violently; vehemently. *Spenſer.*

FU'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *furious.*] Frenzy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*freſler*, French.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG. *ſ.* [ꝑurlanꝫ, Saxon.] A meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH. *ſ.* [*verleef*, Dutch.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice.

FU'RMENTY. *ſ.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

FU'RNACE. *ſ.* [*furnus*, Latin.] A cloſed fire-place.

To FU'RNACE. *v. a.* To throw out ſparks from a furnace.

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.]

1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary.

2. To give things for uſe.

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

5. To decorate; to adorn.

FU'RNISHER. *ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, Fr.] One who ſupplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE. *ſ.* [*fourniture*, Fr.]

1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament.

2. Appendages.

3. Equipage; embelliſhments; decorations.

FU'RRIER. *ſ.* [from *fur.*] A dealer in fur.

FU'RROW. *ſ.* [ꝑuꝛh, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeed.

2. Any long trench or hollow.

FU'RROW-WEED. *ſ.* A weed that grows in furrowed land.

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun ꝑyꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.

2. To divide in long hollows.

3. To make by cutting.

FU'RRY. *a.* [from *fur.*]

1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur.

2. Conſiſting of fur.

FU'RTHER. *a.* [from *forth*; *further, furtheſt.*]

1. At a great diſtance.

2. Beyond this.

FU'RTHER. *ad.* [from *forth.*] To a greater diſtance.

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [ꝑoꝛðꝛian, Saxon.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to aſſiſt.

FU'RTHERER. *ſ.* [from *further.*] A promoter; advancer.

FU'RTHERMORE. *ad.* [*further* and *more.*] Moreover; beſide.

FU'RTIVE. *a.* [*furtive*, French.] Gotten by theft.

FU'RUNCLE. *ſ.* [*furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; any angry puſtule.

FU'RY. *ſ.* [*furor*, Latin.]

1. Madneſs.

2. Rage; paſſion of anger; madneſs; mind approaching to madneſs.

3. Enthuſiaſm; exaltation of fancy.

4. A ſtormy, turbulent, raging ſtate.

E. *ſ.* [ꝼyꝛ, Saxon.] Gorſe; goſs. *Miller. Dryden.*

Y. *a* [from *furze.*] Overgrown with ; full of gorſe. *Gay.*

'TION. *ſ.* [*fuſcus*, Latin.] The darkening.

E. *v. a.* [*fuſum*, Latin.] To melt; into fuſion.

E. *v. n.* To be melted.

. *ſ.* [*fuſeau*, French.] e cone round which is wound the r chain of a clock or watch. *Hale.*

irelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.

SEE of a bomb or granado ſhell, is which makes the whole powder or ſition in the ſhell take fire; uſually den pipe filled with wildfire.

. *ſ.* Track of a buck. *Ainſworth.*

LE. *a*, [from *fuſe.*] Capable of be- elted. *Boyle.*

'LITY. *ſ.* [from *fuſible.*] Capacity ng melted; quality of growing liquid t. *Wotton.*

. *ſ.* [*fuſile*, French.] pable of being melted; liquifiable by *Milton.*

nning by the force of heat. *Phillips.*

. *a.* [*fuſil*, French.] irelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.

a heraldry.] Something like a ſpin- *Peacham.*

'ER. *ſ.* [from *fuſil.*] A ſoldier with a fuſil.

N. *ſ.* [*fuſio*, Latin.] e act of melting.

e kate of being melted. *Newton.*

ſ. [A low cant word.] A tumult; a *Swift.*

ſ. [*fuſte*, French.] e trunk or body of a column.

rong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

T. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to ſmell

AN. *ſ.* [*futaine*, French.] kind of cloth made of linen and cot- *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombaſt. *Smith.*

FU'STIAN. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Made of fuſtian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid. *Dryden.*

FU'STIC. *ſ.* A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt Indies.

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fuſtigo*, Latin.] To beat with a ſtick.

FUSTILA'RIAN. *ſ.* A low fellow; a ſtinkard. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'STINESS. *ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

FU'STY. *a.* [from *fuſt.*] Ill ſmelling; mouldy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FU'TILE. *a.* [*futile*, French.]
1. Talkative; loquacious. *Bacon.*
2. Trifling; worthleſs.

FUTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*futilité*, French.]
1. Talkativeneſs; loquacity. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Trifling neſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity. *Bentley.*

FU'TTOCKS. *ſ.* [from *foot hooks*, *Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU'TURE. *a.* [*futurus*, Latin.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as the *future* ſtate. *Milton.*

FU'TURE. *ſ.* Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke.*

FU'TURELY. *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION. *ſ.* The ſtate of being to be. *South.*

FUTU'RITY. *ſ.* [from *future.*]
1. Time to come; events to come. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being to be; futurition. *Glanville.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* To fly out in ſmall particles.

FU'ZZBALL. *ſ.* A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French; φεῦ, Greek.] A word of blame. *Spenſer.*

G.

Has two ſounds, one called that of e hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by preſſure ſomewhat hard of the fore- the tongue againſt the upper gum. ound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, . I.

The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *j*, and is commonly found before *e*, *i*: as, *gem*, *gibbet.*

GA'BARDINE. *ſ.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarſe frock. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian.]
1. To make an inarticulate noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudibras.*

GA'BBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER. *ſ.* [from *gabble.*] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL. *ſ.* [*gabelle*, French.] An exciſe; a tax. *Addiſon.*

GA'BION. *ſ.* [French.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. *Knolles.*

GA'BLE. *ſ.* [*gavl*, Welſh.] The ſloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*

GAD. *ſ.* [ȝa'ð, Saxon.]
1. A wedge or ingot of ſteel. *Moxon.*
2. A ſtile or graver. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GAD. *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Welſh, to forſake.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe. *Eccluſ. Herbert.*

GA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *gad.*] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs. *Eccluſ.*

GA'DDINGLY. *ad.* [from *gad.*] In a rambling manner.

GA'DFLY. *ſ.* [*gad* and *fly.*] A fly that when he ſtings the cattle, makes them gad or run madly about; the breeſe. *Bacon.*

GAFF. *ſ.* A harpoon or large hook.

GA'FFER *ſ.* [ȝeꝑene, companion, Saxon.] A word of reſpect, now obſolete. *Gay.*

GA'FFLES. *ſ.* [ȝaꝑelucar, ſpears, Saxon.]
1. Artificial ſpurs upon cocks.
2. A ſteel lever to bend croſs-bows.

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gogbel*, Dutch.] To ſtop the mouth. *Pope.*

GAG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

GAGE. *ſ.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southern.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*gager*, French.]
1. To wager; to depone as a wager: to impawn. *Knolles.*
2. To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel or liquids. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, Dutch.] To make a noiſe like a gooſe. *King.*

GAIETY. See GAYETY.

GAI'LY. *ad.* [from *gay.*]
1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly; pompouſly. *Pope.*

GAIN. *ſ.* [*gain*, French.]
1. Profit; advantage. *Raleigh.*
2. Intereſt; lucrative views. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unlawful advantage. *2 Cor.*
4. Overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN. *v. a.* [*gagner*, French.]
1. To obtain as profit or advantage. *Ezekiel.*
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation: *by ſtanding on higher ground he* gained *an inch.*
3. To obtain; to procure: *you will gain your purpoſe.*
4. To obtain increaſe of any thing: *that harrows well* gains *a buſhel in an acre.*
5. To obtain whatever good or bad.
6. To win againſt oppoſition: *they gained the field.*
7. To draw into any intereſt or party.
8. To reach; to attain: *moſt ſhips the ſtorm the ſailors* gained *the port.*
9. *To* GAIN *over.* To draw to another party or intereſt.

To GAIN. *v. a.*
1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.
2. To get ground; to prevail againſt.
3. To obtain influence with.

To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to improve in advantage.

GAIN. *a.* [An old word.] Handy; ready.

GA'INER. *ſ.* [from *gain.*] One who receives profit or advantage.

GA'INFUL. *a.* [*gain* and *full.*]
1. Advantageous; profitable.
2. Lucrative; productive of money.

GA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *gainful.*] Profitably; advantageouſly.

GA'INFULNESS. *ſ.* Lucrativeneſs.

GA'INGIVING. *ſ.* [*gainſt* and *give.*] The ſame as miſgiving; a giving againſt.

GA'INLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gainleſs.*] Unprofitableneſs.

GA'INLY. *ad.* [from *gain.*] Handily; readily.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a* [*gainſt* and *ſay.*] To contradict; to oppoſe; to controvert.

GA'INSAYER. *ſ.* [from *gainſay.*] Opponent; adverſary.

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *againſt.*]

To GA'INSTAND. *v. a.* [*gainſt* and *ſtand.*] To withſtand.

GA'IRISH. *a.* [ȝeapꝑtan, to dreſs, Saxon.]
1. Gaudy; ſhowy; ſplendid; fine.
2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

GA'IRISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *gairiſh.*]
1. Finery; flaunting gaudineſs.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT. *ſ.* [*gat*, Dutch.]
1. A way: as, *gang your gait.*
2. March; walk.
3. The manner and air of walking.

LA'GE. *ſ.* A ſhepherd's clog. *Spenſer.*

LA'NGAL. *ſ.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two ſpecies; the leſſer galangal; and the larger galangal. They are brought, the ſmall from China, and the larger from the iſland Java. *Hill.*

LA'XY. *ſ.* [γαλαξία.] The milky way. *Cowley.*

LBANUM. *ſ.* [Lat.] Galbanum is ſoft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowiſh or reddiſh colour; its ſmell is ſtrong and diſagreeable; its taſte acrid, nauſeous, and bitteriſh. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin. *Hill.*

LE. *ſ.* [*gabling*, hafty, German.] A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze. *Milton.*

LEAS. *ſ.* [*galeaſſe*, French.] A heavy ſhip-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars.

LEATED. *a.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower reſembling an helmet, as the monkſhood.

LERI'CULATE. *a.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

LIOT. *ſ.* [*galiotte*, French.] A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chace. *Knolles.*

LL. *ſ.* [gealla, Saxon.]

1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The part which contains the bile. *Brown.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakeſp.*

4. Rancour; malignity. *Spenſer.*

5. A ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin. *Government of the Tongue.*

6. Anger; bitterneſs of mind. *Prior.*

GALL. [From *galla*, Lat.] Galls or galnuts are a kind of preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on various trees; but thoſe of the oak only are uſed in medicine: the inſect of the fly kind, for the ſafety of her young, wounds the branches of the tree, and in the hole depoſits her egg: the vitiated veſſels of the tree diſcharging their contents, from a woody caſe about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour alſo ſerves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg of the fly, which, ſoon as it is perfect, and in its winged ſtate, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is ſeen on its ſurface, the maggot, or fly remains, are ſure to be found within. *Hill. Ray.*

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, French.]

1. To hurt by fretting the ſkin. *Denham.*

2. To impair; to wear away. *Ray.*

3. To teaze; to fret; to vex. *Tillotſon.*

4. To haraſs; to miſchief. *Sidney.*

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLANT. *a.* [*galant*, French.]

1. Gay; well dreſſed; ſhowy. *Iſaiah.*

2. Brave; high ſpirited; daring; magnanimous. *Digby.*

3. Fine; noble; ſpecious. *Clarendon.*

4. Inclined to courtſhip. *Thomſon.*

GA'LLANT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, ſprightly, airy, ſplendid man.

2. A whoremaſter, who careſſes women to debauch them. *Addiſon.*

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

GA'LLANTLY. *ad.* [from *gallant*.]

1. Gayly; ſplendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; generouſly. *Swift.*

GA'LLANTRY. *ſ.* [*galanterie*, French.]

1. Splendour of appearance; ſhow; magnificence. *Waller.*

2. Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity. *Glanville.*

3. A number of gallants. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Courtſhip; refined addreſs to women.

5. Vicious love; lewdneſs; debauchery. *Swift.*

GA'LLERY. *ſ.* [*galerie*, French.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open. *Sidney.*

2. The ſeats in the playhauſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit. *Pope.*

GA'LLEY. *ſ.* [*galea*, Italian.]

1. A veſſel with oars, in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. *Fairfax.*

2. It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them. *South.*

GA'LLEY-SLAVE. *ſ.* [*galley* and *ſlave*.] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies. *Bramhall.*

GA'LLIARD. *ſ.* [*gaillard*, French.]

1. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleaveland.*

2. An active, nimble dance. *Bacon.*

GA'LLIARDISE. *ſ.* [French.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. *Brown.*

GA'LLICISM. *ſ.* [*gallicíſme*, French; from *gallicus*, Latin.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language: ſuch as, he *figured* in controverſy. *Felton.*

GA'LLIGASKINS. *ſ.* [*Caligæ Gallo Vaſconum. Skinner.*] Large open hoſe. *Philips.*

GALLIMA'TIA. *ſ.* [*galimatbias*, French.] Nonſenſe; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY. *ſ.* [*galimafrée*, French.]
1. A hoch-poch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenſer.*
2. Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.
3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* ludicrouſly of a woman.

GA'LLIPOT. *ſ.* [*gleye*, Dutch, ſhining earth.] A pot painted and glazed. *Fenton.*

GA'LLON. *ſ.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts. *Wiſeman.*

GALLO'ON. *ſ.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of cloſe lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To GA'LLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.]
1. To move by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne.*
2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. *Sidney.*
3. To move very faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOP. *ſ.* The motion of a horſe when he runs at ſpeed.

GA'LLOPPER. *ſ.* [from *gallop.*]
1. A horſe that gallops. *Mortimer.*
2. A man that rides faſt.

GA'LLOWAY. *ſ.* A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the north.

To GA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ȝæl̃pan, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWGLASSES. *ſ.* Footmen the Iriſh call *gallowglaſſes:* the which name doth diſcover them to be ancient Engliſh; for *gallogla* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor or yeoman. *Spenſer.*

GA'LLOW. } *ſ.* [ȝealȝa, Saxon.]
GA'LLOWS. }
1. Beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward.*
2. A wretch that deſerves the gallows. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *a.* [*gallows* and *free.*] Exempt by deſtiny from being hanged. *Dryden.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *ſ.* [*gallows* and *tree.*] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

GAMBA'DE. } *ſ.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.]
GAMBA'DO. } Spatterdaſhes. *Dennis.*

GA'MBLER. *ſ.* A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them; a low word.

GA'MBOGE. *ſ.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly gummy, partly reſinous. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]
1. To dance; to ſkip; to friſk.
2. To leap; to ſtart.

GA'MBOL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſkip; a hop; a leap for joy.
2. A frolick; a wild prank.

GA'MBREL. *ſ.* [from *gamba*, Ital.] The hock of a horſe.

GAME. *ſ.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick.]
1. Sport of any kind.
2. Jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt.
3. Inſolent merriment; ſportive
4. A ſingle match at play.
5. Advantage in play.
6. Scheme purſued; meaſures
7. Field ſports: as, the chaſe.
8. Animals purſued in the field.
9. Solemn conteſts exhibited
to the people.

To GAME. *v. n.* [ȝaman, Saxon.]
1. To play at any ſport.
2. To play wantonly and extrav
money.

GA'MECOCK. *ſ.* [*game* and *cock.*] A
bred to fight.

GAMEE'GG. *ſ.* [*game* and *egg.*]
from which fighting cocks are

GA'MEKEEPER. *ſ.* [*game* and
perſon who looks after game, and
not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME. *a.* [from *game.*]
ſome; gay; ſportive.

GA'MESOMENESS. *ſ.* [from
Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *ad.* [from
Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *ſ.* [from *game.*]
1. One who is vitiouſly addicted
2. One who is engaged at play.
3. A merry frolickſome perſon.
4. A proſtitute.

GA'MMER. *ſ.* The compellation of a
man correſponding to *gaffer.*

GA'MMON. *ſ.* [*gambone*, Italian.]
1. The buttock of an hog ſalted and
2. A kind of play with dice.

GA'MUT. *ſ.* [*gama*, Italian.] The
of muſical notes.

'GAN, for *began*, from 'gin, for *begin.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Italian.]
To drop from a high place upon
by way of puniſhment: a practice
Turkey.

GA'NDER. *ſ.* [ȝandra, Saxon.]
male of the gooſe.

To GANG, *v. a.* [*gangen*, Dutch.]

walk: an old word not now uſed, ludicrouſly. *Spenſer. Arbuthnot.*

ſ. [from the verb.] A number g together; a troop; a company; a *Prior.*

HON. *ſ.* [Fr.] A kind of flower.

LION. *ſ.* [γαγγλίον] A tumour in ndinous and nervous parts. *Harris.*

RENE. *ſ.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, A mortification; a ſtoppage of cir- on followed by putrefaction. *Wiſeman.*

'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, Fr.] errupt to mortification. *Dryden.*

'GRENOUS. *a.* [from *gangrene.*] Mor- producing or betokening mortifica- *Arbuthnot.*

'GWAY. *ſ.* In a ſhip, the ſeveral or paſſages from one part of it to the

'GWEEK. *ſ.* [*gang* and *week.*] Ro- week.

'NTELOPE. } *ſ.* [*gantelope*, Dutch.]
'NTLET. } A military puniſhment, ich the criminal running between the receives a laſh from each man. *Dryden.*

'NZA. *ſ.* [*ganſa*, Spaniſh, a gooſe.] A of wild gooſe. *Hudibras.*

ſ. [*geol*, Welſh.] A priſon; a place nfinement. *Shakeſpeare.*

'OLDELIVERY. *ſ.* [*goal* and *deliver.*] judicial proceſs, which by condemna- or acquittal of perſons confined eva- the priſon. *Davies.*

'OLER. *ſ.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a ; he to whoſe care the priſoners are itted. *Dryden.*

ſ. [from *gape.*]
n opening in a broken fence. *Tuſſer.*
breach. *Knolles.*
y paſſage. *Dryden.*
n avenue; an open way. *Spenſer.*
hole; a deficiency. *More.*
y interſtice; a vacuity. *Swift.*
n opening of the mouth in ſpeech the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive els. *Pope.*

To ſtop a GAP, is to eſcape by ſome ſhift; alluding to hedges mended dead buſhes. *Swift.*

TOOTHED. *a.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] g interſtices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

'APE. *v. n.* [ȝeapan, Saxon.]
To open the mouth wide; to yawn.
To open the mouth for food, as a young *Dryden.*
To deſire earneſtly; to crave. *Denham.*
To open in fiſſures or holes. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To open with a breach. *Dryden.*
6. To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden.*
7. To make a noiſe with open throat. *Roſcommon.*
8. To ſtare with hope or expectation. *Hudibras.*
9. To ſtare with wonder. *Dryden.*
10. To ſtare irreverently. *Job.*

GA'PER. *ſ.* [from *gape.*]
1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who ſtares fooliſhly. *Carew.*
3. One who longs or craves. *Carew.*

GAR, in Saxon, ſignifies a weapon: ſo *Eadgar* is a happy weapon. *Gibſon.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Iſlandick.] To cauſe; to make. *Spenſer.*

GARB. *ſ.* [*garbe*, French.]
1. Dreſs; clothes; habit. *Milton.*
2. Faſhion of dreſs. *Denham.*
3. Exteriour appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'RBAGE. *ſ.* [*garbear*, Spaniſh.] The bowels; the offal. *Roſcommon.*

GA'RBEL. *ſ.* A plank next the keel of a ſhip. *Bailey.*

GA'RBIDGE. } *ſ.* Corrupted from *garbage.*
GA'RBISH. }

To GA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] To ſift; to part; to ſeparate the good from the bad. *Locke.*

GA'RBLER. *ſ.* [from *garble.*] He who ſeparates one part from another. *Swift.*

GA'RBOIL. *ſ.* [*garbouille*, French.] Diſorder; tumult; uproar. *Shakeſpeare.*

GARD. *ſ.* [*garde*, French.] Wardſhip; care; cuſtody.

GA'RDEN. *ſ.* [*gardd*, Welſh; *jardin*, Fr.]
1. A piece of ground incloſed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits. *Bacon.*
2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Garden is often uſed in compoſition, belonging to a garden.

GA'RDEN-WARE. *ſ.* The produce of gardens. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate. *Ben Jonſon.*

GA'RDENER. *ſ.* [from *garden.*] He that attends or cultivates gardens. *Evelyn.*

GA'RDENING. *ſ.* [from *garden.*] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARE. *ſ.* Coarſe wool on the legs of ſheep.

GA'RGARISM. *ſ.* [γαργαρισμὸς.] A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with. *Bacon.*

To GA'RGARIZE. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; *gargariſer*, French.] To waſh the mouth with medicated liquors. *Holder.*

GA'RGET. *ſ.* A diſtemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*

To GA'RGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, French.]
1. To waſh the throat with ſome liquor not

not ſuffered immediately to deſcend. *Harvey.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. *Waller.*

GA'RGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is waſhed. *Wiſeman.*

GA'RGLION. *ſ.* An exſudation of nervous juice from a bruiſe. *Quincy.*

GA'RGOL. *ſ.* A diſtemper in hogs. *Mortimer.*

GA'RLAND. *ſ.* [*garlande*, French.] A wreath of branches or flowers. *Sidney.*

GA'RLICK. *ſ.* [ȝarleac, Saxon, a lance, and *leek.*] A plant.

GARLICKEA'TER. *ſ.* [*garlick* and *eat.*] A mean fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'RMENT. *ſ.* [*guarniment*, old French.] Any thing by which the body is covered.

GA'RNER. *ſ.* [*grenier*, French.] A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up. *Dryden.*

To GA'RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore as in garners. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'RNET. *ſ.* [*garnato*, Italian.] The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs, between the ſapphire and the common cryſtal. It is found of various ſizes. Its colour is ever of a ſtrong red. *Hill.*

To GA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, French.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney.*

2. To embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it. *Dryden.*

3. To fit with fetters. *Dryden.*

GA'RNISH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

2. Things ſtrewed round a diſh.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

GA'RNISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *garniſh.*] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Wotton.*

GA'RNITURE. *ſ.* [from *garniſh.*] Furniture; ornament. *Granville.*

GA'ROUS. *a.* [from *garum*, Lat.] Reſembling pickle made of fiſh. *Brown.*

GA'RRAN. *ſ.* [Erſe.] A ſmall horſe; a hobby. *Temple.*

GA'RRET. *ſ.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, French.]

1. A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

2. Rotten wood. *Bacon.*

GARRETE'ER. *ſ.* [from *garret.*] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON. *ſ.* [*garriſon*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it. *Sidney.*

2. Fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers. *Waller.*

3. The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *Spenſer.*

To GA'RRISON. *v. a.* To ſecure treſſes.

GARRU'LITY. *ſ.* [*garrulitas*, Lat.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of

2. The quality of talking too much ativeneſs.

GA'RRULOUS. *a.* [*garrulus*, Lat.] tling; talkative.

GA'RTER. *ſ.* [*gardut*, Welſh.]

1. A ſtring or ribband by which the ing is held upon the leg.

2. The mark of the order of the the higheſt order of Engliſh knigh

3. The principal king at arms.

To GA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] bind with a garter.

GARTH. *ſ.* The bulk of the body ſured by the girdle.

GAS. *ſ.* A ſpirit not capable of being lated.

GASCONA'DE. *ſ.* [French.] A bravado.

To GASCONA'DE. *v. n.* [from the To boaſt; to brag.

To GASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, Fr. To cut deep ſo as to make a wound.

GASH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

2. The mark of a wound.

GA'SKINS. *ſ.* Wide hoſe; wide

To GASP. *v. n.* [from *gaſp*, Skinner.]

1. To open the mouth wide breath.

2. To emit breath by opening the convulſively.

3. To long for.

GASP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth breath.

2. The ſhort catch of breath in agonies.

To GAST. *v. a.* [from ȝaſt, Saxon.] make aghaſt; to fright; to ſhock.

GA'STRICK. *a.* [from γαςηρ.] to the belly.

GASTRO'RAPHY. *ſ.* [γαςηρ and Sewing up any wound in the

GASTRO'TOMY. *ſ.* [γαςηρ and The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterite of *get.*

GATE. *ſ.* [ȝeat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, a caſtle, palace large building.

2. A frame of timber upon hinges a paſſage into incloſed grounds.

3. An avenue; an opening.

GA'TEVEIN. *ſ.* The *vena porta.*

WAY. *ſ.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way
h gates of incloſed grounds.
Mortimer.

THER. *v. a.* [ȝaꝺepian, Saxon.]
collect; to bring into one place.
Leviticus.
pick up; to glean: *he* gathers
Wotton.
crop: *he* gathered *a roſe.* *Dryden.*
aſſemble. *Bacon.*
heap up; to accumulate: *a miſer*
riches. *Proverbs.*
ſelect and take. *Pſalms.*
ſweep together. *Matthew.*
collect charitable contributions.
bring into one body or intereſt.
o draw together from a ſtate of diſſu-
to compreſs; to contract. *Pope.*
o gain. *Dryden.*
o pucker needlework.
o collect logically. *Hooker.*
GATHER *Breath.* To have re-
from any calamity. *Spenſer.*

THER. *v. n.*
be condenſed; to thicken.
Dryden.
grow larger by the accretion of ſimi-
atter. *Bacon.*
aſſemble. *Eccluſ.*
generate pus or matter.
Decay of Piety.

ER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pucker;
drawn together in wrinkles.
Hudibras.

ERER. *ſ.* [from *gather*.]
e that gathers; a collector.
Wotton.
e that gets in a crop of any kind.

HERING. *ſ.* [from *gather*.] Collec-
of charitable contributions. 1 *Cor.*

EN-TREE. See CORNELIAN

E. *ſ.* [*gaude*, French, a yellow
.] An ornament; a fine thing.
Shakeſpeare.

UDE. *v. n.* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To
; to rejoice at any thing.
Shakeſpeare.

ERY. *ſ.* [from *gaude*] Finery;
atious luxury of dreſs. *South.*

LY. *ad.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

INESS. *ſ.* Showineſs; tinſel ap-
nce.

Y. *a.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; ſplen-
pompous; oſtentatiouſly fine.
Milton.

Y. *ſ.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feaſt; a
l. *Cheyne.*
The preterite of *give*. *Donne.*
ſ. A provincial word for ground.

LKIND. *ſ.* A cuſtom whereby the
lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his ſons. *Davies.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, meaſuring rod, French.]
1. To meaſure with regard to the contents of a veſſel.
2. To meaſure with regard to any proportion. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A meaſure; a ſtandard. *Moxon.*

GAU'GER. *ſ.* [from *gauge*.] One whoſe buſineſs it is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

GAUNT. *a.* [As if *gewant*.] Thin; ſlender; lean; meagre. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'UNTLY. *ad.* [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; ſlenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *ſ.* [*gantelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. *Cleaveland.*

GA'VOT. *ſ.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance. *Arbuthnot.*

GAUZE. *ſ.* A thin tranſparent ſilk. *Arbuthnot.*

GAWK. *ſ.* [ȝeac, Saxon.]
1. A cuckow.
2. A fooliſh fellow.

GAWN. *ſ.* [corrupted for *gallon*.] A ſmall tub.

GA'WNTREE. [Scottiſh.] A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY. *a.* [*gay*, French.]
1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolickſome. *Pope.*
2. Fine; ſhowy. *Bar.*

GAY. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] An ornament, or embelliſhment. *L'Eſtrange.*

GA'YETY. *ſ.* [*gayeté*, French.]
1. Cheerfulneſs; airineſs; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure. *Denham.*
3. Finery; ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'YLY. *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully; ſhowily.

GAY'NESS. *ſ.* [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [ȧȝáȝeꝺan.] To look intently and earneſtly; to look with eagerneſs. *Fairfax.*

GAZE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Intent regard; look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look. *Spenſer.*
2. The object gazed on. *Milton.*

GA'ZER. *ſ.* [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration. *Spenſer.*

GA'ZEFUL. *a.* [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently. *Spenſer.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *ſ.* [*gaze* and *hound*.] A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*

GA'ZETTE. *ſ.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-penny,

penny, the price of a newſpaper.] A paper of news or publick intelligence. *Locke.*

GAZETTE'ER. *ſ.* [from *gazette.*] A writer of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *ſ.* [*gaze* and *ſtock.*] A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

GA'ZON. ſ. [French.] In fortification, pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge. *Harris.*

GEAR. *ſ.* [ȝyrian, Sax. to clothe.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dreſs; habit; ornaments. *Fairfax.*
2. The traces by which horſes or oxen draw. *Chapman.*
3. Stuff. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'SON. *a.* Wonderful.

GEAT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *jett.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon.*

GECK. *ſ.* [ȝeac, Sax. a cuckow.] A bubble eaſily impoſed upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GECK. *v. a.* To cheat.

GEE. A term uſed by waggoners to their horſes when they would have them go faſter.

GEESE. The plural of *gooſe.*

GE'LABLE. *a.* [from *gelo*, Latin.] What may be congealed.

GE'LATINE. } *a.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]
GELA'TINOUS. } Formed into a gelly.

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt.* [*gelten*, German.]

1. To caſtrate, to deprive of the power of generation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deprive of any eſſential part. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To deprive of any thing immodeſt, or liable to objection. *Dryden.*

GE'LDER. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] One that performs the act of caſtration. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER-ROSE. *ſ.* [brought from *Guelderland.*] A plant.

GE'LDING. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] Any animal caſtrated, particularly a horſe. *Graunt.*

GE'LID. *a.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely cold. *Thomſon.*

GELI'DITY. } *ſ.* [from *gelid.*] Extreme
GE'LIDNESS. } cold.

GE'LLY. *ſ.* [*gelatus*, Latin.] Any viſcous body; viſcidity; glue; gluey ſubſtance. *Dryden.*

GELT. *ſ.* [from *geld.*] A caſtrated animal; gelding. *Mortimer.*

GELT. part. paſſ. of *geld.* *Mortimer.*

GELT. *ſ.* Tinſel; gilt ſurface. *Spenſer.*

GEM. *ſ.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious ſtone of whatever kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The firſt bud. *Denham.*

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To ſhoot forth the firſt buds.

GEME'LLIPAROUS. Bearing twins.

To GE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*geminus*, Latin.] To double.

GEMINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *geminus*, Latin.] petition; reduplication.

GE'MINY. *ſ.* Twins; a pair; a brace.

GE'MINOUS. *a.* [*geminus*, Lat.]

GE'MMARY. *a.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining gems or jewels.

GE'MMEOUS. *a.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.]

1. Tending to gems.
2. Reſembling gems.

GE'MOTE. *ſ.* The court of the hundred.

GE'NDER. *ſ.* [*genus*, Latin.]

1. A kind; a ſort.
2. A ſex.
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with adjective in this or that termination.

To GE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]

1. To beget.
2. To produce; to cauſe.

To GE'NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to

GENEALO'GICAL. *a.* [from genealogy] Pertaining to deſcents or families.

GENEA'LOGIST. *ſ.* [γενεαλογία; *giſte*, French.] He who traces deſcents

GENEA'LOGY. *ſ.* [γενεὰ and λόγος] tory of the ſucceſſion of families.

GE'NERABLE. *a.* [from *genero*, Lat.] That may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL. *a.* [*general*, French.]

1. Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals; not ſpecial.
2. Lax in ſignification; not reſtrained any ſpecial or particular import.
3. Not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinct limitations.
4. Relating to a whole claſs or body men.
5. Publick; comprifing the whole.
6. Not directed to a ſingle object.
7. Extenſive, though not univerſal.
8. Common; uſual.

GE'NERAL. *ſ.*

1. The whole; the totality.
2. The publick; the intereſt of the whole
3. The vulgar.
4. [*General*, French.] One that has command over an army.

GENERALI'SSIMO. *ſ.* [*generaliſſimo*, It.] The ſupreme commander.

GENERA'LITY. *ſ.* [*generalité*, French.]

1. The ſtate of being general.
2. The main body; the bulk.

GE'NERALLY. *ad.* [from *general.*]

1. In general; without ſpecification or exception.

Extenſively, though not univerſally.
Commonly; frequently.
In the main; without minute detail.

GE'NERALNESS. *ſ.* [from *general.*] Wide
ſpread, though ſhort of univerſality; fre-
quency; commonneſs. *Sidney.*

GE'NERALTY. *ſ.* [from *general.*] The
whole; the totality. *Hale.*

GE'NERANT. *ſ.* [*generans*, Latin.] The
begetting or productive power. *Glanville.*

GE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]
To beget; to propagate. *Bacon.*
To cauſe; to produce. *Milton.*

GENERA'TION. *ſ.* [*generation*, French.]
The act of begetting or producing.
Bacon.
A family; a race. *Shakeſpeare.*
Progeny; offſpring. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſingle ſucceſſion. *Raleigh.*
An age. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE *a.* [*generatif*, French.]
Having power of propagation. *Brown.*
Prolifick; having the power of produc-
ing; fruitful. *Bentley.*

GENERA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *genero*, Latin.]
The power which begets, cauſes, or pro-
duces. *Brown.*

GENE'RICAL. } *a.* [*generique*, French.]
GENE'RICK. } That which comprehends
the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another
genus. *Watts.*

GENE'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *generick.*]
With regard to the genus, though not the
ſpecies. *Woodward.*

GENEROʼSITY. *ſ.* [*generoſité*, French.]
The quality of being generous; magnani-
mity; liberality. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *a.* [*generoſus*, Latin.]
Not of mean birth; of good extrac-
tion.
Noble of mind; magnanimous; open
hearted. *Pope.*
Liberal; munificent. *Parnel.*
Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *generous.*]
Not meanly with regard to birth.
Magnanimouſly; nobly. *Dryden.*
Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *generous.*] The
quality of being generous. *Collier.*

GE'NESIS. *ſ.* [γένεσις; *geneſe*, French.]
Generation; the firſt book of *Moſes*,
which treats of the production of the
world.

GE'NET. *ſ.* [French.] A ſmall well pro-
portioned Spaniſh horſe. *Ray.*

GENETHLI'ACAL. *a.* [γενεθλιακος.] Per-
taining to nativities as calculated by aſtro-
logers. *Howel.*

GENETHLI'ACKS. *ſ.* [from γενεθλη.]
The ſcience of calculating nativities, or
predicting the future events of life from
the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *ſ.* [γενεθλη.] He who
calculates nativities. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *ſ.* [*genevre*, French, a juniper-
berry.] A diſtilled ſpirituous water, made
with oil of turpentine, put into the ſtill;
with common ſalt, and the coarſeſt ſpirit
drawn off much below proof ſtrength.
Hill.

GE'NIAL. *a.* [*genialis*, Latin.]
1. That which contributes to propagation.
Dryden.
2. That gives cheerfulneſs, or ſupports life.
Milton.
3. Natural; native. *Brown.*

GE'NIALLY. *ad.* [from *genial.*]
1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED. *a.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.]
Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*

GENICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.]
Knottineſs.

GE'NIO. *ſ.* A man of a particular turn of
mind. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS. *ſ.* [*genitalis*, Latin.] Parts
belonging to generation. *Brown.*

GE'NITING. *ſ.* [A corruption of *Janeton*,
French.] An early apple in June.
Bacon.

GE'NITIVE. *a.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In
grammar, the name of a caſe, which,
among other relations, ſignifies one begot-
ten, as, the father *of a ſon*; or one beget-
ting, as a ſon *of a father.*

GE'NIUS. *ſ.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]
1. The protecting or ruling power of men,
places, or things. *Milton.*
2. A man endowed with ſuperiour faculties. *Addiſon.*
3. Mental power or faculties. *Waller.*
4. Diſpoſition of nature by which any one
is qualified for ſome peculiar employment.
5. Nature; diſpoſition. *Burnet.*

GENT. *a.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant;
ſoft; gentle; polite. A word now diſ-
uſed.

GENTE'EL. *a.* [*gentil*, French.]
1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.
2. Graceful in mien.

GENTE'ELLY. *ad.* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegantly; politely. *South.*
2. Gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS. *ſ.* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs.
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN. *ſ.* [*gentiane*, French.] Felwort
or baldmony; a plant. *Wiſeman.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *ſ.* A kind of blue co-
lour.

GE'NTILE. *ſ.* [*gentilis*, Latin.] One of
an

an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon.*

GENTILE'SSE *ſ.* [French.] Complaiſance; civility. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM *ſ.* [*gentiliſme*, Fr.] Heathenism; paganiſm. *Stilling fleet.*

GENTILI'TIOUS. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]
1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.*
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*gentilité*, French.]
1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; graceſulneſs of mien; nicety of taſte.
3. Gentry; the claſs of perſons well born.
4 Paganiſm; heatheniſm. *Hooker.*

GE'NTLE. *a.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
1. Well born; well deſcended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. *Fairfax.*
3. Soothing; pacifick.

GE'NTLE. *ſ.*
1. A gentleman; a man of birth.
2. A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To GENTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *ſ.* [*gentle* and *folk.*] Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar.

GE'NTLEMAN *ſ.* [*gentilhomme*, French.]
1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. A man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A term of complaiſance. *Addiſon.*
4. The ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank. *Camden.*
5. It is uſed of any man however high. *Shakeſpeare.*

GENTLEMANLI'KE. } *a.* [*gentleman* and
GE'NTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a man of birth. *Swift.*

GE'NTLENESS. *ſ.* [from *gentle.*]
1. Dignity of birth; goodneſs of extraction.
2. Softneſs of manners; ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; meekneſs. *Milton.*
3. Kindneſs; benevolence. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'NTLESHIP. *ſ.* Carriage of a gentleman.

GE'NTLEWOMAN *ſ.*
1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well deſcended. *Bacon.*
2. A woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A word of civility or irony. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *gentle.*]
1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffenſively; kindly. *Locke.*
2. Softly; without violence. *Grew.*

GE'NTRY. *ſ.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from
1. Birth; condition.
2. Claſs of people above the vulgar.
3. A term of civility real or ironical.
4. Civility; complaiſance.

GENUFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [*genuflexio*,
The act of bending the knee; adoration preſſed by bending the knee.

GE'NUINE. *a.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Natrious.

GE'NUINELY *ad* [from *genuine.*] Wout adulteration; without foreign tures; naturally.

GE'NUINENESS. *ſ.* [from *genuine.*] dom from any thing counterfeit; from adulteration.

GE'NUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] A claſs of being prehending under it many ſpecies: *druped* is a *genus* comprehending almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts.

GEOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [and γῆ κέντρον] plied to a planet or orb having the its centre, or the ſame centre with earth.

GEODÆ'SIA. *ſ.* [γεωδαισία.] of geometry which contains the doctrine part of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆ'TICAL. *a.* [from *geodeſia.*] lating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω.] who deſcribes the earth according poſition of its different parts.

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [*geographicus.*] Relating to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a phical manner.

GEO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω.] ledge of the earth.

GEO'LOGY. *ſ.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *ſ.* [γῆ and μαντεία.] A tuneteller; a caſter of figures.

GE'OMANCY. *ſ.* [γῆ and μαντεία.] of foretelling by figures.

GEOMA'NTICK. *a.* [from Pertaining to the art of caſting figures.

GEO'METER. *ſ.* [γεωμέτρης; One ſkilled in geometry; a geometrician.

GEO'METRAL. *a.* [*geometral*, Fr.] ing to geometry.

GEOME'TRICAL. } *a.* [γεωμετρικὸς.]
GEOME'TRICK. }
1. Pertaining to geometry.
2 Preſcribed or laid down by geometry.
3. Diſpoſed according to geometry.

GEOME'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *geometrical.*] According to the laws of geometry.

METRI'CIAN. *ſ.* [γεωμέτρης.] One ſkilled in geometry. *Brown.*

EO METRIZE. *v. n* [γεωμετρίζω.] To act according to the laws of geometry. *Boyle.*

METRY. *ſ.* [γεωμετρία.] The ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered. *Ray.*

PO'NICAL. *a.* [γῆ and πόνος.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

PO'NICKS. *ſ.* [γῆ and πόνος.] The practice of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

RGE. *ſ.* [*Georgius*, Latin.] A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakeſp.*

A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

RGICK. *ſ.* [γεωργικὸν; *georgiques*, Fr.] The ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry. *Addiſon.*

RGICK. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

TICK. *a.* Belonging to the earth.

ENT. *a.* [*gerens*, Latin.] Carrying; bearing.

FALCON. *ſ.* A bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk. *Bailey.*

MAN. *ſ.* [*germain*, French.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney.*

MAN. *a.* [*germanus*, Latin.] Related.

MANDER. *ſ.* [*germandrée*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

ME. *ſ.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſprout or bud. *Brown.*

MIN. *ſ.* [*germen*, Latin.] A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'RMINATE. *v. n.* [*germino*, Latin.] To ſprout; to ſhoot; to bud. *Woodward.*

MINA'TION. *ſ.* [*germination*, Fr.] The act of ſprouting; growth. *Wotton.*

UND. *ſ.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

T. *ſ.* [*geſtum*, Latin.]

A deed; an action; an atchievement.

Show; repreſentation.

The roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of kings. *Brown.*

TA'TION. *ſ.* [*geſtatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Ray.*

ESTI'CULATE. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Lat. *ſticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to make poſtures.

TICULA'TION. *ſ.* [*geſticulatio*, Lat.] Antick tricks; various poſtures.

TURE. *ſ.* [*geſtum*, Latin.]

Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment. *Sidney.*

2. Movement of the body. *Addiſon.*

To GE'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture. *Hooker.*

To GET. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. paſſ. *got*, or *gotten*. [ȝetan, ȝetten, Saxon.]

1. To procure; to obtain. *Boyle.*
2. To force; to ſeize. *Daniel.*
3. To win. *Knolles.*
4. To have poſſeſſion of; to hold. *Herbert.*
5. To beget, or generate upon a female. *Waller.*
6. To gain a profit. *Locke.*
7. To gain a ſuperiority or advantage. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To earn; to gain by labour. *Abbot.*
9. To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.*
10. To learn. *Watts.*
11. To procure to be; *thus we* got *it done.* *South.*
12. To put into any ſtate; *he* got *his houſe in order.* *Guardian.*
13. To prevail on; to induce; *he* got *his friends to help him.* *Spectator.*
14. To draw; to hook; *ſharpers* got *his money from him.* *Addiſon.*
15. To betake; to remove. *Knolles.*
16. To remove by force or art. *Boyle.*
17. To put. *Shakeſpeare.*
18. *To* GET *off.* To ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient. *Swift.*

To GET. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney.*
2. To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.*
3. To find the way. *Boyle.*
4. To move; to remove. *Knolles.*
5. To have recourſe to. *Knolles.*
6. To go; to repair. *Knolles.*
7. To put one's ſelf in any ſtate. *Clarendon.*
8. To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.*
9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.
10. *To* GET *off.* To eſcape.
11. *To* GET *over.* To conquer; to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped. *Swift.*
12. *To* GET *on.* To move forward.
13. *To* GET *up.* To riſe from repoſe. *Bacon.*
14. *To* GET *up.* To riſe from a ſeat, or from bed.

GE'TTER. *ſ.* [from *get.*]

1. One who procures or obtains.
2. One who begets on a female. *Shakeſpeare.*

GE'TTING. *ſ.* [from *get.*]

1. Act of getting; acquiſition. *Proverbs.*
2. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GE'WGAW. *ſ.* [ȝeȝ⁊, Saxon.] A ſhowy trifle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbot.*

GE'WGAW. *a.* Splendidly trifling; ſhowy without value. *Law.*

GHA'STFUL. *a.* [ȝaſt, and full, Saxon.] Dreary; diſmal; melancholy; fit for walking ſpirits. *Spenſer.*

GHA'STLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ghaſtly.*] Horrour of countenance; reſemblance of a ghoſt; paleneſs.

GHA'STLY. *a.* [ȝaſt, or *ghoſt*, and *like.*]
1. Like a ghoſt; having horrour in the countenance *Knolles.*
2. Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful. *Milton.*

GHA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from ȝaſt, Saxon.] Ghaſtlineſs; horrour of look. *Shakeſp.*

GHE'RKIN. *ſ.* A pickled cucumber. *Skinner.*

To GHESS. *v. n.* To conjecture.

GHOST. *ſ.* [ȝaſt, Saxon.]
1. The ſoul of man. *Sandys.*
2. A ſpirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*
3. *To give up the* GHOST. To die; to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God.
4. The third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.

To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghoſt. *Sidney.*

To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. *Shakeſpeare.*

GHO'STLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ghoſtly.*] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

GHO'STLY. *a.* [from *ghoſt.*]
1. Spiritual; relating to the ſoul; not carnal; no ſecular.
2. Having a character from religion; ſpiritual. *Shakeſpeare.*

GIA'LALINA. ſ. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*

GIA'MBEUX. *ſ.* [*jambes*, French, legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. *Spenſer.*

GI'ANT. *ſ.* [*geant*, French.] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*

GI'ANTESS. *ſ.* [from *giant.*] A ſhe-giant. *Howel.*

GI'ANTLIKE, } *a.* [from *giant* and *like.*]
GI'ANTLY. } Gigantick; vaſt. *South.*

GI'ANTSHIP. *ſ.* [from *giant.*] Quality, or character of a giant. *Milton.*

GI'BBE. *ſ.* Any old worn out animal. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GI'BBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber.*] To ſpeak inarticulately. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'BBERISH. *ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, French, to cheat. But as it was anciently written *gebriſh*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipſies; words without mean-ing.

GI'BBET. *ſ.* [*gibet*, French.]
1. A gallows; the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their caſes are expoſed.
2. Any traverſe beams.

To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet.
2. To hang on any thing going tranſverſe.

GI'BBIER. ſ. [French.] Game; wild fowl.

GIBBO'SITY. *ſ.* [*gibboſité*, Fr. from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

GI'BBOUS. *a.* [*gibbus*, Latin.]
1. Convex; protuberant; ſwelling in inequalities.
2. Crookbacked.

GI'BBOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence.

GI'BCAT. *ſ.* [*gib* and *cat.*] An old worn out cat.

To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French.] To ſneer; to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to mock; to ſneer; to taunt.

GI'BE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sneer; look of contempt by word or look; ſcoff.

GI'BER. *ſ.* [from *gibe.*] A ſneerer; ſcoffer; a taunter. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'BINGLY. *ad.* [from *gibe.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

GI'BLETS. *ſ.* The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted.

GI'DDILY. *ad.* [from *giddy.*]
1. With the head ſeeming to turn round.
2. Inconſtantly; unſteadily.
3. Careleſly; heedleſly; negligently.

GI'DDINESS. *ſ.* [from *giddy.*]
1. The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginous.
2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutability.
3. Quick rotation; inability to keep place.
4. Frolick; wantonneſs of life.

GI'DDY. *a.* [ȝiddiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion.
2. Rotatory; whirling.
3. Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; changeful.
4. That which cauſes giddineſs.
5. Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; unconſiderate; wild.
6. To

Tottering; unfixed. *Shakeſpeare.*
ntoxicated; elated to thoughtleſſneſs; come by any overpowering incitement. *Shakeſpeare.*

DYBRAINED. *a.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] leſs: thoughtleſs.
DYHEADED. *a.* [*giddy* and *head.*] hout ſteadineſs or conſtancy. *Burton.*
DYPACED. *a.* [*giddy* and *paced.*] Mov- without regularity. *Shakeſpeare.*
-EAGLE. *ſ.* An eagle of a particular *Leviticus.*
d.
ſ. [from *give.*]
A thing given or beſtowed. *Matthew.*
The act of giving. *South.*
Oblation; offering. *Tob.* xiii.
A bribe. *Deuteronomy.*
Power; faculty. *Shakeſpeare.*
TED. *a.* [from *gift.*]
Given; beſtowed. *Milton.*
Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dryden.*

ſ.
Any thing that is whirled round in .
[*Gigia*, Iſlandick.] A fiddle.
ANTICK. *a.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suit- to a giant; big; bulky; enormous.
'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gichgelen*, Dutch.] To h idly; to titter.
GLER. *ſ.* [from *giggle.*] A laugher; tterer. *Herbert.*
LET. *ſ.* [ȝeazl, Saxon.] A wanton; ſcivious girl. *Shakeſpeare.*
OT. *ſ.* [French.] The hip-joint.
LD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt.* [gilban, on.]
To overlay with thin gold. *Spenſer.*
To cover with any yellow matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
To adorn with luſtre. *Pope.*
To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
To recommend by adventitious orna- nts. *Shakeſpeare.*
DER. *ſ.* [from *gild.*]
One who lays gold on the ſurface of any er body. *Bacon.*
A coin, from one ſhilling and ſixpence, wo ſhillings. *Shakeſpeare.*
DING. *ſ.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on ſurface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*
ſ. [*aguia*, Spaniſh; *gula*, Latin.]
The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's d. *Walton.*
The flaps that hang below the beak of owl. *Bacon.*
The fleſh under the chin. *Bacon.*
[*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure liquids containing the fourth part of a t. *Swift.*
The appellation of a woman in ludi- us language; contracted from *Gillian.* *Ben Jonſon.*

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
In the four laſt ſenſes it is ſpoken *jill.*

GI'LLHOUSE. *ſ.* [*gill* and *houſe.*] A houſe where gill is ſold. *Pope.*
GI'LLYFLOWER. *ſ.* corrupted from *July-flower.* *Mortimer.*
GILT. *ſ.* [from *gild.*] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſurface of any matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
GILT. The participle of GILD. *Pope.*
GI'LTHEAD. *ſ.* [*gilt* and *head.*] A ſea-fiſh.
GI'LTTAIL. *ſ.* [*gilt* and *tail.*] A worm ſo called from its yellow tail.
GIM. *a.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce.
GI'MCRACK. *ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin*, derived from *engine.*] A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm. *Prior.*
GI'MLET. *ſ.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, French.] A borer with a ſcrew at its point. *Moxon.*
GI'MMAL. *ſ.* [*gimellus*, Latin.] Some little quaint devices of machinery. *More.*
GIMP. *ſ.* A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.
GIN. *ſ.* [from *engine.*]
1. A trap; a ſnare. *Sidney. Ben Jonſon.*
2. Any thing moved with ſcrews; as, engine *of torture.* *Spenſer.*
3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails. *Woodward.*
4. [Contracted from GENEVA, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

GI'NGER. *ſ.* [*zinziber*, Latin; *gingero*, Italian.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. *Hill.*
GI'NGERBREAD. *ſ.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of farinaceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and ſome other aromaticks. *King.*
GI'NGERLY. *ad.* Cautiouſly; nicely. *Shakeſpeare.*
GI'NGERNESS. *ſ.* Niceneſs; tenderneſs.
GINGI'VAL. *a.* [*gingiva*, Latin.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*
To GI'NGLE. *v. n.*
1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe. *Pope.*
2. To make an affected ſound in periods of cadence.
To GI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſhake, ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.
GI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.
2. Affectation in the ſound of periods.
GI'NGLYMOID. *a.* [γίγγλυμος, a hinge, and εἶδος.] Reſembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GI'N-

GI'NGLYMUS. *ſ.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an inſtance.

GI'NNET. *ſ.* [γέννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GI'NSENG. *ſ.* [*Chineſe.*] A root of a very agreeable aromatick ſmell, though not very ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America.

To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.

GI'PSY. *ſ.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian.*]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretel futurity, commonly by palmeſtry, or phyſiognomy.
2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A name of ſlight reproach to a woman.

GI'RASOLE. *ſ.* [*giraſol*, French.]

1. The herb turnſol.
2. The opal ſtone.

To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [gyrdan, Saxon.]

1. To bind round. 1 *Mac.*
2. To put on ſo as to ſurround or bind.
3. To faſten by binding. *Milton.*
4. To inveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To dreſs; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel.*
6. To cover round as a garment. *Milton.*
7. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To furniſh; to equip. *Milton.*
9. To incloſe; to incircle. *Milton.*

To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a ſcornful jeſt; to gibe; to ſneer. *Shakeſpeare.*

GIRD. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotſon Goodman.*

GI'RDER. *ſ.* [from *gird.*] The largeſt piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*

GI'RDLE. *ſ.* [gyrdel, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled.
2. Incloſure; circumference *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The equator; the torrid zone. *Bacon.*

To GI'RDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To incloſe; to ſhut in; to environ. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'RDLEBELT. *ſ.* [*girdle* and *belt.*] The belt that encircles the waiſt. *Dryden.*

GI'RDLER. *ſ.* [from *girdle.*] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion.

GIRL. *ſ.* [Iſlandick *karlinna*, a woman.] A young woman, or child. *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'RLISH. *a.* [from *girl.*] Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY. *ad.* [from *girliſh.*] In a girliſh manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* Seems to be a corruption of *grin.* Applied to a crabbed, ſour, or peeviſh perſon.

GI'RROCK. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

GIRT. *p. paſſ.* [from *To gird.*]

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encompaſs; to encircle.

GIRT. } GIRTH. } *ſ.* [from *gird.*]

1. A band by which the ſaddle is fixed upon the horſe.
2. A circular bandage.
3. The compaſs meaſured by the girth.

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground. v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own cattle, but takes other cattle to graze.

GI'SLE. Among the Engliſh Saxons, ſignifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgiſle* is a pledge of peace.

GITH. *ſ.* An herb called Gueiney pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. paſſ. *given* [giran, Saxon.]

1. To beſtow; to confer without merit or reward.
2. To tranſmit from himſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate.
3. To put into one's poſſeſſion; to aſſign.
4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.
5. To yield; not to withhold.
6. To quit; to yield as due.
7. To confer; to impart.
8. To expoſe; *the ſhip was given to the waves.*
9. To grant; to allow; *his chance was given him.*
10. To yield; not to deny; *I gave way to paſſion.*
11. To yield without reſiſtance.
12. To permit; to commiſſion.
13. To enable; to allow.
14. To pay.
15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce; *gave hard words.*
16. To exhibit; to expreſs.
17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.
18. To do any act of which the influence reaches others; *he gave an example.*
19. To exhibit; to ſend forth as an effect from any body.
20. To addict; to apply; *he is a man much given.* This mode of ſpeech is obſolete. *Sidney.*
21. To reſign; to yield up.

To conclude, to ſuppoſe; *be was for ruined.* *Garth.*

To GIVE *away.* To alienate from ſelf. *Sidney. Taylor.*

To GIVE *back.* To return; to re-

To GIVE *forth.* To publiſh; to

To GIVE *the hand.* To yield pre-ence, as being ſubordinate or infe-

To GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; ſe. *Hooker.*

To GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach *Sidney. Grew.*

To GIVE *over.* To conclude loſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To GIVE *over.* To abandon. *Hudibras.*

To GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to pub-to utter. *Knolles.*

To GIVE *out.* To ſhow in falſe ap-nce. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GIVE *up.* To reſign; to quit; ld. *Sidney.*

To GIVE *up.* To abandon. *Stilling fleet.*

To GIVE *up.* To deliver. *Swift.*

To GIVE *way.* To yield; not to ; to make room for. *Collier.*

E. *v. n.*

o ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſ- *Hooker.*

o relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ; to thaw. *Bacon.*

o move. A French phraſe. *Daniel.*

GIVE *in.* To go back; to give *Hayward.*

GIVE *into.* To adopt; to embrace. *Addiſon.*

GIVE *off.* To ceaſe; to forbear.

GIVE *over.* To ceaſe; to act no *Hooker.*

GIVE *out.* To ceaſe; to yield. *Herbert.*

R. *ſ.* [from *to give.*] One that gives; ; beſtower; diſtributer; granter.

ARD. *ſ.* [*goſier*, French; *gigeria*, . It is ſometimes called *gizzern.*] he ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a *More.*

e frets his gizzard, he haraſſes his nation. *Hudibras.*

RITY. *ſ.* [from *glaber*, Latin.] thneſs; baldneſs.

IAL. *a.* [*glacial*, French; *glacialis*, Icy; made of ice; frozen.

A'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Latin; , French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *glaciate.*] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

GLA'CIS. ſ. [French.] In fortification, a ſlopping bank. *Harris.*

GLAD. *a.* [ȝlæd, Saxon; *glad*, Daniſh.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a ſtate of hilarity.
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; ſhowy. *Iſaiah.*
3. Pleaſed; elevated with joy. *Proverbs.*
4. Pleaſing; exhilarating. *Sidney.*
5. Expreſſing gladneſs. *Pope.*

To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

To GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addiſon.*

GLA'DDER. *ſ.* [from *glad.*] That which makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *ſ.* [from glæpan, Sax. hence the Daniſh *glod.*] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Pope.*

GLA'DEN. } *ſ.* [from *gladius*, Latin, a
GLA'DER. } ſword.] Swordgraſs: a general name of plants that riſe with a broad blade like ſedge.

GLA'DFULNESS. *ſ.* [*glad* and *fulneſs.*] Joy; gladneſs. *Spenſer.*

GLADIA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, French.] A ſword-player; a prize-fighter. *Denham.*

GLA'DLY. *ad.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLA'DNESS. *ſ.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulneſs; joy; exultation. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME. *a.* [from *glad.*]

1. Pleaſed; gay; delighted. *Spenſer.*
2. Cauſing joy; having an appearance of gayety. *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY. *ad.* [from *gladſome.*] With gayety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *gladſome.*] Gayety; ſhowineſs; delight.

GLAIRE. *ſ.* [ȝlæp, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Daniſh, glaſs.]

1. The white of an egg. *Peacham.*
2. A kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, French; from the noun.] To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. *ſ.* [*glantz*, German.]

1. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour.
2. A ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight. *Dryden.*
3. A ſnatch of ſight; quick view. *Watts.*

To GLANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour.

2. To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſtrike in an oblique direction. *Pope.*

4. To view with a quick caſt of the eye.

5. To cenſure by oblique hints. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLANCE. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken manner; tranſiently. *Hakewill.*

GLAND. *ſ.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.] The *glands* are reduced to two ſorts, conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate *gland* is compoſed of many little conglobate *glands* all tied together. *Wiſeman.*

GLA'NDERS. *ſ.* [from *gland.*] In a horſe, is the running of a corrupt matter from the noſe.

GLANDI'FEROUS. *a.* [*glans* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing maſt; bearing acorns.

GLA'NDULE. *ſ.* [*glandula*, Latin.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *glandulous.*] A collection of glands. *Brown.*

GLA'NDULOUS. *a.* [*glandulosus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands. *Brown.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaeren*, Dutch.]

1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle. *Fairfax.*

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly. *Felton.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eyes cannot bear. *Milton.*

GLARE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye. *Pope.*

2. A fierce piercing look. *Milton.*

GLA'REOUS. *a.* [*glarieux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Latin; from *glaire.*] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING. *a.* Applied to any thing very ſhocking: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *ſ.* [ɣlæꝛ, Saxon.]

1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing ſalt and flint of ſand together, with a vehement fire. *Peacham.*

2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A looking glaſs; a mirrour. *Dryden.*

4. *An Hour*-GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand

5. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink

6. The quantity of wine uſually in a glaſs.

7. A perſpective glaſs.

GLASS. *a.* Vitreous; made of glaſs

To GLASS. *v. a.*

1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent a glaſs or mirrour.

2. To caſe in a glaſs.

3. To cover with glaſs; to glaze.

GLA'SSFURNACE. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *furnace*] A furnace in which glaſs is made by fuſion.

GLA'SSGAZING. *a.* [*glaſs* and *gazing*] Finical; often contemplating himſelf in a mirrour.

A whoreſon, *glaſſgazing*, ſuperfinical rogue.

GLA'SSGRINDER. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *grinder*] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and adjuſt glaſs.

GLA'SSHOUSE. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *houſe*] A houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

GLA'SSMAN. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *man*] One who ſells glaſs.

GLA'SSMETAL. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *metal*] Glaſs in fuſion.

GLA'SSWORK. *ſ.* [*glaſs* and *work*] Manufactory of glaſs.

GLA'SSWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

GLA'SSY. *a.* [from *glaſs.*]

1. Made of glaſs; vitreous.

2. Reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs, luſtre, or brittleneſs.

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn.* *ſ.* A ſpecies of MEDLAR.

GLAUCO'MA. *ſ.* [γλαύκωμα; *glaucome*, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour to a greyiſh colour.

GLAVE. *ſ.* [*glaive*, French.] A ſword; a falchion.

To GLA'VER. *v. n.* [*glaver*, Welſh, flattery.] To flatter; to wheedle.

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*to glaſs*, only variously varied.]

1. To furniſh with windows of glaſs.

2. To cover with glaſs, as potters do earthen ware.

3. To overlay with ſomething pellucid.

GLA'ZIER. *ſ.* [corrupted from *glaſſier*] One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows.

GLEAD. *ſ.* A buzzard hawk; a kite.

GLEAM. *ſ.* [ɣelıoma, Saxon.] Shining of light; luſtre; brightneſs,

LEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To ſhine with ſudden coruſcation.
Thomſon.
Thomſon.
To ſhine.
AMY. *a.* [from *gleam.*] Flaſhing; ing ſudden coruſcations of light.
Pope.
LEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French.]
To gather what the reapers of the har- leave behind. *Dryden.*
To gather any thing thinly ſcattered.
Shakeſpeare.
AN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Collection laboriouſly by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*
NER. *ſ.* [from *glean.*]
One who gathers after the reapers.
Thomſon.
One who gathers any thing ſlowly and riouſly. *Locke.*
NING. *ſ.* [from *glean.*] The act of ning, or thing gleaned. *Atterbury.*
E. *ſ.* [*gleba*, Latin.]
Turf; ſoil; ground. *Dryden.*
The land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue ecclefiaſtical benefice. *Spelman.*
OUS. } *a.* [from *glebe.*] Turfy.
Y. } *Prior.*
E. *ſ.* [ȝlıꝺaȝlıꝺe, Saxon.] A kite.
Deuteronomy.
ſ. [ȝlıȝȝe, Saxon.] Joy; merri- ; gayety. *Gay.*
D. *ſ.* [from ȝlopan, Saxon, to glow.] ot glowing coal.
FUL. *a.* [*glee* and *full.*] Gay; mer- cheerful. *Shakeſpeare.*
K. *ſ.* [ȝlıȝȝe, Saxon.] Muſick; or ician. *Shakeſpeare.*
EEK. *v. a.* [ȝlıȝman, in Saxon.] neer; to gibe; to droll upon.
Shakeſpeare.
EEN. *v. n.* To ſhine with heat or h. *Prior.*
T. *ſ.* [ȝlıꝺan, Saxon.] A ſanious ; a thin ichor from a ſore.
Wiſeman.
EET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
o drip or ooze with a thin ſanious li- *Wiſeman.*
To run ſlowly. *Cheyne.*
TY. *a.* [from *gleet.*] Ichory; thinly us. *Wiſeman.*
ſ. [*gleann*, Erſe.] A valley; a dale.
Spenſer.
ſ. [*gluten*, Latin.] A viſcous ce- made by diſſolving the ſkins of ani- in boiling water, and drying the gelly.
a. [from λειος. *Skinner.*]
mooth; ſlippery; ſo formed as to be moved. *Burnet.*
mooth; voluble. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſ. Thick curled buſh of hair hanging over the eyes. *Spenſer.*

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To caſtrate. *Shakeſpeare.*
GLI'BLY. *ad.* [from *glib.*] Smoothly; volubly. *Government of the Tongue.*
GLI'BNESS. *ſ.* [from *glib.*] Smoothneſs; ſlipperineſs. *Chapman.*
To GLIDE. *v. n.* [ȝlıꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To flow gently and ſilently.
Fairfax.
2. To paſs gently and without tumult.
3. To move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along.
GLIDE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Lapſe; act or manner of paſſing ſmoothly.
Shakeſpeare.
GLI'DER. *ſ.* [from *glide.*] One that glides.
GLIKE. *ſ.* [ȝlıȝ, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A ſneer; a ſcoff. *Shakeſpeare.*
To GLI'MMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Daniſh.]
1. To ſhine faintly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly. *Wotton.*
GLI'MMER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint ſplendour; weak light.
2. A kind of foſſil. *Woodward.*
GLIMPSE. *ſ.* [*glimmen*, Dutch.]
1. A weak faint light. *Locke.*
2. A quick flaſhing light. *Milton.*
3. Tranſitory luſtre. *Dryden.*
4. Short fleeting enjoyment. *Prior.*
5. A ſhort tranſitory view. *Hakewill.*
6. The exhibition of a faint reſemblance.
To GLI'STEN. *v. n.* [*glittan*, German.] To ſhine; to ſparkle with light.
Thomſon.
To GLI'STER. *v. n.* [*gliſteren*, Dutch.] To ſhine; to be bright. *Spenſer.*
GLI'STER. *ſ.* See CLYSTER.
To GLI'TTER. *v. n.* [ȝlıtıman, Saxon.]
1. To ſhine; to exhibit luſtre; to gleam.
2. To be ſpecious; to be ſtriking.
Decay of Piety.
GLI'TTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Luſtre; bright ſhow. *Collier.*
GLI'TTERAND. *part.* Shining; ſparkling.
GLI'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *glitter.*] With ſhining luſtre.
To GLOAR. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dutch.] To ſquint; to look aſkew. *Skinner.*
To GLOAT. *v. n.* To caſt ſide-glances as a timorous lover. *Rowe.*
GLO'BARD. *ſ.* [from *glow.*] A glow-worm.
GLO'BATED. *a.* [from *globe.*] Formed in ſhape of a globe; ſpherical; ſpheroidical.
GLOBE. *ſ.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]
1. A ſphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre.
2. The terraqueous ball. *Stepney.*
3. A ſphere in which the various regions

of the earth are geographically depicted, or the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky. *Creech.*

4. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle.

GLOBE *Amaranth*, or *everloſting flower*. *ſ.*

GLOBE *Daiſy*. *ſ.* A kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fiſh*. *ſ.* A kind of orbicular fiſh.

GLOBE *Thiſtle*. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBO'SE. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *globoſe*.] Sphericity; ſphericalneſs. *Ray.*

GLO'BOUS. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLO'BULAR. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round; ſpherical.

GLO'BULARIA. *ſ.* [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] A floſculous flower, conſiſting of many florets. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE. *ſ.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Lat.] Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood. *Newton.*

GLO'BULOUS. *a.* [from *globule*.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round. *Boyle.*

To GLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Latin.] To gather into a ball.

GLOMERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *glomerate*.] A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLO'MEROUS. *a.* [*glomeroſus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or ſphere.

GLOOM. [ȝlomanȝ, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkneſs; diſmalneſs; obſcurity; defect of light. *Milton.*

2. Cloudineſs of aſpect; heavineſs of mind; ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight.

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be ſullen.

GLOO'MILY. *ad.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Obſcurely; dimly; without perfect light; diſmally.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aſpect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*

GLOO'MINESS. *ſ.* [from *gloomy*.]

1. Want of light; obſcurity; imperfect light; diſmalneſs.

2. Want of cheerfulneſs; cloudineſs of look. *Collier.*

GLOO'MY. *a.* [from *gloom*.]

1. Obſcure; imperfectly illuminated; almoſt dark. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. Dark of complexion. *Milton.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *a.* [from *glory*.] Illuſtrious; honourable. *Milton.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*glorification*, Fr.] from *glorify*.] The act of giving glo

To GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French.]

1. To procure honour or praiſe to

2. To pay honour or praiſe in wor

3. To praiſe; to honour; to exal

4. To exalt to glory or dignity.

GLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*glorioſus*, Latin.]

1. Noble; illuſtrious; excellent.

2. Boaſtful; proud; haughty; vi tious.

GLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *glorious* bly; ſplendidly; illuſtriouſly.

GLO'RY. *ſ.* [*gloria*, Latin.]

1. Praiſe paid in adoration.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared fo that pleaſe God.

3. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown brity.

4. Splendour; magnificence.

5. Luſtre; brightneſs.

6. A circle of rays which ſurround heads of ſaints in pictures.

7. Pride; boaſtfulneſs; anopaus

8. Generous pride.

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*gloriar*, Latin.] boaſt in; to be proud of.

To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to logue.

GLOSS. *ſ.* [γλῶσσα; *gloſe*, French.]

1. A ſcholium; a comment.

2. An interpretation artfully ſpecious repreſentation.

3. Superficial luſtre. *Bacon.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, French.]

1. To comment.

2. To make ſly remarks.

To GLOSS. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

2. To palliate by ſpecious expoſition preſentation.

3. To embelliſh with ſuperficial

GLO'SSARY. *ſ.* [*gloſſarium*, Latin.] dictionary of obſcure or antiquated

GLOSSA'TOR. *ſ.* [*gloſſateur*, French. writer of gloſſes; a commentator.

GLO'SSER. *ſ.* [*gloſſarius*, Latin.]

1. A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

2. A poliſher.

GLO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *gloſſy*.] poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre.

GLOSSO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [γλῶσσα γράφω.] A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [γλῶσσα and φω.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY. *a.* [from *gloſs*.] Shining; ſm ly poliſhed.

…Z. *ſ.* [glope, Saxon.] Cover of the
Dayton.
…OVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
…as with a glove. *Cleaveland.*
…ER. *ſ.* [from *glove.*] One whoſe
…is to make or ſell gloves.
Shakeſpeare.
…OUT. *v. n.* To pout; to look ſul-
Chapman.
…OW. *v. n.* [glopan, Saxon.]
…o be heated ſo as to ſhine without
Hakewill.
…o burn with vehement heat. *Smith.*
…o feel heat of body. *Addiſon.*
…o exhibit a ſtrong bright colour.
Milton.
…o feel paſſion of mind, or activity of
Prior.
…o rage or burn as a paſſion. *Shadwell.*
…OW. *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to
Shakeſpeare.
…*ſ.* [from the verb.]
…ining heat.
…ehemence of paſſion.
…ightneſs or vividneſs of colour.
Shakeſpeare.
…W-WORM *ſ.* [*glow* and *worm.*] A
…creeping grub with a luminous tail.
Waller.
…OZE. *v. n.* [gleꝑan, Saxon.]
…o flatter; to wheedle; to inſinuate;
…n. *South.*
…o comment. *Shakeſpeare.*
…E. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
…attery; inſinuation. *Shakeſpeare.*
…ecious ſhow; gloſs. *Sidney.*
…*ſ.* [*glu*, Fr.] A viſcous body com-
…y made by boiling the ſkins of animals
…elly; a cement. *Blackmore.*
…UE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
…o join with a viſcous cement. *Eccluſ.*
…o hold together. *Newton.*
…o join; to unite; to inviſcate.
Tillotſon.
…BOILER. *ſ.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One
…e trade is to make glue.
…R. *ſ.* [from *glue.*] One who ce-
…s with glue.
…*a.* [A low cant word.] Sullen;
…ornly grave. *Guardian.*
…UT. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French; *glutio*,
….]
…o ſwallow; to devour. *Milton.*
…o cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency.
Bacon.
…o feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.
…o overfil; to load. *Arbuthnot.*
…o ſaturate. *Boyle.*
…*ſ.* [from the verb.]
…hat which is gorged or ſwallowed.
Milton.
…enty even to loathing and ſatiety.
Milton.

3. More than enough; overmuch.
Ben Jonſon.
4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage.
Woodward.

GLU'TINOUS. *a.* [*glutineux*, French.] Gluy; viſcous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *glutinous.*] Viſcoſity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON. *ſ.* [*gleuton*, French.]
1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating. *Prior.*
2. One eager of any thing to exceſs.
Cowley.

To GLU'TTONISE. *v. a.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton.

GLU'TTONOUS. *a.* Given to exceſſive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY. *ſ.* [*glutonnie*, Fr.] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *a.* [from *glue.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

GLYNN. ſ. [Iriſh.] A hollow between two mountains. *Spenſer.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [gnyꝛꝛan, Saxon.]
To GNARL. } To growl; to murmur; to ſnarl. *Spenſer.*

GNA'RLED. *a.* Knotty. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaſchen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike together; to claſh. *Dryden.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*
1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Matthew.*
2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth.

GNAT. *ſ.* [gnæt, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect.
Shakeſpeare.
2. Any thing proverbially ſmall.
Matthew.

GNA'TFLOWER. *ſ.* [*gnat* and *flower.*] The beeflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. *ſ.* [*gnat* and *ſnap.*] A bird ſo called. *Hakewill.*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [gnagan, Saxon.]
1. To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow corroſion. *Dryden.*
2. To bite in agony or rage. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To wear away by biting. *Sandys.*
4. To fret; to waſte; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth.

GNA'WER. *ſ.* [from *gnaw.*] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. *ſ.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial. *Harris. Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS. *ſ.* [γνωμονικὴ.] A ſcience which teaches to find the juſt proportion of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all kinds of ſun and moon dials.

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone.* [gan, Saxon.]
1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep.
Shakeſpeare.

2. To move, not ſtand ſtill. *Matthew.*
3. To walk ſolemnly. *Hooker.*
4. To walk leiſurely, not run. *Shakeſp.*
5. To travel; to journey a foot. *Milton.*
6. To proceed; to make a progreſs. *Dryden.*
7. To remove from place to place. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To depart from a place; to move from a place. *Cowley.*
9. To move or paſs in any manner, or to any end. *Herbert.*
10. To paſs in company with others. *Temple.*
11. To proceed in any courſe of life good or bad. *Ezekiel.*
12. To proceed in mental operation. *Digby.*
13. To take any road. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To march in a hoſtile or warlike manner. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To change ſtate or opinion for better or worſe; *affairs* go *to ruin.* *Knolles.*
16. To apply one's ſelf; *he* went *to his ſtudies.* *Bentley.*
17. To have recourſe to. *Cor.*
18. To be about to do; *I am* going *to live.* *Locke.*
19. To ſhift; to paſs life not quite well; *I* go *forward as I can.* *Locke.*
20. To decline; to tend toward death or ruin; *we thought his credit* going. *Shakeſpeare.*
21. To be in party or deſign. *Dryden.*
22. To eſcape. *2 Mac.*
23. To tend to any act. *Shakeſpeare.*
24. To be uttered. *Addiſon.*
25. To be talked of; to be known; *this tale* went *through the town.* *Addiſon.*
26. To paſs; to be received; *light guineas will not* go. *Sidney.*
27. To move by mechaniſm; *the jack* goes. *Otway.*
28. To be in motion from whatever cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
29. To move in any direction. *Shakeſpeare.*
30. To flow; to paſs; to have a courſe.
31. To have any tendency. *Dryden.*
32. To be in a ſtate of compact or partnerſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*
33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Spratt.*
34. To be pregnant; *a hare* goes *a month.* *Shakeſpeare.*
35. To paſs; not to remain. *Judges.*
36. To paſs; not to be retained. *Shakeſp.*
37. To be expended. *Felton.*
38. To be in order of time or place; *this name* goes *firſt.* *Watts.*
39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*
40. To extend to conſequences. *L'Eſtrange.*
41. To reach by effects.
42. To extend in meaning.
43. To ſpread; to be diſperſed; to further.
44. To have influence; to be of
45. To be rated one with another; confidered with regard to greater worth.
46. To contribute; to conduce; to cur.
47. To fall out, or terminate; to
48. To be in any ſtate.
49. To proceed in train or conſequence
50. *To* Go *about.* To attempt; to vour.
51. *To* Go *aſide.* To err; to deviate the right.
52. *To* Go *between.* To interpoſe; to derate between two.
53. *To* Go *by.* To paſs away unnoticed
54. *To* Go *by.* To find or get in the cluſion.
55. *To* Go *by.* To obſerve as a rule.
56. *To* Go *down.* To be ſwallowed, be received, not rejected.
57. *To* Go *in and out.* To do the of life.
58. *To* Go *in and out.* To be at eaſe.
59. *To* Go *off.* To die; to go out of to deceaſe.
60. *To* Go *off.* To depart from a poſt.
61. *To* Go *on.* To make attack.
62. *To* Go *on.* To proceed.
63. *To* Go *over.* To revolt; to himſelf to another party.
64. *To* Go *out.* To go upon any dition.
65. *To* Go *out.* To be extinguiſhed.
66. *To* Go *through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute.
67. *To* Go *through.* To ſuffer; to go.

GO-TO. *interject.* Come, come, take right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation.

GO-BY. *ſ.* Deluſion; artifice; circumtion.

GO-CART. *ſ.* [*go* and *cart.*] A machine which children are incloſed to teach them to walk.

GOAD. *ſ.* [ȝad, Saxon.] A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prick or drive with a goad.
2. To incite; to ſtimulate; to inſtigate.

GOAL. *ſ.* [*gaule*, French.]

he landmark ſet up to bound a race. *Dryden.*
he ſtarting poſt.
he final purpoſe; the end to which a *Pope.*
n tends.
. *ſ.* [*goror*, Welſh.] Any edging ſewed cloth.
. *ſ.* [ȝar, Saxon.] A ruminant animal ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer heep. *Peacham.*
BEARD. *ſ.* [*goat* and *beard.*] A *Miller.*
TCHAFER. *ſ.* A kind of beetle.
THERD. *ſ.* [ȝar and hyꝛꝺ, Saxon.] whoſe employment is to tend goats.
TMARJORAM. *ſ.* GOATSBEARD.
'S *Rue. ſ.* A plant.
TS-THORN. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
TISH. *a.* [from *goat.*] Reſembling t in rankneſs, or luſt. *More.*
ſ. [*gobe*, French.] A ſmall quan-
BET. *ſ.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; op. *Sandys's Travels.*
BBET. *v. a.* To ſwallow at a mouth- *L'Eſtrange.*
BBLE. *v. a.* [*gober*, French.] To ow haſtily with tumult and noiſe. *Prior.*
BLER. *ſ.* [from *gobble.*] One that de- s in haſte.
ETWEEN. *ſ.* [*go* and *between.*] One tranſacts buſineſs by running between parties. *Shakeſpeare.*
LET. *ſ.* [*gobelet*, French.] A bowl, up. *Denham.*
LIN. *ſ.* [French; *gobelina*, Latin.] An evil ſpirit; a walking ſpirit; a ghtful phantom. *Locke.*
A fairy; an elf. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſ. [ȝoꝺ, Saxon, which likewiſe ſigni- *good.*]
The Supreme Being. *John.*
A falſe god; an idol. *Shakeſpeare.*
Any perſon or thing deified or too much oured. *Shakeſpeare.*
DD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; xalt to divine honours. *Shakeſpeare.*
CHILD. *ſ.* [*god* and *child.*] A term piritual relation; one for whom one be- e ſponſor at baptiſm, and promiſed to educated as a Chriſtian.
-DAUGHTER. *ſ.* [*god* and *daughter.*] girl for whom one became ſponſor in tiſm.
DDESS. *ſ.* [from *god.*] A female divi- . *Dryden.*
DDESS-LIKE. *a.* Reſembling a goddeſs. *Pope.*
-FATHER. *ſ.* [*god* and *father.*] The ſor at the font. *Bacon.*
HEAD. *ſ.* [from *god.*]

1. Godſhip; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton.*
2. A deity in perſon; a god or goddeſs.

GO'DLESS. *a.* [from *god.*] Without ſenſe of duty to God; atheiſtical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Hooker. Dryden.*
GO'DLIKE. *a.* [*god* and *like.*] Divine; reſembling a divinity. *Milton.*
GO'DLING. *ſ.* [from *god.*] A little divinity.
GO'DLINESS. *ſ.* [from *godly.*]

1. Piety to God.
2. General obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion. *Hooker.*

GO'DLY. *a.* [from *god.*]

1. Pious toward God. *Common Prayer.*
2. Good; righteous; religious. *Pſalms.*

GO'DLY. *ad.* Piouſly; righteouſly. *Hooker.*
GO'DLYHEAD. *ſ.* [from *godly.*] Goodneſs; righteouſneſs. *Spenſer.*
GO'D-MOTHER. *ſ.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who has become ſponſor in baptiſm.
GO'DSHIP. *ſ.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*
GO'DSON. *ſ.* [*god* and *ſon.*] One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font. *Shakeſpeare.*
GO'DWARD. *a.* To *Godward* is *toward God.*
GO'DWIT. *ſ.* [ȝoꝺ, good, and pıꝛa, Saxon.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*
GO'DYELD. } *ad.* [*corrupted* from *God*,
GO'DYIELD. } *ſhield*, or protect.]
GO'EL. *a.* [ȝolen, Saxon.] Yellow.
GO'ER. *ſ.* [from *go.*]

1. One that goes; a runner. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton.*

To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look aſquint. *Hudibras.*
GO'GGLE-EYED. *a.* [ꝛceȝl eȝen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking ſtraight.
GO'NG. *ſ.* [from *go.*]

1. The act of walking. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Pregnancy. *Grew.*
3. Departure. *Milton.*

GO'LA. *ſ.* The ſame with CYMATIUM.
GOLD. *ſ.* [ȝolꝺ, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welſh.]

1. *Gold* is the heavieſt, the moſt denſe, the moſt ſimple, the moſt ductile, and moſt fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and ſeeming incorruptible. It is ſoluble by ſea-ſalt; but is injured by no other ſalt. *Gold* is frequently found native, rarely in a ſtate of ore. Native *gold* is ſeldom found pure, but has almoſt conſtantly ſilver with it. *Gold* duſt, or native

native *gold*, in ſmall maſſes, is mixed among the ſand of rivers in many parts of the world. *Hill. Bacon.*

2. Money. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDBEATER. *ſ.* [*gold* and *beat.*] One whoſe occupation is to beat or foliate gold.

GO'LDBEATER'*s Skin. ſ.* The inteſtinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or ſmall freſh wounds. *Quincy.*

GO'LDBOUND. *a.* [*gold* and *bound.*] Encompaſſed with gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDEN. *a.* [from *gold.*]

1. Made of gold; conſiſting of gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; ſplendid; reſplendent. *Craſhaw.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Mortimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable. *Dryden.*

5. Happy; reſembling the age of gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDEN *Saxifrage. ſ.* [*chryſoplenium*, Latin.]

GO'LDENLY. *ad.* [from *golden.*] Delightfully; ſplendidly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDFINCH. *ſ.* [ȝolꝺfinc, Saxon.] A ſinging bird, called in Staffordſhire a *proud taylor*. *Carew.*

GO'LDFINDER. *ſ.* [*gold* and *find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty jakes. *Swift.*

GO'LDHAMMER. *ſ.* A kind of bird.

GO'LDING. *ſ.* A ſort of apple.

GO'LDNEY. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

GO'LDPLEASURE. *ſ.* An herb.

GO'LDSIZE. *ſ.* A glue of a golden colour.

GO'LDSMITH. *ſ.* [ȝolꝺ and ꝑmiꝛ, Saxon.]

1. One who manufactures gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands. *Swift.*

GO'LDYLOCKS. *ſ.* [*coma aurea*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GOLL. *ſ.* Hands; paws. *Sidney.*

GOME. *ſ.* The black and oily greaſe of a cart wheel. *Bentley.*

GOMPHO'SIS. ſ. [γομφος, *a nail.*] A particular form of articulation, by which the teeth ſtand in the jaw. *Wiſeman.*

GO'NDOLA. ſ. [*gondole*, French.] A boat much uſed in Venice; a ſmall boat. *Spenſer.*

GONDOLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman. *Shakeſpeare.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from *go.*]

1. Advanced; forward in progreſs. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.

3. Paſt.

4. Loſt; departed.

5. Dead; departed from life.

GO'NFALON. } *ſ.* [*gonfanon*, Fr.]
GO'NFANON. } enſign; a ſtandard.

GONORRHOE'A. *ſ.* [γονὴ and ῥοὴ] A morbid running of venereal hurts.

GOOD. *a.* comp. *better*; ſuperl. *beſt* [Saxon; *goed*, Dutch.]

1. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as expected or deſired; not bad; natural.

2. Proper; fit; convenient.

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

4. Wholeſome; ſalubrious.

5. Medicinal; ſalutary.

6. Pleaſant to the taſte.

7. Complete; full.

8. Uſeful; valuable.

9. Sound; not falſe; not fallacious.

10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or

11. Confirmed; atteſted; valid.

12. Sufficient; not too little.

13. Well qualified; not deficient.

14. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

15. Happy; proſperous.

16. Honourable.

17. Cheerful; gay.

18. Conſiderable; not ſmall though very great.

19. Elegant; decent; delicate. *breeding.*

20. Real; ſerious; earneſt.

21. Religious; virtuous; pious;

22. Kind; ſoft; benevolent.

23. Favourable; loving.

24. Companionable; ſociable;

25. Hearty; earneſt; not dubious.

26. *In* Good *time.* Not too faſt.

27. *In* Good *ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly.

28. Good. [*To make.*] To keep; maintain; not to give up; not to don.

29. Good. [*To make.*] To perform; confirm.

30. Good. [*To make.*] To ſupply.

GOOD. *ſ.*

1. That which phyſically contributes happineſs; the contrary to evil.

2. Proſperity; advancement.

3. Earneſt; not jeſt.

4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſirable virtue; righteouſneſs.

ad.
ell; not ill; not amiſs.
Good. No worſe.
interjection. Well; right.
Shakeſpeare.
CONDITIONED. *a.* Without ill
ies or ſymptoms. *Sharp.*
NOW. *interjection.*
good time: a low word. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſoft exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*
LINESS. *ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty;
; elegance. *Sidney.*
LY. *a.* [from *good.*]
eautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid.
Shakeſpeare. Dryden.
ulky; ſwelling; affectedly turgid.
ppy; deſirable; gay. *Spenſer.*
LY. *ad.* Excellently. *Spenſer.*
MAN. *ſ.* [*good* and *man.*]
ſlight appellation of civility.
Shakeſpeare.
ruſtick term of compliment; gaffer.
NESS. *ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſirable
ies either moral or phyſical. *Hooker.*
S. *ſ.* [from *good.*] *Shakeſpeare.*
ſoveables in a houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Wares; freight; merchandiſe.
Raleigh.
DY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*]
w term of civility uſed to mean
ns.
E. *ſ.* plural *geeſe.* [ȝoꝛ, Saxon.]
large water-fowl proverbially noted
oliſhneſs. *Peacham.*
A taylor's ſmoothing-iron.
Shakeſpeare.
SEBERRY. *ſ.* [*gooſe* and *berry.*] A
and fruit.
SEFOOT. *ſ.* [*chenopedium*, Lat.] Wild
h. *Miller.*
SEGRASS. *ſ.* Clivers; an herb.
BELLY. *ſ.* [from ȝoꝛ, dung and
.] A big paunch; a ſwelling belly.
BELLIED. *a.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat;
ellied. *Shakeſpeare.*
D. *ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming.
Warburton.
E. *ſ.* [ȝoꝛe, Saxon.]
Blood. *Spenſer.*
lood clotted or congealed. *Milton. Denh.*
RE. *v. a.* [ȝebeꝛian, Saxon.]
To ſtab; to pierce. *Shakeſpeare.*
To pierce. *Dryden.*
GE. *ſ.* [*gorge*, French.]
The throat; the ſwallow. *Sidney.*
That which is gorged or ſwallowed.
ORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]
To fill up to the throat; to glut; to
ate. *Addiſon.*
To ſwallow; as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the*

GO'RGEOUS. *a.* [*gorgias*, old French.] Fine; glittering in various colours; ſhowy; ſplendid; gaudy. *Milton.*

GO'RGEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Wotton.*

GO'RGEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *gorgeous.*] Splendour; magnificence; ſhow.

GO'RGET. *ſ.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Knolles.*

GO'RGEON. *ſ.* [γοργών.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.

GO'RMAND. *ſ.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater.

To GO'RMANDIZE. *v. n.* [from *gormand.*] To feed ravenouſly.

GORMANDI'ZER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

GORSE. *ſ.* [ȝoꝛꝛ, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly ſhrub.

GO'RY. *a.* [from *gore.*]
1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenſer.*
2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal.
Shakeſpeare.

GO'SHAWK. *ſ.* [ȝoꝛ, gooſe, and hapoc, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.
Fairfax.

GO'SLING. *ſ.* [from *gooſe.*]
1. A young gooſe; a gooſe not yet full grown. *Swift.*
2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL. *ſ.* [ȝoꝺ ꝛpel, or God's good tidings; εὐαγγελιον.]
1. God's word; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation. *Waller.*
2. Divinity; theology.

To GO'SPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with ſentiments of religion.
Shakeſpeare.

GO'SPELLER. *ſ.* [from *goſpel.*] Follower of *Wicklif*, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papiſts in reproach. *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER. *ſ.* [*goſſipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'SSIP. *ſ.* [from ȝoꝺ and ꝛyp, relation, Saxon.]
1. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm.
2. A tippling companion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. *Dryden.*

To GO'SSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.
2. To be a pot-companion. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'SSIPRED. *ſ.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip.*] *Goſſipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is ſpiritual affinity. *Davies.*

GO'STING. *ſ.* An herb.

GOT, *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *get.*

GO'TTEN,

GO'TTEN. *part. paſſ.* of *get.* *Temple.*

GOUD. *ſ.* Woad, a plant.

GOVE. *ſ.* A mow. *Tuſſer.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Tuſſer.*

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* [*gouverner*, French.]

1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate. *Spenſer.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Atterbury.*

3. To manage; to reſtrain. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax: as *amo* governs the accuſative caſe.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To GOVERN. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority.

GO'VERNABLE. *a.* [from *govern.*] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *ſ.* [from *govern.*]

1. Government; rule; management. 1 *Mac.*

2. Controul, as that of a guardian. *Spenſer.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obſolete.

GO'VERNANTE. *ſ.* [*gouvernante*, French.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GO'VERNESS. *ſ.* [*gouverneſſe*, old Fr.]

1. A female inveſted with authority. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Clarendon.*

3. A tutoreſs; an inſtructreſs; a directreſs. *More.*

GO'VERNMENT. *ſ.* [*gouvernment*, Fr.]

1. Form of community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority. *Temple.*

2. An eſtabliſhment of legal authority. *Dryden.*

3. Adminiſtration of publick affairs.

4. Regularity of behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Management of the limbs or body. *Spenſer.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction.

GO'VERNOUR. *ſ.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the ſupreme direction.

2. One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate. *South.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Pilot; regulator; manager. *James.*

GOUGE. *ſ.* [French.] A chiſſel having a round edge. *Moxon.*

GOURD. *ſ.* A plant; a bottle.

GOU'RDINESS. *ſ.* [from *gourd.*] A ſwelling in a horſe's leg.

GOU'RNET. *ſ.* A fiſh.

GOUT. *ſ.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain.

2. [*goutte*, French.] A drop.

GOUT. *ſ.* [French.] A taſte.

GO'UTWORT. *ſ.* [*gout* and *wort.*] An herb.

GO'UTY. *a.* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout.

2. Relating to the gout.

GOWN. *ſ.* [*gonna*, Italian.]

1. A long upper garment.

2. A woman's upper garment.

3. The long habit of a man devoted to arts of peace, as divinity, not to law.

4. The dreſs of peace.

GO'WNED. *a.* [from *gown.*] Dreſſed in a gown.

GO'WNMAN. *ſ.* [*gown* and *man.*] A man devoted to the arts of peace.

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To grope.

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To lie proſtrate on the ground.

GRACE. *ſ.* [*grace*, French.]

1. Favour; kindneſs.

2. Favourable influence of God on man mind. *Milton.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

4. Pardon.

5. Favour conferred.

6. Privilege.

7. A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty.

8. Behaviour, conſidered as decent or becoming.

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty.

10. Natural excellence.

11. Embelliſhment; recommendation; beauty.

12. Single beauty.

13. Ornament; flower; high proof. tion.

14. Virtue; goodneſs.

15. Virtue phyſical.

16. The title of a duke; formerly of a king, meaning the ſame as *your grace*, *your clemency.*

17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat.

GRACE CUP. *ſ.* [*grace* and *cup.*] A cup or health drank after grace.

To GRACE. *v. a.*

To adorn; to dignify; to embellish.
To dignify or raise by an act of favour. *Dryden.*
To favour.

VCED. *a.* [from *grace.*]
Beautiful; graceful. *Sidney.*
Virtuous; regular; chaste. *Shakespeare.*

A'CEFUL. *a.* [from *grace.*] Beautiful *Pope.*
dignity.

A'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *graceful.*] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity. *Swift.*

A'CEFULNESS. *s.* [from *graceful.*] Elegancy of manner; dignity with beauty.

A'CELESS. *a.* [from *grace.*] Without grace; wicked; abandoned. *Spenser.*

A'CES. *a. Good graces* for favour is seldom used in the singular. *Hudibras.*

A'CILE. *a.* [*gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small.

A'CILENT. *a.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

CI'LITY. *s.* [*gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness.

A'CIOUS. *a.* [*gracieux*, French.]
Merciful; benevolent. *South.*
Favourable; kind. 2 *Kings.*
Acceptable; favoured. *Clarendon.*
Virtuous; good. *Shakespeare.*
Excellent. *Hooker.*
Graceful; becoming. *Camden.*

A'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gracious.*]
Kindly; with kind condescension. *Dryden.*
In a pleasing manner.

A'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *gracious.*]
Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*
Pleasing manner.

DA'TION. *s.* [*gradation*, French.]
Regular progress from one degree to another. *L'Estrange.*
Regular advance step by step. *Shakespeare.*
Order; arrangement. *Shakespeare.*
Regular process of argument. *South.*

DATORY. *s.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps in the cloister into the church.

DIENT. *a.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking. *Wilkins.*

DUAL. *a.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. *Milton. South.*

DUAL. *s.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps. *Dryden.*

DUA'LITY. *s.* [from *gradual.*] Regular progression. *Brown.*

DU'ALLY. *ad.* [from *gradual.*] By degrees; in regular progression. *Newton.*

A'DUATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, French.]
To dignify with a degree in the university. *Carew.*

2. To mark with degrees. *Derham.*
3. To raise in a higher place in the scale of metals. *Bacon.*
4. To heighten; to improve. *Brown.*

GRA'DUATE. *s.* [*gradué*, French.] One dignified with an academical degree. *Bramston.*

GRADUA'TION. *s.* [*graduation*, Fr.]
1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. *Grew.*
2. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. *s.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF. } *s.* [*greffe*, French.] A small
GRAFT. } branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon. *Pope.*

To GRAFF. }
To GRAFT. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, French.]
1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another. *Dryden.*
2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.
3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans.*
4. To fill with an adscititious branch. *Shakespeare.*
5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift.*

GRA'FTER. *s.* [from *graff*, or *graft.*] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*

GRAIL. *s.* [from *grêle*, French.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*

GRAIN. *s.* [*grain*, French; *granum*, Lat.]
1. A single seed of corn. *Shakespeare.*
2. Corn. *Dryden.*
3. The seed of any fruit.
4. Any minute particle; any single body.
5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny-weight; a grain so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Holder.*
6. Any thing proverbially small. *Wisdom.*
7. GRAIN *of Allowance.* Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.*
8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shakespeare.*
9. The body of the wood. *Dryden.*
10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent fibres. *Brown.*
11. Died or stained substance. *Spenser.*
12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour. *Hudibras.*
13. The heart; the bottom. *Hayward.*
14. The

14. The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs. *Newton.*

GRAI'NED. *a.* [from *grain.*] Rough; made leſs ſmooth. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAINS. *ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRA'INY. *a.* [from *grain.*]
1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *inter.* [contracted for *grant me mercy.*] An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*gramineus*, Latin.] Graſſy.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Graſs-eating. *Sharp.*

GRA'MMAR. *ſ.* [*grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin.]
1. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. *Locke.*
2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech. *Dryden.*
3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School. ſ.* A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN. *ſ.* [*grammairien*, Fr. from *grammar.*] One who teaches grammar; a philologer. *Hooker.*

GRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.]
1. Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.*
2. Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *grammatical.*] According to the rules or ſcience of grammar. *Watts.*

GRAMMATICA'STER. ſ. [Latin.] A verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer.*

GRA'MPLE. *ſ.* A crab-fiſh.

GRA'MPUS. *ſ.* A large fiſh of the cetacious kind.

GRA'NARY. *ſ.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn. *Addiſon.*

GRA'NATE. *ſ.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble ſo called. See GRANITE.

GRAND. *a.* [*grand*, French; *grandis*, Lat.]
1. Great; illuſtrious; high in power. *Raleigh.*
2. Great; ſplendid; magnificent. *Young.*
3. Noble; ſublime; lofty; conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.
4. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *ſ.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame.*]
1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An old withered woman. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDCHILD. *ſ.* [*grand* and *child.*] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter.

GRA'NDAUGHTER. *ſ.* [*grand* and *daughter.*] The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'E. *ſ.* [*grand*, French] A perſon of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDE'VITY. *ſ.* [from *grandevus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life.

GRANDE'VOUS. *a.* [*grandevus*, Lat.] Long-lived; of great age.

GRA'NDEUR. ſ. [French.]
1. State; ſplendour of appearance; magnificence.
2. Elevation of ſentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER. *ſ.* [*grand* and *father.*] The father of my father or mother.

GRANDI'FICK. *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great.

GRA'NDINOUS. *a.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail.

GRA'NDITY. *ſ.* [from *grandis*, Lat.] Greatneſs; grandeur.

GRA'NDMOTHER. *ſ.* [*grand* and *mother.*] The father's or mother's mother.

GRA'NDSIRE. *ſ.* [*grand* and *ſire.*]
1. Grandfather. *Dryden.*
2. Any anceſtor, poetically.

GRA'NDSON. *ſ.* [*grand* and *ſon.*] The ſon of a ſon or daughter.

GRANGE. *ſ.* [*grange*, French.] A farm generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRA'NITE. *ſ.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate very large concretions, rudely compacted. The white granite with black ſpots, commonly called moor-ſtone, forms a very hard and beautifully variegated maſs. The granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardneſs and beauty, and capable of a moſt elegant poliſh. *Hill. Woodward.*

GRANI'VOROUS. *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain.

GRA'NNAM. *ſ.* [for *grandam.*] Grandmother.

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *gratia*, or *gratificor*, Latin.]
1. To admit that which is not yet proved.
2. To beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of granting or beſtowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.
3. [In law.] A gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only.
4. Admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute.

TABLE. *a.* [from *grant.*] That may be granted. *Ayliffe.*

TEE. *ſ.* [from *grant.*] He to whom grant is made. *Swift.*

NTOR. *ſ.* [from *grant.*] He by whom grant is made. *Ayliffe.*

NULARY. *a.* [from *granule.*] Small compact; reſembling a ſmall grain or *Brown.*

RA'NULATE. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] To be formed into ſmall grains. *Spratt.*

RA'NULATE. *v. a.*

To break into ſmall maſſes.

To raiſe into ſmall aſperities. *Ray.*

NULA'TION. *ſ.* [*granulation*, Fr.] The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may congeal into ſmall grains. Gunpowder and ſome ſalts are likewiſe ſaid to be granulated, from their reſemblance to grain. *Quincy.*

The act of ſhooting or breaking in ſmall maſſes. *Sharp.*

NULE. *ſ.* [from *granum*, Latin.] A ſmall compact particle. *Boyle.*

NULOUS. *a.* [from *granule.*] Full of little grains.

PE *ſ.* [*grappe*, French; *krappe*, Dut.] The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters.

PHICAL. *a.* [γραφω.] Well delineated. *Bacon.*

PHICALLY *ad.* [from *graphical.*] In a picturеſque manner; with good deſcription or delineation.

PNEL. *ſ.* [*grapin*, French.]

A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel.

A grappling iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

RA'PPLE. *v. n.* [*krappeln*, German.] To contend by ſeizing each other. *Milton.*

To conteſt in cloſe fight. *Dryden.*

RA'PPLE. *v. a.*

To faſten; to fix. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſeize; to lay faſt hold of.

A'PPLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

Conteſt, in which the combatants ſeize each other. *Milton.*

Cloſe fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Iron inſtrument by which one ſhip faſtens on another. *Dryden.*

PPLEMENT. *ſ.* [from *grapple.*] Cloſe fight. *Spenſer.*

'SHOPPER. *ſ.* [*graſs* and *hop*.] A ſmall inſect that hops in the ſummer graſs.

'SIER. See GRAZIER.

RASP. *v. a.* [*graſpere*, Italian.]

To hold in the hand; to gripe. *Sidney.*

To ſeize; to catch at. *Clarendon.*

To GRASP. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to ſeize. *Swift.*
2. To ſtruggle; to ſtrive.
3. To gripe; to encroach. *Dryden.*

GRASP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand. *Milton.*
2. Poſſeſſion; hold. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Power of ſeizing. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPER. *ſ.* [from *graſp.*] One that graſps.

GRASS. *ſ.* [ȝnæꝛ, Saxon.] The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed. *Temple.*

GRASS *of Parnaſſus. ſ.* [*parnaſſia*, Latin.] A plant.

To GRASS. *v. n.* To breed graſs. *Tuſſer.*

GRASS-PLOT. *ſ.* [*graſs* and *plot.*] A ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs. *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLY. A ſpecies of WILLOW-WORT. A plant.

GRA'SSINESS. *ſ* [from *graſſy.*] The ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRA'SSY. *a.* [from *graſs.*] Covered with graſs. *Milton. Dryden.*

GRATE. *ſ* [*crates*, Latin.]

1. Incloſure made with bars placed near to one another. *Addiſon.*
2. The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*

To GRATE. *v. a.* [*gratter*, French.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenſer.*
2. To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious. *Swift.*
3. To form a ſound by colliſion of aſperities. *Milton.*

To GRATE. *v. n.*

1. To rub ſo as to injure or offend. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To make a harſh noiſe. *Hooker.*

GRA'TEFUL. *a.* [*gratus*, Latin.]

1. Having a due ſenſe of benefits. *Milton.*
2. Pleaſing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*

GRA'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *grateful.*]

1. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits. *Dryden.*
2. In a pleaſing manner. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *grateful.*]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*
2. Quality of being acceptable; pleaſantneſs.

GRA'TER. *ſ.* [*gratoir*, Fr.] A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pleaſing. *South.*
2. Pleaſure; delight. *Rogers.*
3. Reward; recompence.

To GRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Latin.]
1. To indulge; to pleaſe by compliance.
2. To delight; to pleaſe. *Addiſon.*
3. To requite with a recompenſe.

GRA'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *grate.*] Harſhly; offenſively.

GRA'TIS. ad. [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompenſe. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*gratitudo*, low Latin.]
1. Duty to benefactors. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Deſire to return benefits. *South.*

GRATU'ITOUS. *a.* [*gratuitus*, Latin.]
1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Aſſerted without proof. *Ray.*

GRATU'ITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gratuitous.*]
1. Without claim or merit.
2. Without proof. *Cheyne.*

GRATU'ITY. *ſ.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] A preſent or acknowledgment. *Swift.*

To GRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]
1. To congratulate; to ſalute with declarations of joy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To declare joy for. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRATULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expreſſing joy. *Hooker.*

GRA'TULATORY. *a.* [from *gratulate.*] Congratulatory; expreſſing congratulation.

GRAVE, a final ſyllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon ȝnæf, a grove or cave. *Gibſon.*

GRAVE. *ſ.* [ȝnæf, Saxon.] The place in which the dead are repoſited. *Milton.*

GRA'VE CLOATHS. *ſ.* [*grave* and *cloaths.*] The dreſs of the dead. *Spenſer. John.*

GRA'VE-STONE. *ſ.* [*grave* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone that is laid over the grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GRAVE. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. paſſ. *graven.*
1. To inſculp; to carve in any hard ſubſtance. *Prior.*
2. To carve or form. *Hebrews. Dryden.*
3. [From the noun.] To entomb. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

To GRAVE. *v. n.* To write or delineate on hard ſubſtances. *Exodus.*

GRAVE. *a.* [*grave*, French.]
1. Solemn; ſerious; ſober. *More.*
2. Not futile; credible. *Grew.*
3. Not ſhowy; not tawdry.
4. Not ſharp of ſound; not acute. *Holder.*

GRA'VEL. *ſ.* [*graveel*, Dutch.]
1. Hard ſand. *Woodward.*
2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRA'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel.
2. To ſtick in the ſand.
3. To puzzle; to ſtop; to put to a
4. [In horſemanſhip.] To hurt with gravel confined by the ſhoe.

GRA'VELESS. *a.* [from *grave.*] a tomb; unburied.

GRA'VELLY. *a.* [*graveleux*, Fr.] gravel; abounding with gravel.

GRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *grave.*]
1. Solemnly; ſeriouſly; ſobe lightneſs.
2. Without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRA'VENESS. *ſ.* [from *grave.*] neſs; ſolemnity and ſobriety.

GRA'VEOLENT. *a.* [*graveolens*, Strong ſcented.

GRA'VER. *ſ.* [*graveur*, French.]
1. One whoſe buſineſs is to carve upon hard ſubſtances; pies pictures upon wood or metal preſſed on paper.
2. The ſtile or tool uſed in

GRAVI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *gravidus*, Pregnancy.

GRA'VING. *ſ.* [from *grave.*] work.

To GRA'VITATE. *v. n.* [from Lat.] To tend to the centre of

GRAVITA'TION. *ſ.* [from Act of tending to the centre.

GRA'VITY. *ſ.* [*gravitas*, Latin.]
1. Weight; heavineſs; tendency centre.
2. Atrociouſneſs; weight of
3. Serioouſneſs; ſolemnity.

GRA'VY. *ſ.* The ſerous juice th from fleſh not much dried by the

GRAY. *a.* [ȝnæȝ, Saxon; gr
1. White with a mixture of
2. White or hoary with old age.
3. Dark, like the opening or day.

GRAY. *ſ.* A badger.

GRA'YBEARD. *ſ.* [*grey* and *beard.*] man.

GRA'YLING. *ſ.* The umber,

GRA'YNESS. *ſ.* [from *grey.*] of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v n.* [from *graſs.*]
1. To eat graſs; to feed on
2. To ſupply with graſs.
3. [from *raſer*, French.] To

ZE. *v. a.*
tend grazing cattle. *Daniel.*
feed upon. *Milton.*
IER. *ſ.* [from *graze.*] One who cattle. *Howel.*
E. *ſ.* [*graiſſe*, French.]
ſoft part of the fat. *Shakeſpeare.*
horſemanſhip.] A ſwelling and ineſs of the legs, which generally ns to a horſe after his journey.
ASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
ſmear or anoint with greaſe.
bribe; to corrupt with preſents.
ASINESS. *ſ.* [from *greaſe.*] Oilineſs; *Boyle.*
ASY. *a.* [from *greaſe.*]
ly; fat; unctuous. *Shakeſpeare.*
eared with greaſe. *Mortimer.*
t of body; bulky. *Shakeſpeare.*
T. *a* [ȝneat, Saxon.]
rge in bulk or number. *Locke.*
aving any quality in a high degree. *Tillotſon.*
onſiderable in extent or duration. *Sam.*
portant; weighty. *Shakeſpeare.*
hief; principal. *Shakeſpeare.*
f high rank; of large power. *Pope.*
luſtrious; eminent. *Jeremiah.*
Grand of aſpect; of elevated mien. *Dryden.*
Noble; magnanimous. *Sidney.*
Swelling; proud. *Knolles.*
Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.*
Pregnant; teeming. *May.*
It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or ending conſanguinity; as *great* grand- is the ſon of my grandſon. *Addiſon.*
Hard; difficult; grievous. *Taylor.*
AT. *ſ.* [from the adjective.] The e; the groſs; the whole in a lump. *Raleigh.*
ATBELLIED. *a.* [*great* and *belly.*] nant; teeming *Wilkins.*
RE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To andize; to enlarge. *Raleigh.*
ATHEA'RTED. *a.* [*great* and *heart.*] h ſpirited; undejected. *Clarendon.*
ATLY. *ad.* [from *great.*]
In a great degree. *Milton.*
Nobly; illuſtriouſly. *Dryden.*
Magnanimouſly; generouſly; bravely.
ATNESS. *ſ.* [from *great.*]
Largeneſs of quantity or number.
Comparative quantity. *Locke.*
High degree of any quality. *Rogers.*
High place; dignity; power; influ- *Dryden. Swift.*
Swelling pride; affected ſtate. *Bacon.*
Merit; magnanimity; nobleneſs of *Milton.*
7. Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence. *Pope.*

GREAVE. *ſ.* A grove. *Spenſer.*

GREAVES. *ſ.* [from *gréves*, French.] Armour for the legs. *Sam.*

GRE'CISM. *ſ.* [*græciſmus*, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE. *ſ.* Good-will; favour. *Spenſer.*

GREECE. *ſ.* [Corrupted from *degrees.*] A flight of ſteps. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREE'DILY. *ad.* [from *greedy.*] Eagerly; ravenouſly; voraciouſly. *Denham.*

GRE'EDINESS. *ſ.* [from *greedy.*] Ravenouſneſs; voracity; hunger; eagerneſs of appetite or deſire. *Denham.*

GRE'EDY. *a.* [ȝnæðiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *King Charles.*
2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. *Fairfax.*

GREEN. *a.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, Dutch.]
1. Having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. *Pope.*
2. Pale; ſickly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed.
4. New; freſh: as, *a* green *wound.* *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Not dry. *Hooker.*
6. Not roaſted; half raw. *Watts.*
7. Unripe; immature; young. *Shakeſp.*

GREEN. *ſ.*
1. The green colour. *Dryden.*
2. A graſſy plain. *Milton.*
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths. *Dryden.*

To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. *Thomſon.*

GREE'NBROOM. *ſ.* A ſhrub.

GREE'NCLOTH. *ſ.* A board or court of juſtice held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſehold, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court-royal. *Dict. Bacon.*

GRE'ENEYED. *a.* [*green* and *eye.*] Having eyes coloured with green. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRE'ENFINCH. *ſ.* A kind of bird. *Mortimer.*

GRE'ENFINCH. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

GRE'ENGAGE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of PLUM.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *ſ.* [*green* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered.

GRE'ENISH. *a.* [from *green.*] Somewhat green. *Spenſer.*

GRE'ENLY. *ad.* [from *green.*]
1. With a greeniſh colour.
2. Newly; freſhly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRE'ENNESS. *ſ.* [from *green.*]
1. The quality of being green; viridity.
2. Immaturity; unripeneſs. *Sidney.*
3. Freſhneſs; vigour. *South.*
4. Newneſs.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. *ſ.* [*green* and *ſickneſs.*] The

The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces. *Arbuthnot.*

GRE'ENSWARD. } *ſ.* [*green* and *ſward.*]
GRE'ENSWORD. } The turf on which graſs grows. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*

GRE'ENWEED. *ſ.* [*green* and *weed.*] Dyers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD. *ſ* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood conſidered as it appears in the ſpring or ſummer. *Dryden.*

To GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; ȝnetan, Saxon.]

1. To addreſs at meeting. *Donne.*
2. To addreſs in whatever manner. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect. *Dryd.*
4. To congratulate. *Spenſer.*
5. To pay any compliment at a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations, *Pope.*

To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and ſalute. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREE'TER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREE'TING. *ſ.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.

GREEZE. *ſ.* A ſtight of ſteps. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRE'GAL. *a.* [*grex, gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *a.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL. *a.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRE'NADE. *ſ.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as ſoon as it is kindled, flies into ſhatters, to the damage of all that ſtand near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *ſ.* [*grenadier*, French; from *grenade.*] A tall foot-ſoldier of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GRENA'DO. *ſ.* See GRENADE.

GREUT. *ſ.* A kind of toſſile body. *Grew.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow.* *Dryden.*

GREY. *a.* *gris*, French.] See GRAY.

GRE'YHOUND. *ſ* [ȝnighund, Sax.] A tall fleet dog that chaſes in fight. *Sidney.*

GRICE. *ſ.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greeze.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut. *Milton.*

GRI'DELIN. *ſ.* A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*

GRI'DIRON. *ſ.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate. *Spectator.*

GRIEF. *ſ.* [from *grieve.*]

1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt.
2. [*Grief*, French.] Diſeaſe; grievance; harm.

GRI'EVANCE. *ſ.* [from *grief.*]

1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs.
2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs.

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*greve*, French; afflict; to hurt.

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain ſomething paſt; to mourn; to ſorrow for the death of friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRIE'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *grieve*] ſorrow; ſorrowfully.

GRIE'VOUS. *a.* [*gravis*, Latin.]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be
2. Such as cauſes ſorrow.
3. Expreſſing a great degree of
4. Atrocious; heavy.
5. Sometimes uſed adverbially in guage.

GRIE'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *grievous.*]

1. Painfully; with pain.
2. With diſcontent; with ill-will.
3. Calamitouſly; miſerably.
4. Vexatiouſly.

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *grievous* row; pain.

GRI'FFIN. } *ſ* [ȝyfyn.] A fabled
GRI'FFON. } ſaid to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the and paws of the lion, and the wings of eagle.

GRIG. *ſ.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little

1. A ſmall eel.
2. A merry creature. [Suppoſed Greek.]

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French] To broil on a gridiron.

GRI'LLADE. *ſ.* [from *grill.*] Any broiled on the gridiron.

To GRI'LLY. *v. a.* [from *grill.*] To raſs; to hurt.

GRIM. *a.* [ȝrimma, Saxon.]

1. Having a countenance of terrour; rible.
2. Ugly; ill-looking.

GRI'MACE. *ſ.* [French; from *grim.*]

1. A diſtortion of the countenance habit, affectation, or inſolence.
2. Air of affectation.

GRIMA'LKIN. *ſ.* [*gris*, French; *kin.*] An old cat.

GRIME. *ſ.* [from *grim.*] Dirt ſinuated.

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] dirt; to ſully deeply.

GRI'MLY. *ad.* [from *grim.*]

1. Horribly; hideouſly.
2. Sourly; ſullenly.

GRI'MNESS. *ſ.* [from *grim.*] frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [ȝrennan, Saxon.]

To ſet the teeth together and withdraw
Shakeſpeare.
ips.
To fix the teeth as in anguiſh.
Shakeſpeare.
ſ. [from the verb.] The act of cloſing
Watts.
eeth.
ſ. [ȝnyn, ȝynene, Saxon.] A ſnare;
Job.
ap.
IND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part.
ground. [ȝnunban, Saxon.]
To reduce any thing to powder by fric-
Bentley.
.
To ſharpen or ſmooth. *Herbert.*
To rub one againſt another. *Bacon.*
To haraſs; to oppreſs. *Addiſon.*
IND. *v. n.* To perform the act of
ding; to be moved as in grinding.
NDER. *ſ.* [from *grind.*]
One that grinds.
The inſtrument of grinding. *Sandys.*
The back tooth. *Bacon.*
DLESTONE. } *ſ.* [from *grind* and
NDSTONE } *ſtone.*] The ſtone
which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.
NNER. *ſ.* [from *grin.*] He that grins.
Addiſon.
NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *grin*] With a
ning laugh. *Ainſworth.*
ſ. A ſmall ditch.
IPE. *v. a.* [*greipan*, Gothick.]
To hold with the fingers cloſed.
Drayton.
[*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly;
ize. *Shakeſpeare.*
To cloſe; to clutch. *Pope.*
To pinch; to preſs; to ſqueeze.
Dryden.
RIPE. *v. n.* To pinch the belly.
Dryden.
E. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
Graſp; hold; ſeizure of the hand or
Dryden.
Squeeze; preſſure. *Dryden.*
Oppreſſion; cruſhing power.
Shakeſpeare.
Affliction; pinching diſtreſs, *Otway.*
[Plural.] Belly-ach; colick. *Floyer.*
ER. *ſ.* [from *gripe.*] Oppreſſor;
r. *Burton.*
INGLY. *ad.* [from *griping.*] With
in the guts. *Bacon.*
LE. *ſ.* A griping miſer. *Spenſer.*
AMBER. *ſ.* Uſed by *Milton* for am-
riſe.
E. *ſ.* A ſtep or ſcale of ſteps.
Shakeſpeare.
KIN. *ſ.* [*griſgin*, roaſt meat, Iriſh.]
vertebræ of a hog broiled.
LY. *a.* [ȝnyrlu, Saxon.] Dreadful;
bie; hideous. *Addiſon.*
T. *ſ.* [ȝnyrt, Saxon.]

1. Corn to be ground. *Tuſſer.*
2. Supply; proviſion. *Swift.*

GRI'STLE. *ſ.* [ȝnyrtle, Saxon.] A cartilage. *Ray.*

GRI'STLY. *a.* [from *griſtle.*] Cartilaginous.

GRIT. *ſ.* [ȝnyttа, Saxon.]
1. The coarſe part of meal.
2. Oats huſked or coarſely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles. *Philips.*
4. *Grits* are foſſils found in minute maſſes, forming together a powder; the ſeveral particles of which are of no determinate ſhape, but ſeem the rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes; not to be diſſolved by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a maſs. *Hill.*

GRI'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *gritty.*] Sandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit.
Mortimer.

GRI'TTY. *a.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles. *Newton.*

GRI'ZELIN. *a.* [More properly *grizelen.*] Pale red. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *ſ.* [from *gris*, gray; *griſaille*, French.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED. *a.* [from *grizzle.*] Interſperſed with gray. *Dryden.*

GRI'ZZLY. *a.* [from *gris*, gray; French.] Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

To GROAN. *v. n.* [ȝnanan, Saxon.] To breathe with a hoarſe noiſe, as in pain or agony. *Pope.*

GROAN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty.
2. An hoarſe dead ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRO'ANFUL. *a.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; agonizing. *Spenſer.*

GROAT. *ſ.* [*groot*, Dutch.]
1. A piece valued at four-pence.
2. A proverbial name for a ſmall ſum.
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainſworth.*

GRO'CER. *ſ.* [from *groſs*, a large quantity.] A man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar and plums, and ſpices. *Watts.*

GRO'CERY. *ſ.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers ware. *Clarendon.*

GRO'GERAM. } *ſ.* [*gros grain*, French.]
GRO'GRAM. } ſtuff woven with a
GRO'GRAN. } large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN. *ſ.* The part next the thigh.
Dryden.

GRO'MWELL. *ſ.* Gromill, or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

GROOM. *ſ.* [*grom*, Dutch.]
1. A boy; a waiter; a ſervant.
Fairfax.
2. A young man. *Fairfax.*
3. A man newly married. *Dryden.*

GROOVE. *ſ.* [from *grave.*]
1. A deep cavern or hollow. *Boyle.*
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow. *Swift.*

To GROPE. *v. n.* [ȝnapan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot ſee. *Sandys.*

To GROPE. *v. a.* To ſearch by feeling in the dark. *Swift.*

GRO'PER. *ſ.* [from *grope.*] One that ſearches in the dark.

GROSS. *a.* [*gros*, French; *groſſo*, Italian.]
1. Thick; bulky. *Baker.*
2. Shameful; unſeemly. *Hooker.*
3. Intellectually coarſe; palpable; impure; unrefined. *Smalridge.*
4. Inelegant; diſproportionate in bulk.
5. Thick; not refined; not pure. *Bacon.*
6. Stupid; dull. *Watts.*
7. Coarſe; rough; oppoſite to delicate. *Wotton.*
8. Thick; fat; bulky.

GROSS. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. The main body; the main force. *Addiſon.*
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts. *Hooker.*
3. Not individual, but a body together. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The chief part; the main maſs. *Bacon.*
5. The number of twelve dozen. *Locke.*

GRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *groſs.*]
1. Bulky; in bulky parts; coarſely.
2. Without ſubtilty; without art; without delicacy. *Newton.*

GRO'SSNESS. *ſ.* [from *groſs.*]
1. Coarſeneſs; not tenuity; thickneſs.
2. Inelegant fatneſs; unwieldy corpulence.
3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT. *ſ.* [*grotte*, French; *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coldneſs and pleaſure. *Prior.*

GROTE'SQUE. *a.* [*groteſque*, French.] Diſtorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*

GRO'TTO *ſ.* [*grotte*, French.] A cavern or cave made for coolneſs. *Woodward.*

GROVE. *ſ.* [from *grave.*] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Glanville.*

To GRO'VEL. *v. n.* [*gruſde*, Iſlandick; flat upon the face.]
1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenſer.*
2. To be mean; to be without dignity. *Addiſon.*

GROUND. *ſ.* [ȝnunb, Saxon.]
1. The earth, conſidered as ſolid or as low. *Milton.*
2. The earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water. *Dryden.*
3. Land; country.
4. Region; territory.
5. Farm; eſtate; poſſeſſion.
6. The floor or level of the place.
7. Dregs; lees; fæces.
8. The firſt ſtratum of paint upon the figures are afterwards painted.
9. The fundamental ſubſtance; which the additional or accidental ſupported.
10. The plain ſong; the tune on deſcants are raiſed.
11. Firſt hint; firſt traces of an
12. The firſt principles of knowl
13. The fundamental cauſe.
14. The field or place of action.
15. The ſpace occupied by an army fight, advance, or retire.
16. The intervening ſpace betw flyer and purſuer.
17. The ſtate in which one is with to opponents or competitors.
18. State of progreſs or receſſion.
19. The foil to ſet a thing off.

To GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix on the ground.
2. To found as upon cauſe or prin
3. To ſettle in firſt principles or r of knowledge.

GROUND. The preterite and part. *grind.*

GRO'UND-ASH. *ſ.* A ſaplin of a from the ground.

GRO'UND-BAIT. *ſ.* [from *ground* A bait made of barley or malt thrown where you angle.

GRO'UND-FLOOR. *ſ.* [*ground* and The lower part of a houſe.

GRO'UND-IVY. *ſ.* Alehoof, or

GRO'UND OAK. *ſ.* [*ground* and *oak*] ſaplin oak.

GRO'UND-PINE. *ſ.* A plant.

GRO'UND-PLATE. *ſ.* [In archi The outermoſt pieces of timber or near the ground, and framed another with mortiſes and tenons.

GRO'UNDPLOT. *ſ.*
1. The ground on which any placed.
2. The ichnography of a building.

GRO'UND-RENT. *ſ.* Rent paid privilege of building on another ground.

GRO'UND-ROOM. *ſ.* A room on with the ground.

GRO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* [from Upon firm principles.

U'NDLESS. *a* [from *ground*.] Void reason. *Freeholder.*

U'NDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *groundleſs*.] without reaſon; without ſucceſs. *Boyle.*

U'NDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *groundleſs*.] ant of juſt reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

U'NDLING. *ſ.* [from *ground*.] A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the ter.

One of the vulgar. *Shakeſpeare.*

U'NDLY. *ad.* [from *ground*.] Upon inciples; ſolidly. *Aſcham.*

U'NDSEL. *ſ.* [ȝrunꝺ, and ꝑle, the s, Saxon.] The timber next the ound. *Moxon.*

U'NDSEL. *ſ.* [*ſenecio*, Latin.] A nt.

U'NDWORK. *ſ.* [*ground* and *work*.] The ground; the firſt ſtratum. *Dryden.*

The firſt part of an undertaking: the damentals. *Milton.*

Firſt principle; original reaſon. *Spenſer.*

U'UP. *ſ.* [*groupe*, French.] A crowd; luſter; a huddle. *Swift.*

ROUP. *v. a.* [*groupper*, French.] To into a crowd; to huddle. *Prior.*

U'SE. *ſ.* A kind of fowl; a moor-k.

U'UT. *ſ.* [ȝnuꝺ, Saxon.]

Coarſe meal; pollard. *King.*

That which purges off. *Dryden.*

A kind of wild apple.

ROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. paſſ. *own* [ȝnopan, Saxon.]

To vegetate; to have vegetable motion. *Wiſdom.*

To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.*

To ſhoot in any particular form. *Dryden.*

To increaſe in ſtature. *Samuel.*

To come to manhood from infancy.

To iſſue, as plants from a ſoil. *Dryden.*

To increaſe in bulk; to become greater.

To improve; to make progreſs. *Pope.*

To advance in any ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To come by degrees. *Rogers.*

To come forward; to gather ground.

To be changed from one ſtate to ano-r. *Dryden.*

To proceed as from a cauſe. *Hooker.*

To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shakeſpeare.*

To adhere; to ſtick together. *Walton.*

To ſwell; a ſea term. *Raleigh.*

'WER. *ſ.* [from *grow*.] An increaſer.

ROWL. *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flemiſh.] To ſnarl like an angry cur. *Ellis.*

2. To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle paſſive of *grow*.

1. Advanced in growth.

2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Proverbs.*

3. Arrived at full growth or ſtature.

4. Become or made by time.

GRO'WTH. *ſ.* [from *grow*.]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury.*

2. Product; thing produced. *Milton.*

3. Increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency.

4. Increaſe of ſtature; advance to maturity.

5. Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD. } *ſ.* [from *groſs* or *great*
GRO'WTNOL. } *head*.]

1. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

2. An idle lazy fellow. *Tuſſer.*

To GRUB. *v. a* [*graban*, preter. *grof*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to deſtroy by digging. *Dryden.*

GRUB. *ſ.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]

1. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies.

2. A ſhort thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [*grubelen*, German.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *ſ.* The name of a ſtreet in London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubſtreet*. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [*grwgnach*, Welſh.]

1. To envy; to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent. *Sidney.*

2. To give or take unwillingly. *Addiſon.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine. *Hooker.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh.*

3. To be envious. *James.*

4. To wiſh in ſecret. *Dryden.*

5. To give or have uneaſy remains. *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence.

2. Anger; ill will. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingneſs to benefit.

4. Envy; odium; invidious cenſure. *Ben Jonſon.*

5. Remorſe of conſcience.

6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* [from *grudge*.] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden.*

GRU'EL. *ſ.* [*gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF. *a.* [*greff*, Dutch.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners. *Addiſon.*

GRU'FFLY. *ad.* [from *gruff*.] Harſhly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*

GRU'FFNESS. *ſ.* [from *gruff.*] Ruggedneſs of mien.

GRUM. *a.* [from *grumble.*] Sour; ſurly. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To murmur with diſcontent. *Prior.*
2. To growl; to ſnarl. *Dryden.*
3. To make a hoarſe rattle. *Rowe.*

GRU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *grumble.*] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING. *ſ.* [from *grumble.*] A murmuring through diſcontent. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRUME. *ſ.* [*grumeau*, French; *grumus*, Lat.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid; a clot.

GRU'MLY. *ad.* [from *grum.*] Sullenly; moroſely.

GRU'MMEL. *ſ.* [*lithoſpermum*, Latin] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'MOUS. *a.* [from *grume.*] Thick; clotted. *Arbuthnot.*

GRU'MOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *grumous.*] Thickneſs of a coagulated liquor. *Wiſeman.*

GRU'NSEL. *ſ.* [uſually *groundſil.*] The lower part of the building. *Milton.*

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Latin.]
To GRU'NTLE. } To murmur like a hog.

GRUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe of a hog. *Dryden.*

GRU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *grunt.*]
1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRU'NTLING. *ſ.* [from *grunt.*] A young hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* To envy; to repine. *Ben Jonſon.*

GRUTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will. *Hudibras.*

GRY. *ſ.* Any thing of little value. *Dict.*

GUAIA'CUM. *ſ.* A phyſical wood.

GUARANTE'E. *ſ.* [*guarant*, French.] A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed. *South.*

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, French.] To undertake that ſtipulations ſhall be performed.

To GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French; from *ward.*]
1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.
2. To protect; to defend. *Waller.*
3. To preſerve by caution. *Addiſon.*
4. To provide againſt objections. *Broome.*
5. To adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of caution or defence. *Collier.*

GUARD. *ſ.* [*garde*, French.]
A man, or body of men, whoſe buſ is to watch.
2. A ſtate of caution; vigilance.
3. Limitation; anticipation of ob
4. An ornamental hem, lace, or bor
5 Part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUA'RDAGE. *ſ.* [from *guard.*] wardſhip.

GUA'RDER. *ſ.* One who guards.

GUA'RDIAN. *ſ.* [*gardien*, French.]
1. One that has the care of an orph
2. One to whom the care and pre of any thing is committed.
3. A repoſitory or ſtorehouſe.

GUA'RDIAN *of the Spiritualities*, whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of a ceſe is committed, during the va the ſee.

GUA'RDIAN. *a.* Performing the a kind protector or ſuperintendant.

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *ſ.* [from The office of a guardian.

GUA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *guard.*] defence.

GUA'RDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *guard.*]
1. Care; protection.
2. [*Guard* and *ſhip.*] A king's ſh guard the coaſt.

GUA'IAVA. } *ſ.* A plant.
GUA'VA. }

GUBERNA'TION. *ſ.* [*gubernatio*, Lat. Government; ſuperintendency.

GU'DGEON. *ſ.* [*goujon*, French.]
1. A ſmall fiſh found in brook rivers.
2. Something to be caught to a m diſadvantage.

GUE'RDON. *ſ.* [*guerdon*, French.] ward; a recompence.

To GUESS. *v. n.* [*gbiſſen*, Dutch.]
1. To conjecture; to judge without certain principles of judgment.
2. To conjecture rightly.

To GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by dent.

GUESS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Conjec judgment without any poſitive or grounds.

GUE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *gueſs.*] Conjec One who judges without certain ledge.

GUE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *gueſſing.*] jecturally; uncertainly.

GUEST. *ſ.* [ȝeſt, ȝiſt, Saxon.]
1. One entertained in the houſe of ther.
2. A ſtranger; one who comes new reſide.

TCHAMBER. *ſ.* Chamber of enter-
ment. *Mark.*

GGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.]
ound as water running with intermiſ-
out of a narrow veſſel.

AGE. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] The reward
n to a guide.

ANCE. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] Direction;
nment. *Rogers.*

IDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.]
To direct. *Southb.*
To govern by counſel, to inſtruct. *Pſal.*
To regulate; to ſuperintend.
Decay of Piety.

E. *ſ.* [*guide*, French.]
One who directs another in his way.
One who directs another in his con-
.
Director; regulator. *Hooker.*

ELESS. *a.* [from *guide.*] Without a
e. *Dryden.*

ER. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] Director; re-
tor: guide. *Southb.*

ON. *ſ.* [French.] A ſtandardbearer;
andard.

D. *ſ.* [gilðrcip, Saxon.] A ſociety;
poration; a fraternity. *Cowel.*

E. *ſ.* [*guille*, old French.] Deceitful
ning; inſidious artifice. *Milton.*

LEFUL. *a.* [*guile* and *full.*]
Wily; inſidious; miſchievouſly artful.
Hooker. Dryden.
Treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous.
Shakeſpeare.

LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *gui'eful.*] Inſi-
ſly; treacherouſly. *Milton.*

LEFULNESS. *ſ* [from *guileful.*] Se-
treachery; tricking cunning.

LELESS. *a.* [from *guile.*] Free from
it; without inſidiouſneſs.

LER. *ſ.* [from *guile.*] One that be-
s into danger by inſidious practices.
Spenſer.

T. *ſ.* [gilt, Saxon.]
The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with
me. *Hammond.*
A crime; an offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

LTILY. *ad.* [from *guilty.*] Without
cence. *Shakeſpeare.*

LTINESS. *ſ.* [from *guilty.*] The ſtate
eing guilty; conſciouſneſs of crime.
Sidney.

LTLESS. *a.* [from *guilt.*] Innocent;
from crime. *Pope.*

LTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *guiltleſs.*] With-
guilt; innocently.

LTLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *guiltleſs.*] In-
nce; freedom from crime. *K. Charles.*

TY. *a.* [gilttig, Saxon.]
uſtly chargeable with a crime; not
cent. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomſon.*

GUI'NEA. *ſ.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

GUI'NEADROPPER. *ſ.* One who cheats by droping guineas. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN. *ſ.* A ſmall Indian hen.

GUI'NEAPEPPER. *ſ.* [*capſicum*, Latin] A plant. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG. *ſ.* A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout.

GUISE. *ſ.* [*guiſe*, French.]
1. Manner; mien; habit. *Fairfax.*
2. Practice; cuſtom; property. *B. Jonſ.*
3. External appearance; dreſs. *Temple.*

GUITA'R. *ſ.* [*ghitara*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Prior.*

GULCH. } *ſ.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A
GU'LCHIN. } little glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES. *a.* [perhaps from *geule*, the throat.] Red, in heraldry. *Shakeſpeare.*

GULF. *ſ.* [*golfo*, Italian.]
1. A bay; an opening into land.
Knolles.
2. An abyſs; an unmeaſurable depth.
Spenſer.
3. A whirlpool; a ſucking eddy. *Shakeſp.*
4. Any thing inſatiable. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'LFY. *a.* [from *gulf.*] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope.*

To GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr. to cheat.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

GULL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſea-bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.
Shakeſpeare.
3. A ſtupid animal; one eaſily cheated.
Hudibras.

GU'LLICATCHER. *ſ.* [*gull* and *catch.*] A cheat. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'LLER. *ſ.* [from *gull.*] A cheat; an impoſtor.

GU'LLERY. *ſ.* [from *gull.*] Cheat; impoſture. *Ainſworth.*

GU'LLET. *ſ.* [*goulet*, French.] The throat; the meat pipe. *Denham.*

To GU'LLY. *v. n.* To run with noiſe.

GU'LLYHOLE. *ſ.* The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

GULO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *guloſus*, Lat.] Greedineſs; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To ſwallow eagerly; to ſuck down without intermiſſion. *Gay.*

GULP. *ſ.* [from the verb.] As much as can be ſwallowed at once. *More.*

GUM. *ſ.* [*gummi*, Latin.]
1. A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid, and diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums. *Quincy.*

2. [Goma, Saxon.] The fleſhy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*

To GUM. *v. a.* To cloſe with gum. *Wiſeman.*

GU'MMINESS. *ſ.* [from *gummy.*] The ſtate of being gummy. *Wiſeman.*

GUMMO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *gummous.*] The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS. *a.* [from *gum.*] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

GU'MMY. *a.* [from *gum.*]

1. Conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Dryden.*

2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*

3. Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*

GUN. *ſ.* The general name for firearms; the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire. *Knolles. Granville.*

GU'NNEL. *ſ.* [corrupted for *gunwale.*]

GU'NNER. *ſ.* [from *gun.*] Cannonier; he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'NNERY. *ſ.* [from *gunner.*] The ſcience of artillery

GU'NPOWDER. *ſ.* [*gun* and *powder.*] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*

GU'NSHOT. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſhot.*] The reach or range of a gun. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *a.* Made by the ſhot of a gun.

GU'NSMITH. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſmith.*] A man whoſe trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTICK. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtick.*] The rammer.

GU'NSTOCK. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtock.*] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTONE. *ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtone.*] The ſhot of cannon. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'NWALE, or GU'NNEL *of a Ship.* That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half deck to the forecaſtle; this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ſhip or no. *Harris.*

GURGE. *ſ.* [*gurges*, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*

GU'RGION, *ſ.* The coarſer part of the meal, ſifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To fall or guſh with a noiſe, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*

GU'RNARD. } *ſ.* [*gournal*, French.] A
GU'RNET. } kind of ſea-fiſh. *Shakeſp.*

To GUSH. *v. n.* [*goſtelen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or ruſh out with violence; not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a large body. *Thomſon.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion. *Pope.*

GUSH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET. *ſ.* [*gouſſet*, French.] Any piece ſewed on cloth, in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST. *ſ.* [*gouſt*, French; *guſtus*, Latin.]

1. Senſe of taſting

2. Height of perception.

3. Love; liking.

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taſte.

5. [From *guſtick*, Iſlandick.] A violent blaſt of wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

GU'STABLE. *a.* [*guſto*, Latin.]

1. To be taſted.

2. Pleaſant to the taſte.

GUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*guſto*, Latin.] The act of taſting.

GU'STFUL. *a.* [*guſt* and *full.*] Taſty; well-taſted. *Dict.*

GU'STO. ſ. [Italian.]

1. The reliſh of any thing; the power which any thing excites ſenſation in the palate.

2 Intellectual taſte; liking.

GU'STY. *a.* [from *guſty.*] Stormy; tempeſtuous.

GUT. *ſ.* [*kutteln*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many volutions from the ſtomach to the vent.

2. The ſtomach; the receptacle of food; proverbially.

3. Gluttony; love of gormandiſing.

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviſcerate; to draw; to exenterate.

2. To plunder of contents.

GU'TTATED *a.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Beſprinkled with drops, as if bedropped.

GU'TTER. *ſ.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A paſſage for water.

To GU'TTER. *v. a* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows.

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To eat luxuriouſly; to gormandiſe.

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut.*] To allow.

GU'TTLER. *ſ.* [from *guttle.*] A great eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *a.* [from *gutula.*] In the form of a ſmall drop.

GU'TTURAL. *a.* [*gutturalis*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GU'TTURALNESS. *ſ.* [from *guttural.*] The quality of being guttural.

GU'TWORT. *ſ.* [*gut* and *wort.*]

GUY. *ſ.* [from *guide.*] A rope uſed to hoiſt any thing into the ſhip.

To GU'ZZLE. *v n.* [from *gut*, or *guzzle.*] To gormandiſe; to feed immoderately.

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

LER. *ſ.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandizer. *Dryden.*

ſ. [See GIBE.] A ſneer; a taunt; ſcoff. *Shakeſpeare.*

E. *v. n.* To ſneer; to taunt. *Spenſer.*

A'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *gymnaſtick.*] Athletically; fitly for ſtrong exerciſe. *Brown.*

A'STICK. *a.* [γυμναϛικὸς.] Pertaining to athletic exerciſes. *Arbuthnot.*

ICK. *a.* [γυμνικὸς.] Such as practiſe athletick or gymnaſtick exercises.

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [γύμνος and σπέρμα.] Having the ſeeds naked.

GY'NECOCRASY. *ſ.* [γυναικοκρατία.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION. *ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*

GYRE. *ſ.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit. *Sandys.*

GYVES. *ſ.* [*gevyn*, Welſh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben Jonſon.*

To GYVE. *v. a.* To fetter; to ſhackle. *Shakeſpeare.*

H.

S in Engliſh, as in other languages, a note of aſpiration, ſounded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without information of the organs of ſpeech, therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in Engliſh is only ever mute at the beginning of a word; as, *houſe.*

ha! [*ha*, Latin.] An expreſſion of wonder, ſurprize, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion. *Shakeſpeare.*

An expreſſion of laughter. *Dryden.*

ſ. A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

AS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, that a man, indicted of ſome treſpaſs, and laid in priſon for the ſame, may have in the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſts. *Cowel.*

DA'SHER. *ſ.* One who ſells ſmall wares; a pedlar. *Bacon.*

DINE. *ſ.* A dried ſalt cod. *Ainſworth.*

GEON. *ſ.* [*haubergeon*, French.] Armour to cover the neck and breaſt. *Hudibras.*

IMENT. *ſ.* [*habilement*, French.] Habit; clothes; garment. *Swift.*

I'LITATE. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. *Bacon.*

TA'TION. *ſ.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification. *Bacon.*

ITY. *ſ.* [*habilité*, French.] Faculty; power.

ſ. [*habitus*, Latin.]

te of any thing; as, *habit* of body.

eſs; accoutrement. *Dryden.*

3. Habit is a power in man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *Locke.*

4. Cuſtom; inveterate uſe. *South.*

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array. *Clarendon.*

HA'BITABLE. *a.* [*habitable*, Fr.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*

HA'BITANCE. *ſ.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenſer.*

HA'BITANT. *ſ.* [*habitant*, French.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION. *ſ.* [*habitation*, French.]

1. The act of dwelling; the ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.

2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*

HABITA'TOR. ſ. [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Broome.*

HABI'TUAL. *a.* [*habituel*, Fr.] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate. *South.*

HABI'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *habitual.*] Cuſtomarily; by habit. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'BITUDE. *ſ* [*habitudo*, Latin.]

1 Relation; reſpect. *Hale.*

2. Familiarity; converſe; frequent intercourſe. *Dryden.*

3. Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe.

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB. *ad.* [*hap ne hap.*] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon.]

1. To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop. *Sidney.*

2. To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation.

To HACK. *v. n.* To turn hackney or proſtitute. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'CKLE.

HA'CKLE. *ſ.* Raw ſilk; any filmy ſubſtance unſpun. *Walton.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hack.*] To dreſs flax.

HA'CKNEY. *ſ.* [*hacnai*, Welſh.]
1. A pacing horſe.
2. A hired horſe, hired horſes being uſually taught to pace. *Bacon.*
3. A hireling; a proſtitute. *Roſcommon.*
4. Any thing let out for hire. *Pope.*
5. A thing much uſed; common. *Harvey.*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom to the road. *Shakeſpeare*

HA'CQUETON. *ſ.* [*haquet*, old French.] Some piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HAD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *have.*

HA'DDOCK. *ſ.* [*hadot*, French.] A ſea-fiſh of the cod kind. *Carew.*

HAFT. *ſ.* [hæꝑt, Saxon.] A handle; that part of an inſtrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet in a haft.

HAG. *ſ* [hæʒeꝑꝑe, a goblin, Saxon.]
1. A fury; a ſhe monſter.
2. A witch; an enchantreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden.*

To HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to haraſs with terrour. *Hudibras.*

HA'GARD. *a.* [*hagard*, French.]
1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable. *Spenſer.*
2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. [*Hage*, Welſh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed. *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *ſ.*
1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shakeſpeare*
2. A ſpecies of hawk. *Sandys.*

HA'GGARDLY. *a.* [from *haggard.*] Deformed; ugly. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESS. *ſ.* [from *hog* or *hack.*] A maſs of meat incloſed in a membrane.

HA'GGISH. *a.* [from *hag.*] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; hor id. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack.*] To cut; to chop; to mangle.

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *haggle.*]
1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER. *ſ.* [ἅγιος and γράφω.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy ſcriptures of the Old Teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers.*

HAH. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *ſ.* [hagel, Saxon.] Drops of water frozen in their falling.

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.

HAIL. *interj.* [hœl, health, Saxon.] A word of ſalutation; health.

To HAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call to.

HAI'LSHOT *ſ.* [*hail* and *ſhot.*] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

HAI'LSTONE. *ſ.* [*hail* and *ſtone.*] A particle or ſingle ball of hail.

HAI'LY. *a.* [from *hail.*] Conſiſting of hail.

HAIR. *ſ.* [hæꝛ, Saxon.]
1. One of the common tegument of the body. With a microſcope, we find hairs have each a round bulbous root, lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and their nouriſhment from the ſame humours: that each hair conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common ment.
2. A ſingle hair.
3. Any thing proverbially ſmall.
4. Courſe; order; grain.

HAI'RBRAINED. *a.* [rather *hare-brained.*] Wild; irregular.

HA'IRBEL *ſ.* The name of a flower, hyacinth.

HA'IRBREADTH. *ſ.* [*hair* and *breadth.*] A very ſmall diſtance.

HA'IRCLOTH. *ſ.* [*hair* and *cloth.*] Cloth made of hair, very rough and prickly, ſometimes in mortification.

HAIRLACE. *ſ.* [*hair* and *lace.*] The lace with which the women tie up their hair.

HA'IRLESS. *a.* [from *hair.*] Without hair.

HA'IRINESS. *ſ.* [from *hairy.*] The being covered with hair.

HA'IRY. *a.* [from *hair.*]
1. Overgrown with hair.
2. Conſiſting of hair.

HAKE. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

HA'KOT. *ſ.* [from *hake.*] A kind of

HAL. *ſ.* The Saxon healle, a

HA'LBERD. *ſ.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] A ax fixed to a long pole.

HA'LBERDIER. *ſ.* [*halebardier*, Fr.] One who is armed with a halbert.

HA'LCYON. *ſ.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A that breeds in the ſea: there is calm during her incubation.

HA'LCYON. *a.* [from the noun.] quiet; ſtill.

HALE. *a.* Healthy; ſound;

To HALE. *v. a.* [*haler*, Dutch.] To force; to pull violently.

HA'LER. *ſ.* [from *hale.*] He who hales.

[healf, Saxon.]
ciety; one part of two; an equal
Ben Jonſon.
ometimes has a plural ſignification
number is divided.
d. In part; equally. *Dryden.*
LOOD. *ſ.* One not born of the
ther and mother. *Locke.*
LOODED. *a.* [*half* and *blood.*]
; degenerate. *Shakeſpeare.*
ACED. *a.* [*half* and *faced.*] Show-
y part of the face. *Shakeſpeare.*
EARD. *a.* Imperfectly heard.
MOON. *ſ.* The moon in its appear-
hen at half increaſe or decreaſe.
ENNY. *ſ.* plural *half-pence.* [*half*
ny.] A copper coin, of which two
a penny. *Dryden.*
IKE. *ſ.* [*half* and *pike.*] The ſmall
arried by officers. *Tatler.*
EAS *over.* A proverbial expreſſion
y one far advanced. It is commonly
f one half drunk. *Dryden.*
PHERE. *ſ.* [*half* and *ſphere.*] He-
re. *Ben Jonſon.*
TRAINED. *a.* [*half* and *ſtrained.*]
ed; imperfect. *Dryden.*
WORD. *ſ.* Cloſe fight.
Shakeſpeare.
WAY. *ad.* [*half* and *way.*] In the
Granville.
WIT. *ſ.* [*half* and *wit.*] A block-
a fooliſh fellow. *Dryden.*
UT. *ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
OM. *ſ.* Our bleſſed lady. *Spenſer.*
ASS. *ſ.* [halig and *maſs.*] The
All Souls. *Shakeſpeare.*
UOUS. *a.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Va-
; fumous. *Boyle.*
ſ. [hal, Saxon.]
ourt of juſtice.
anour-houſe ſo called, becauſe in it
eld courts for the tenants.
Addiſon.
publick room of a corporation.
firſt large room of a houſe.
Milton.
U'JAH. *ſ.* [הללויה.] *Praiſe ye*
d. A ſong of thankſgiving. *Milton.*
O. *interj.* [*allons*, let us go! Fr.] A
f encouragement when dogs are let
their game. *Dryden.*
LOO. *v. n.* [*baler*, French.] To
fter the dogs. *Sidney.*
LOO. *v. a.*
encourage with ſhouts. *Prior.*
chaſe with ſhouts. *Shakeſpeare.*
call or ſhout to. *Shakeſpeare.*
LOW. *v. a.* [halgian, halig, Sax-
y.]
conſecrate; to make holy. *Hooker.*

2. To reverence as holy: as, hallowed *be thy name.*

HALLUCINA'TION. *ſ.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Errour; blunder; miſtake. *Addiſon.*

HALM. *ſ.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw.

HA'LO. *ſ.* A red circle round the ſun or moon. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING. *a.* [*hals*, German.] Sounding harſhly. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *ſ.* [from halr, neck, and reel, Saxon, a rope.] A rope leſs than a cable.

To HALT. *v. n.* [healt, Saxon, lame.]
1. To limp; to be lame. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtop in a march. *Addiſon.*
3. To heſitate; to ſtand dubious. *Kings.*
4. To fail; to faulter. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALT. *a.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

HALT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
2. [*Alte*, French.] A ſtop in a march.

HA'LTER. *ſ.* [from *halt.*] He who limps.

HA'LTER. *ſ.* [healrre, Saxon.]
1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A cord; a ſtrong ſtring. *Sandys.*

To HA'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves.*] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half.*] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare. *Cleaveland.*

HAM. *ſ.* [ham, Saxon.] A houſe; a farm.

HAM. *ſ.* [ham, Saxon.]
1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. *Wiſeman.*
2. The thigh of a hog ſalted. *Pope.*

HA'MATED. *a.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; ſet with hooks.

To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham.*] To cut the ſinews; to hamſtring.

HAME. *ſ.* [hama, Saxon.] The collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *ſ.* [ham, Saxon.] A ſmall village. *Bacon.*

HA'MMER. *ſ.* [hamer, Saxon.]
1. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown.*
2. Any thing deſtructive. *Hakewill.*

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.*
2. To forge or form with a hammer. *Dryden.*
3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*
1. To work; to be busy. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be in agitation. *Shakespeare.*

HA'MMERER. *s.* [from *hammer.*] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD. *s.* [*hammer* and *hard.*] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMOCK. *s.* [hamaca, Saxon.] A swinging bed. *Temple.*

HA'MPER. *s.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A large basket for carriage. *Swift.*

To HA'MPER. *v. a.*
1. To shackle; to entangle in chains. *Herbert.*
2. To ensnare; to inveigle. *Hudibras.*
3. To complicate; to entangle. *Blackmore.*
4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*

HA'MSTRING. *s.* [*ham* and *string.*] The tendon of the ham. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*

HA'NAPER. *s.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES. *s.* [In a ship.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gang-way. *Harris.*

HA'NCES. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris. Moxon.*

HAND. *s.* [hand, hond, Saxon.]
1. The palm with the fingers. *Berkley.*
2. Measure of four inches.
3. Side, right or left. *Exodus.*
4. Part; quarter; side: *this is allowed on all* hands. *Swift.*
5. Ready payment: *he had his money in* hand, *and gave no credit.* *Tillotson.*
6. Rate; price: *he sold at a good* hand. *Bacon.*
7. Terms; conditions: *this will be suffered at no* hand. *Taylor.*
8. Act; deed; external action: *his* hand *went not with his wishes.* *King Charles.*
9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addison.*
10. Performance. *Shakespeare.*
11. Power of performance. *Addison.*
12. Attempt; undertaking. *Spenser.*
13. Manner of gathering or taking: *he gathered his due with a gentle* hand. *Bacon.*
14. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making: *he has a good* hand *at clock-work.*
15. Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden.*
16. Agency; part in action. *South.*
17. The act of giving or presenting. *Samuel.*
18. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's *hand.* *Locke.*
19. Care; necessity of managing.
20. Discharge of duty.
21. Reach; nearness: as, at hand, reach.
22. Manual management.
23. State of being in preparation.
24. State of being in present agitation.
25. Cards held at a game.
26. That which is used in opposition to another.
27. Scheme of action.
28. Advantage; gain; superiority.
29. Competition; contest.
30. Transmission; conveyance.
31. Possession; power.
32. Pressure of the bridle.
33. Method of government; direction; restraint.
34. Influence; management.
35. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.
36. Agent; person employed.
37. Giver and receiver.
38. An actor; a workman; a [illegible]
39. Catch or reach without [illegible]
40. Form or cast of writing.
41. HAND *over head.* Negligently.
42. HAND *to* HAND. Close fight.
43. HAND *in* HAND. In union; jointly.
44. HAND *in* HAND. Fit; pat.
45. HAND *to mouth.* As want requires.
46. *To bear in* HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude.
47. *To be* HAND *and Glove.* To be intimate and familiar.

To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give or transmit with the hand.
2. To guide or lead by the hand.
3. To seize; to lay hands on.
4. To manage; to move with the hand.
5. To transmit in succession; to reach down from one to another.

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand; as *handsaw*; or borne in the hand, as *barrow.*

HAND-BASKET. *s.* A portable basket.

HAND-BELL. *s.* A bell rung by the hand.

HAND-BREADTH. *s.* A space measured by the breadth of the hand.

HA'NDED. *a.* [from *hand.*]
1. Having the use of the hand left or right.
2. With hands joined.

HA'NDER. *s.* [from *hand.*] Transmitter; conveyor in succession.

DFAST. *ſ.* [*band* and *faſt.*] Hold; *Shakeſpeare.*

FUL. *ſ.* [*band* and *full.*]
much as the hand can gripe or con- *Freeholder.*
palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.
ſmall number or quantity. *Clarendon.*

GALLOP. *ſ.* A ſlow eaſy gallop, in the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder ſe of ſpeed. *Dryden.*

GUN. *ſ.* A gun wielded by the *Camden.*

ICRAFT. *ſ.* [*band* and *craft.*] Ma- occupation. *Swift.*

ICRA'FTSMAN. *ſ.* [*handicraft* and A manufacturer; one employed in al occupation. *Swift.*

ILY. *a.* [from *handy.*] With ſkill; dexterity.

INESS. *ſ.* [from *handy.*] Readineſs; ity.

IWORK. *ſ.* [*handy* and *work.*] of the hand; product of labour; facture. *L'Eſtrange.*

KERCHIEF. *ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] ce of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the r cover the neck. *Arbuthnot.*

NDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch.]
touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke.*
manage; to wield. *Shakeſpeare.*
make familiar to the hand by fre- touching. *Temple.*
treat in diſcourſe. *Atterbury.*
deal with; to practiſe. *Jeremiah.*
treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*
practiſe upon; to do with. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE. *ſ.* [han'dle, Saxon.]
at part of any thing by which it is the hand. *Taylor.*
at of which uſe is made. *South.*

LESS. *a.* [*band* and *leſs.*] Without *Shakeſpeare.*

MAID. *ſ.* A maid that waits at *Fairfax.*

MILL. *ſ.* [*band* and *mill.*] A mill by the hand. *Dryden.*

off. A vulgar phraſe for keep off; *L'Eſtrange.*

SAILS. *ſ.* Sails managed by the

SAW. *ſ.* A ſaw manageable by the *Mortimer.*

SEL. *ſ.* [*banſel*, Dutch.] The firſt uſing any thing; the firſt act of

NDSEL. *v. a.* To uſe or do any the firſt time. *Cowley.*

SOME. *a.* [*handſaem*, Dutch.]
t.

1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Addiſon.*
3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton.*
4. Ample; liberal: as, *a* handſome *fortune.*
5. Generous; noble: as, *a* handſome *action.*

To HA'NDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY. *ad.* [from *handſome.*]
1. Conveniently; dexterouſly. *Spenſer.*
2. Beautifully; gracefully.
3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wiſdom.*
4. Liberally; generouſly. *Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *ſ.* [from *handſome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE. *ſ.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING. *ſ.* [*hand* and *writing.*] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY. *a* [from *hand.*]
1. Executed or performed by the hand.
2. Ready; dexterous; ſkilful. *Dryden.*
3. Convenient. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *ſ.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hanged*, or *hung*, anciently *hong.*
1. To ſuſpend; to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained not below, but above.
2. To place without any ſolid ſupport.
3. To choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To diſplay; to ſhow aloft. *Addiſon.*
5. To let fall below the proper ſituation.
6. To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable. *Maccabees.*
7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden.*
8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall. *Bacon.*

To HANG. *v. n.*
1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below. *Spenſer.*
2. To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle. *Mac, Dryden.*
3. To bend forward. *Addiſon.*
4. To float; to play. *Prior.*
5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground. *Addiſon.*
6. To reſt upon by embracing. *Peacham.*
7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*
8. To be looſely joined. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined.
10. To be compact or united. *Addiſon.*
11. To adhere. *Addiſon.*
12. To reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*

14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*
15. To be dependant on. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To be fixed or ſuſpended with attention. *Pope.*
17. To have a ſteep declivity. *Mortimer.*
18. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.*
19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] That by which any thing hangs; as, *the pot* hangers.

HA'NGER. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] A ſhort broad ſword.

HA'NGER ON. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] A dependant. *Brown. Swift.*

HA'NGING. *ſ.* [from *hang.*] Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms.

HA'NGING. *participial a.* [from *hang.*]
1. Foreboding death by the halter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Requiring to be puniſhed by the halter.

HA'NGMAN. *ſ.* [*hang* and *man.*] The publick executioner. *Sidney.*

HANK. *ſ.* [*bank*, Iſlandick.] A ſkein of thread.

To HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*bankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Hudibras. Addiſon.*

HANT, for *has not*, or *have not*. *Addiſon.*

HAP. *ſ.* [*anhap*, in Welch, is misfortune.]
1. Chance; fortune. *Hooker.*
2. That which happens by chance or fortune. *Sidney.*
3. Accident; caſual event; misfortune.

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*

HAP-HAZARD. *ſ.* Chance; accident; fortuitous event. *Locke.*

HA'PLY. *ad.* [from *hap.*]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.
2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*

HA'PLESS. *a.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckleſs. *Smith.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to paſs. *Tillotſon.*
2. To light; to fall by chance. *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY. *ad.* [from *happy.*]
1. Fortunately, luckily; ſucceſsfully.
2. Addreſsfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*
3. In a ſtate of felicity.

HA'PPINESS. *ſ.* [from *happy.*]
1. Felicity; ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied. *Hooker.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*

HA'PPY. *a.* [from *hap.*]
1. Being in a ſtate of felicity. *Sidney.*
2. Lucky; ſucceſsful; fortunate. *Boyle.*
3. Addreſsful; ready. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *ſ.* A piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HARA'NGUE. *ſ.* [*harangue*, French.] ſpeech; a popular oration.

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, To make a ſpeech.

HARA'NGUER. *ſ.* [from *haranguer*] orator; a publick ſpeaker.

To HA'RASS. *v. a.* [*haraſſer*, French] weary; to fatigue.

HA'RASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] diſturbance.

HA'RBINGER. *ſ.* [*herberger*, Dutch] forerunner; a precurſor.

HA'RBOUR. *ſ.* [*herberge*, French.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.
2. A port or haven for ſhipping.
3. An aſylum; a ſhelter.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun] To receive entertainment; to lodge.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*
1. To entertain; to permit to reſide.
2. To ſhelter; to ſecure.

HA'RBOURAGE. *ſ.* [*herbergage*, French] Shelter; entertainment.

HA'RBOURER. *ſ.* [from *harbour*] that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS. *a.* [from *harbour*] ing without a harbour.

HARD. *a.* [heapo, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch]
1. Firm; reſiſting penetration or diviſion.
2. Difficult; not eaſy to the intellect.
3. Difficult of accompliſhment.
4. Painful; diſtreſsful; laborious.
5. Cruel; oppreſſive; rigorous.
6. Sour; rough; ſevere.
7. Unfavourable; unkind.
8. Inſenſible; untouched.
9. Unhappy; vexatious.
10. Vehement; keen; ſevere; *winter.*
11. Unreaſonable; unjuſt.
12. Forced; not eaſily granted.
13. Powerful; *he was too hard opponent.*
14. Auſtere; rough, as liquids.
15. Harſh; ſtiff; conſtrained.
16. Not plentiful; not proſperous.
17. Avaricious; faultily ſparing.

HARD. *ad.* [*hard*, German.]
1. Cloſe; near.
2. Diligently; laboriouſly; intently.
3. Uneaſily; vexatiouſly.
4. Vehemently; diſtreſsfully.
5. Faſt; nimbly.
6. With difficulty.
7. Tempeſtuouſly; boiſterouſly.

DBOUND. *a.* [*hard* and *bound.*] Co- *Pope.*

RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard.*]
o make hard; to indurate. *Woodward.*
To confirm in effrontery; to make im-
nt.
o confirm in wickedneſs; to make ob- *Addiſon.*
e.
o make inſenſible; to ſtupify. *Swift.*
o make firm; to endue with conſtan- *Dryden.*

ENER. *ſ.* [from *harden.*] One that s any thing hard.

FA'VOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *favour.*] e of feature.

HA'NDED. *a.* [*hard* and *hand.*] e; mechanick. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEAD. *ſ.* [*hard* and *head.*] Claſh ads. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTED. *a.* [*hard* and *heart.*] ; inexorable; mercileſs; pitileſs. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'ARTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *hard-d.*] Cruelty; want of tenderneſs.

IHEAD. } *ſ.* [from *hardy.*] Stout-
IHOOD. } neſs; bravery. Obſo- *Milton.*

IMENT. *ſ.* [from *hardy.*] Courage; neſs; bravery. *Fairfax.*

INESS. *ſ.*
rdſhip; fatigue. *Spenſer.*
outneſs; courage; bravery. *Shakeſpeare.*
frontery; confidence.

LA'BOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *labour.*] rate; ſtudied. *Swift.*

DLY. *ad.* [from *hard.*]
ith difficulty; not eaſily. *South.*
arcely; ſcant; not lightly. *Swift.*
rudgingly, as an injury. *Shakeſpeare.*
verely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*
igorouſly; oppreſſively. *Swift.*
welcomely; harſhly. *Locke.*
ot ſoftly; not tenderly; not delicate- *Dryden.*

MOUTHED. *a.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] edient to the rein; not ſenſible of the *Dryden.*

NESS. *ſ.* [from *hard.*]
rity; power of reſiſtance in bodies.
fficulty to be underſtood. *Shakeſpeare.*
fficulty to be accompliſhed. *Sidney.*
arcity; penury. *Swift.*
iduracy; proſligateneſs. *South.*
arſeneſs; harſhneſs of look. *Ray.*
enneſs; vehemence of weather or *Mortimer.*

8. Cruelty of temper; ſavageneſs; harſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Stiffneſs; crabbedneſs. *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parſimony; ſtingineſs.

HA'RDOCK. *ſ.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with *burdock.* *Shakeſpeare.*

HARDS. *ſ.* The refuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP. *ſ.* [from *hard.*]
1. Injury; oppreſſion. *Swift.*
2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Spratt.*

HA'RDWARE. *ſ.* [*hard* and *ware.*] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *ſ.* [*hardware* and *man.*] A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures. *Swift.*

HA'RDY. *a.* [*hardi*, French.]
1. Bold; brave; ſtout; daring. *Bacon.*
2. Strong; hard; firm. *South.*

HARE and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, ſignify both an army and a lord.

HARE. *ſ.* [hara, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity. *More.*
2. A conſtellation. *Creech.*

To HARE. *v. n.* [*harier*, French.] To fright. *Locke.*

HA'REBEL. *ſ.* [*hare* and *bell.*] A blue flower campaniform. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'REBRAINED. *a.* [from *hare*, the verb and *brain.*] Unſettled; wild. *Bacon.*

HA'REFOOT. *ſ.* [*hare* and *foot.*]
1. A bird.
2. An herb.

HA'RELIP. *ſ.* A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

HA'RESEAR. *ſ.* [*bupleurum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RIER. *ſ.* [from *hare.*] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainſworth.*

To HARK. *v. a.* [contracted from *hearken.*] To liſten. *Hudibras.*

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark.*] Liſt! hear! liſten!

HARL. *ſ.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous ſubſtance. *Mortimer.*

HA'RLEQUIN. *ſ.* [*Menage* derives it from a famous comedian that frequented M. *Harley*'s houſe, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT. *ſ.* [*berlodes*, Welſh, a girl.] A whore; a ſtrumpet. *Dryden.*

HA'RLOTRY. *ſ.* [from *harlot.*]
1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.
2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

HARM. *ſ.* [heapm, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedneſs.
2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Waller.*

HA'RMFUL. *a.* [*harm* and *full.*] Hurtful; miſchievous. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMFULLY. *ad.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfully; noxiouſly. *Aſcham.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfulneſs; miſchievouſneſs.

HA'RMLESS. *a.* [from *harm.*]
1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *ad.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

HA'RMLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt. *Donne.*

HA'RMONICAL. } *a.* [ἁρμονικὸς; *harmo-*
HA'RMONICK. } *nique*, French.] Adapted to each other; muſical. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*harmonieux*, French; from *harmony.*]
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*
2. Muſical. *Dryden.*

HARMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *harmonious.*]
1. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*
2. Muſically; with concord of ſounds.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; muſicalneſs.

To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjuſt in fit proportions. *Dryden.*

HA'RMONY. *ſ.* [ἁρμονία.]
1. The juſt adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon.*
2. Juſt proportion of ſound. *Watts.*
3. Concord; correſpondent ſentiment. *Milton.*

HA'RNESS. *ſ.* [*harnois*, French.]
1. Armour; defenſive furniture of war.
2. The traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure. *Dryden.*

To HA'RNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in armour. *Rowe.*
2. To fix horſes in their traces. *Hale.*

HARP. *ſ.* [heapp, Saxon.]
1. A lyre; an inſtrument ſtrung with wire, and ſtruck with the finger. *Dryden.*
2. A conſtellation. *Creech.*

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French.]
1. To play on the harp. 1 *Cor.*
2. To touch any paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RPER. *ſ.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron. ſ.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck caught.

HARPONE'ER. *ſ.* [*harponeur*, French.] that throws the harpoon.

HARPO'ON. *ſ.* [*harpon*, French.] A ing iron.

HA'RPSICORD. *ſ.* A muſical inſtrum

HA'RPY. *ſ.* [*harpyia*, Latin.]
1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds had the faces of women, and claws, very filthy creatures.
2. A ravenous wretch.

HA'RQUEBUSS. *ſ.* [See Arquebuſ handgun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *ſ.* [from One armed with a harquebuſs.

HARRIDA'N. *ſ.* [corrupted from French, a worn out worthleſs hack decayed ſtrumpet.

HA'RROW. *ſ.* [*charroue*, French.] of timbers croſſing each other, and teeth.

To HA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break with the harrow.
2. To tear up; or rip up.
3. To pillage; to ſtrip; to lay
4. [From herȝian, Sax.] To to haraſs with incurſions.
5. To diſturb; to put into commotion.

HA'RROW. *interj.* An exclamation o den diſtreſs.

HA'RROWER. *ſ.* [from *harrow.*]
1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk.

To HA'RRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]
1. To teaze; to hare; to ruſh.
2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob or oppreſs.

HARSH. *a.*
1. Auſtere; roughly ſour.
2. Rough to the ear.
3. Crabbed; moroſe; peeviſh.
4. Rugged, or ſtiff to the touch.
5. Unpleaſing; rigorous.

HA'RSHLY. *ad.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourly; auſterely to the palate.
2. With violence; in oppoſition to neſs.
3. Severely; moroſely; crabbedly.
4. Ruggedly to the ear.

HA'RSHNESS. *ſ.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourneſs; auſtere taſte.
2. Roughneſs to the ear.
3. Ruggedneſs to the touch.
4. Crabbedneſs; peeviſhneſs.

HART. *ſ.* [heopt, Saxon.] A ſtag.

T-ROYAL. *ſ.* A plant.
TSHORN. *ſ.* Spirit drawn from horn.
TSHORN. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
TSTONGUE. *ſ.* A plant.
TWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
VEST *ſ.* [hæpꝑeꝛt, Saxon.] The ſeaſon of ripening and gathering the fruits. *L'Eſtrange.*
The corn ripened, gathered, and inned. *Shakeſpeare.*
The product of labour. *Dryden.*
VEST-HOME. *ſ.* The ſong which reapers ſing at the feaſt having inned the harveſt. *Dryden.*
The time of gathering harveſt. *Dryden.*
The opportunity of gathering treaſure.
VEST-LORD. *ſ.* The head reaper at harveſt. *Tuſſer.*
VESTER. *ſ.* [from *harveſt.*] One works at the harveſt.
VESTMAN. *ſ.* A labourer in harveſt.

ASH. *v. n.* [*bacher*, French.] To ſe; to chop into ſmall pieces, and gle. *Gartb.*
ſ. This ſeems to ſignify a caſe or ation made of ruſhes or flags. *Spenſer.*
LET. } *ſ.* [*baſla*, Iſlandick, a bun-
BLET. } dle; *baſtier*, Fr.] The heart, and lights of a hog, with the wind- and part of the throat to it.
ſ. [hæꝑꝑ, Saxon.] A claſp folded a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a pad- *Mortimer.*
ASP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhut a haſp.
OCK. *ſ.* [*baſock*, German.] A thick on which men kneel at church. *Addiſon.*
T. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have.*
TE. *ſ.* [*baſte*, French.] urry; ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipita- *Dryden.*
aſſion; vehemence.
STE. } *v. n.* [*baſter*, French.]
STEN. } o make haſte; to be in a hurry. *Jeremiah.*
o move with ſwiftneſs. *Denham.*
STE. } *v. a.* To puſh forward;
STEN. } to urge on; to precipi-

TENER. *ſ.* [from *haſten.*] One that drives others to ſpeed.
One that acts or moves with ſpeed.
TILY. *ad.* [from *haſty.*] In a hurry; ſpeedily; nimbly; quick- *Spenſer.*
aſtily; precipitately. *Swift.*
aſſionately; with vehemence.
TINESS. *ſ.* [from *haſty.*]

1. Haſte; ſpeed. *Sidney.*
2. Hurry; precipitation. *Dryden.*
3. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS. *ſ.* [from *haſty.*] Peaſe that come early. *Mortimer.*

HA'STY. *a.* [*baſtif*, French.]
1. Quick; ſpeedy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Paſſionate; vehement. *Proverbs.*
3. Raſh; precipitate. *Eccl.*
4. Early ripe. *Iſaiah.*

HA'STY-PUDDING. *ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together.

HAT. *ſ.* [hæt, Saxon.] A cover for the head. *Dryden.*

HA'TBAND. *ſ.* [*bat* and *band.*] A ſtring tied round the hat. *Bacon.*

HA'TCASE. *ſ.* [*bat* and *caſe.*] A ſlight box for a hat. *Addiſon.*

To HATCH. *v. a.* [*becken*, German.]
1. To produce young from eggs. *Milton.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation. *Addiſon.*
3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive.
5. [From *hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden.*

To HATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in the ſtate of coming into life.
2. To be in a ſtate of advance toward effect.

HATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of excluſion from the egg.
3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [hecca, Saxon.] The half door. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another. *Dryden.*
6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.

To HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*bachelen*, German.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part. *Woodward.*

HA'TCHEL. *ſ.* [from the verb; *bachel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER. *ſ.* [from *hatchel.*] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET. *ſ.* [*bachette*, French.] A ſmall axe. *Craſhaw.*

HA'TCHET-FACE. *ſ.* An ugly face. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHMENT. *ſ.* [corrupted from *atchievement.*] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'TCHWAY. *ſ.* [*batches* and *way.*] The way over or through the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a.* [hatian, Saxon.] To deteſt; to abhor; to abominate. *Shakeſpeare.*

HATE.

HATE. *ſ.* [hate, Saxon.] Malignity; deteſtation. *Broome.*

HA'TEFUL. *a.* [*hate* and *full.*]
1. That which cauſes abhorrence. *Peacham.*
2. Abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hateful.*]
1. Odiouſly; abominably.
2. Malignantly; maliciouſly. *Chapman.*

HA'TEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hateful.*] Odiouſneſs.

HA'TER. *ſ.* [from *hate.*] One that hates.

HA'TRED. *ſ.* [from *hate.*] Hate; ill-will; malignity. *South.*

To HA'TTER. *v. n.* To haraſs; to weary; to tire out. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER. *ſ.* [from *hat.*] A maker of hats.

HA'TTOCK. *ſ.* [*attock*, Erſe.] A ſhock of corn. *Dict.*

HAU'BERK. *ſ.* [*hauberg*, old French.] A coat of mail. *Spenſer.*

To HAVE. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *had.* [habban, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch.]
1. Not to be without: *miſers* have *money.* *Acts.*
2. To carry; to wear: *he* had *his he'met.* *Sidney.*
3. To make uſe of. *Judges.*
4. To poſſeſs: *he* has *it, if he can keep it.* *Exodus.*
5. To bear; to carry; to be attended with or united to, as an accident or concomitant.
6. To obtain; to enjoy. *John.*
7. To take; to receive: *this quality he* has *from his father.* *Dryden.*
8. To be in any ſtate. 1 *Sam.*
9. To put; to take. *Tuſſer.*
10. To procure; to find. *Locke.*
11. Not to neglect; not to omit: *let him* have *attention.* *Shakeſpeare.*
12. To hold; to regard: *he* has *his friend in eſteem.* *Pſalms.*
13. To maintain; to hold opinion: *they would* have *the ſun ſtand ſtill.* *Bacon.*
14. To contain. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To require; to claim. *Dryden.*
16. To be a huſband or wife to another.
17. To be engaged, as in a taſk. *Hooker. Addiſon.*
18. To buy. *Collier.*
19. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes. *Have* the preterperfect, and *had* the preterpluperfect.
20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt. *Dryden.*

HA'VEN. *ſ.* [*haven*, Dutch.]
1. A port; a harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips. *Denham.*
2. A ſhelter; an aſylum.

HA'VENER. *ſ.* [from *haven.*] An officer of a port.

HA'VER. *ſ.* [from *have.*] Poſſeſſor; holder.

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats.

HAUGHT. *a.* [*haut*, French.]
1. Haughty; inſolent; proud.
2. High; proudly magnanimous.

HA'UGHTILY. *ad.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly.

HA'UGHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance.

HA'UGHTY. *a.* [*hautaine*, French.]
1. Proud; lofty; inſolent; arrogant; contemptuous.
2. Proudly great.
3. Bold; adventurous.

HA'VING. *ſ.* [from *have.*]
1. Poſſeſſion; eſtate; fortune.
2. The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing.
3. Behaviour; regularity.

HA'VIOUR. *ſ.* [for *behaviour.*] Conduct; manners.

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence.

HAUL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

HAUM. *ſ.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw.

HAUNCH. *ſ.* [*hancke*, Dutch; *anca*, Italian.]
1. The thigh; the hip.
2. The rear; the hind part.

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]
1. To frequent; to be much about any place or perſon.
2. It is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome.
3. It is eminently uſed of apparitions.

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

HAUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Place in which one is frequently found.
2. Habit of being in a certain place.

HA'UNTER. *ſ.* [from *haunt.*] Frequenter; one often found in any place.

HA'VOCK. *ſ.* [*hafog*, Welſh.] Waſte; wide and general devaſtation.

HA'VOCK. *interj.* A word of encouragement to ſlaughter.

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſte; to deſtroy.

HA'UTBOY. *ſ.* [*haut* and *bois*, Fr.] A muſical inſtrument.

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *ſ.* [haz, Saxon.]
1. The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn.
2. An excreſcence in the eye.

…hæg, Saxon.] A ſmall piece of ground …ning to an houſe. *Carew.*

…THORN. *ſ.* [hæg ðopn, Saxon.] …ecies of medlar; the thorn that bears … *Miller.*

…W. *v. n.* To ſpeak ſlowly with fre… intermiſſion and heſitation. *L'Eſtrange.*

…K. *ſ.* [*hæbeg*, Welſh.] A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in … to catch other birds. *Peacham.*

…*Hoch*, Welſh.] An effort to force … up the throat.

…WK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fly hawks at fowls. *Prior.* To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden.*

…*Hoch*, Welſh.] To force up phlegm … a noiſe. *Wiſeman.*

To ſell by proclaiming in the ſtreets.

…WKED. *a.* [from *hawk*.] Formed like …wk's bill. *Brown.*

…WKER. *ſ.* [from *hock*, German.] One … ſells his wares by proclaiming them in …treet. *Pope.*

…WKWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

…WSES. *ſ.* [of a ſhip.] Two round holes …r the ſhip's head or beak, through …th the cables paſs. *Harris.*

…Y. *ſ.* [hiez, hig, Saxon.] Graſs dried …odder cattle in winter. *Camden. May.*

…*e the* HAY. To dance in a ring.

…Y. *ſ.* [from *baie*, French.] A net which …oſes the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

…YMAKER. *ſ.* [*hay* and *make*.] One …loyed in drying graſs for hay. *Pope.*

…ZARD. *ſ.* [*hazard*, French.] Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.* Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.* A game at dice. *Swift.*

…A'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] …expoſe to chance. *Hayward.*

…A'ZARD. *v. n.* To try the chance. *Shakeſpeare.* To adventure. *Waller.*

…ZARDABLE. *a.* [from *hazard*.] Ven…ſome; liable to chance. *Brown.*

…ZARDER. *ſ.* [from *hazard*.] He who …ards.

…ZARDRY. *ſ.* [from *hazard*.] Teme… precipitation. *Spenſer.*

…ZARDOUS. *a.* [*hazardeux*, Fr. from …*ard*.] Dangerous; expoſed to chance.

…ZARDOUSLY. *ad.* [from *hazardous*.] …h danger or chance.

…E. *ſ.* Fog; miſt.

…AZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or miſty.

…AZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainſworth.*

…ZEL. *ſ.* A nut-tree. *Miller.*

HA'ZEL. *a.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

HA'ZELLY. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY. *a.* [from *haze*.] Dark; foggy; miſty. *Burnet.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them*. [he, Saxon.]

1. The man that was named before. *Milton.*
2. The man; the perſon. *Daniel.*
3. Man, or male being. *Dryden.*
4. Male; as, *he* bear, a *he* goat. *Bacon.*

HEAD. *ſ.* [heapo, heapo, Saxon.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain, or the organ of ſenſation and ſeat of thought. *Dryden.*
2. Perſon as expoſed to any danger or penalty: *the penalty was on his* head. *Milton.*
3. Denomination of any animals: *the* head *of oxen*. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Chief; principal perſon; one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate. *Tillotſon.*
5. Place of honour; the firſt place. *Addiſon.*
6. Place of command. *Addiſon.*
7. Countenance; preſence. *Dryden.*
8. Underſtanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Eſtrange.*
9. Face; front; fore-part. *Dryden.*
10. Reſiſtance; hoſtile oppoſition. *South.*
11. Spontaneous reſolution. *Davies.*
12. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. Individual. *Graunt.*
14. The top of any thing bigger than the reſt. *Watts.*
15. Place of chief reſort. *Clarendon.*
16. The fore-part of any thing, as of a ſhip.
17. That which riſes on the top. *Mort.*
18. The blade of an ax. *Deuter.*
19. Upper part of a bed. *Geneſis.*
20. The brain. *Pope.*
21. Dreſs of the head. *Swift.*
22. Principal topicks of diſcourſe. *Atterbury.*
23. Source of a ſtream. *Raleigh.*
24. Criſis; pitch. *Addiſon.*
25. Power; influence; force; ſtrength; dominion: *they gather* head. *South.*
26. Body; conflux. *Bacon.*
27. Power; armed force. *Shakeſpeare.*
28. Liberty in running a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
29. It is very improperly applied to roots: as, *a* head *of garlick*.
30. HEAD *and ears*. The whole perſon. *Granville.*
31. HEAD *and ſhoulders*. By force; violently. *Felton.*

To

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior.*
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenſer.*
4. To lop trees. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *ſ.* Pain in the head. *Sidney.*

HE'ADBAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *band.*]
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Iſaiah.*
2. The band to each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable. *Camden.*

HE'ADDRESS. *ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*]
1. The covering of a woman's head. *Pope.*
2. Any thing reſembling a headdreſs. *Addiſon.*

HE'ADER. *ſ.* [from *head.*]
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The firſt brick in the angle. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in cattle.

HE'ADINESS. *ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *land.*]
1. Promontory; cape. *Dryden.*
2. Ground under hedges. *Tuſſer.*

HE'ADLESS. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Without an head; beheaded. *Spenſer.*
2. Without a chief. *Raleigh.*
3. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant.

HE'ADLONG. *a.*
1. Raſh; thoughtleſs.
2. Sudden; precipitate. *Sidney.*

HE'ADLONG. *a.* [*head* and *long.*]
1. With the head foremoſt. *Pope.*
2. Raſhly; without thought; precipitately. *Dryden.*
3. Haſtily; without delay or reſpite.
4. It is very negligently uſed by *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *ſ.* [*head*, *mould*, and *ſhot.*] This is when the ſutures of the ſkull, generally the coronal, ride, or have their edges ſhut over one another. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE. *ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*]
1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion. *Swift.*
2. Underſtanding; force of mind. *Prideaux.*

HE'ADQUARTERS. *ſ.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers. *Collier.*

HE'ADSHIP. *ſ.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner. *Dryden.*

HE'ADSTALL. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall.*] the bridle that covers the head.

HE'ADSTONE. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone.*] firſt or capital ſtone.

HE'ADSTRONG. *a.* [*head* and *ſtrong.*] reſtrained; violent; ungoverna

HE'ADWORKMAN. *ſ.* [*head*, *work man.*] The foreman.

HE'ADY. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Raſh; precipitate; haſty; viol
2. Apt to affect the head.

To HEAL. *v. a.* [hælan, Saxon.]
1. To cure a perſon; to reſtore or ſickneſs.
2. To cure a wound or diſtemper.
3. To perform the act of making cicatrize.
4. To reconcile; as, he *healed* all ſions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well.

HE'ALER. *ſ.* [from *heal.*] One or heals.

HE'ALING. *participial a.* [from Mild; mollifying; gentle; aſſua

HEALTH. *ſ.* [from heel, Saxon.]
1. Freedom from bodily pain or ſick
2. Welfare of mind; purity; g
3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal.
4. Wiſh of happineſs in drinking.

HE'ALTHFUL. *a.* [*health* and *full.*]
1. Free from ſickneſs.
2. Well diſpoſed.
3. Wholeſome; ſalubrious.
4. Salutary; productive of ſalvation.

HE'ALTHFULLY. *ad.* [from
1. In health.
2. Wholeſomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *ſ.* [from
1. State of being well.
2. Wholeſomeneſs; ſalubrious
HE'ALTHILY. *ad.* [from *healthy*, ſickneſs.

HE'ALTHINESS. *ſ.* [from *healthy*, ſtate of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *a.* [from *health.*] ſickly; infirm.

HE'ALTHSOME. *a.* [from *health.*] ſome; ſalutary.

HE'ALTHY. *a.* [from *health.*] free from ſickneſs.

HEAM. *ſ.* In beaſts, the ſame as the birth in women.

HEAP. *ſ.* [heap, Saxon.]
1. Many ſingle things thrown together pile.
2. A crowd; a rabble.
3. Cluſter; number driven together.

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To threw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezekiel.*
To accumulate; to lay up. *Job.*
To add to something elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
HEAPER. *ſ.* [from *heap.*] One that makes heaps or heaps.
HEAPY. *a.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps.
HEAR. *v. n.* [hyran, Saxon.]
To enjoy the ſenſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed. *Holder.*
To liſten; to hearken. *Denham.*
To be told; to have an acount. *Acts.*
HEAR. *v. a.*
To perceive by the ear. *Chronicles.*
To give an audience, or allowance to speak. *Acts.*
To attend; to liſten to; to obey. *Matthew.*
To try; to attend judicially. *Ezekiel.*
To attend favourably. *Deuteronomy.*
To acknowledge. *Prior.*
HEARD ſignifies a keeper: as *beardbearbt*, a glorious keeper. *Gibſon.*
HEARER. *ſ.* [from *bear.*] One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe. *Ben Jonſon.*
HEARING. *ſ.* [from *bear.*]
The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.
Audience. *Shakeſpeare.*
Judicial trial. *Addiſon.*
Reach of the ear. *Hooker.*
HE'ARKEN. *v. n* [heapcnian, Saxon.]
To liſten by way of curioſity. *Rogers.*
To attend; to pay regard. *Pope.*
HEARKENER. *ſ.* [from *hearken.*] Liſtener; one that hearkens.
HEARSAY. *ſ.* [*bear* and *ſay.*] Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*
HEARSE. *ſ.* [of unknown etymology.]
A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
A temporary monument ſet over a grave. *Shakeſpeare.*
HEART. *ſ.* [heopt, Saxon.]
The muſcle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion.
The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.*
The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.*
Perſon; character. *Shakeſpeare.*
Courage; ſpirit. *Clarendon.*
Seat of love. *Pope.*
Affection; inclination. *Dryden.*
Memory. *South.*
Good will; ardour of zeal. *Clarendon.*
Paſſions; anxiety; concern. *Shakeſpeare.*
Secret thoughts; receſſes of the mind. *Davies.*
Diſpoſition of mind. *Sidney.*
A *hard heart* is cruelty. *Rowe.*
To find in the HEART. To be not wholly averſe. *Sidney.*
Secret meaning; hidden intention.
Conſcience; ſenſe of good or ill. *Hooker.*
Strength; power. *Bacon.*
Utmoſt degree. *Shakeſpeare.*
It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *ſ.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
HEART-BREAK *ſ.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
HEART-BREAKER. *ſ.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras.*
HEART BREAKING. *a.* Overpowering with ſorrow. *Spenſer.*
HEART-BREAKING. *ſ.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*
HEART-BURNED. *ſ.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the paſſions inflamed. *Shakeſpeare.*
HEART-BURNING. *ſ.* [*heart* and *burn.*]
1. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward.*
2. Diſcontent; ſecret enmity. *Swift.*
HEART-DEAR. *a.* Sincerely beloved.
HEART-EASE. *ſ.* Quiet; tranquillity.
HEART-EASING. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*
HEART-FELT. *a.* Felt in the conſcience.
HEART-PEASE. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*
HEART-SICK. *a.*
1. Pained in mind. *Taylor.*
2. Mortally ill; hurt in the conſtitution.
HEART'S-EASE. *ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*
HEART-STRING. *ſ.* [*heart* and *ſtring*] The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart. *Spenſer. Taylor.*
HEART-STRUCK. *a.*
1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Shocked with fear or diſmay. *Milton.*
HEART-SWELLING. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenſer.*
HEART-WHOLE. *a.*
1. With the affections yet unfixed.
2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.
HEART-WOUNDED. *a.* Filled with paſſion of love or grief. *Pope.*
HE'ARTED. *a.* It is only uſed in compoſition: as, hard *hearted.*
To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]
1. To encourage; to animate; to ſtir up.
2. To meliorate with manure. *May.*
HEARTH. *ſ.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made. *Dryden.*
HE'ARTILY. *ad.* [from *hearty.*]
1. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorouſly. *Atterbury.*
2. From

2. From the heart; fully. *Prior.*
3. Eagerly; with desire. *Addison.*

HE'ARTINESS. *s.* [from *hearty.*]
1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shakespeare.*
2 Vigour; diligence; strength. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *a.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; spiritless. *Cowley.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heartless.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *s.* [from *heartless.*] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *a.* [from *heart.*]
1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. *Clarendon.*
2. In full health.
3. Vigorous; strong. *Pope.*
4. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*

HE'ARTY-HALE. *a.* [*hearty* and *hale.*] Good for the heart. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *s.* [heat, hæt, Saxon.]
1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.
2. The cause of the sensation of burning.
3. Hot weather. *Addison.*
4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Moxon.*
5. One violent action unintermitted. *Dryden.*
6. The state of being once hot. *Dryden.*
7. A course at a race. *Dryden.*
8. Pimples in the face; flush. *Addison.*
9. Agitation of sudden or violent passion.
10. Faction; contest; party rage. *King Charles.*
11. Ardour of thought or elocution. *Addison.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Daniel.*
2. To cause to ferment. *Mortimer.*
3. To make the constitution feverish. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden.*
5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER. *s.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH. *s.* [*erica.* Latin.]
1. A plant.
2. A place overgrown with heath. *Shakespeare.*
3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

HEATH-COCK. *s.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths. *Carew.*

HEATH-PEAS. *s.* A species of vetch.

HEATH-ROSE. *s.* [*heath* and *rose*] plant.

HEA'THEN. *s.* [*heyden*, German.] gentiles; the pagans; the nations quainted with the covenant of

HEA'THEN. *a.* Gentile; pagan.

HE'ATHENISH. *a.* [from *heathen.*]
1. Belonging to the gentiles.
2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HE'ATHENISHLY. *a.* [from *heathen*] ter the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *s.* [from *heathen.*] tilism; paganism.

HE'ATHY. *a.* [from *heath.*] full heath.

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven.*
1. To lift; to raise from the ground.
2. To carry.
3. To raise; to lift.
4. To cause to swell.
5. To force up from the breast.
6. To exalt; to elevate.
7. To puff; to elate.

To HEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To pant; to breathe with pain.
2. To labour.
3. To rise with labour; to swell fall.
4. To keck; to feel a tendency to

HEAVE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Lift; exertion or effort upward.
2. Rising of the breast.
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise.

HEAVE *Offering.* *s.* An offering among Jews.

HE'AVEN. *s.* [heopon, Saxon.]
1. The regions above; the expanse of sky. *Raleigh.*
2. The habitation of God, good and pure souls departed.
3. The supreme power; the sovereign heaven.
4. The pagan gods; the celestials.
5. Elevation; sublimity.

HE'AVEN-BORN. Descended from celestial regions.

HE'AVEN-BRED. Produced or in heaven.

HE'AVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency gods.

HE'AVEN-DIRECTED.
1. Raised toward the sky.

Taught by the powers of heaven. *Pope.*

VENLY. *a.* [from *heaven.*]
Resembling heaven; supremely excel- *Sidney.*
Celestial; inhabiting heaven. *Dryden.*
VENLY. *ad.*
In a manner resembling that of hea-
By the agency or influence of heaven.
VENWARD. *ad.* [*heaven* and *pearo*, n.] Toward heaven. *Prior.*
VILY. *ad.* [from *heavy.*]
With great ponderousness.
Grievously; afflictively. *Collier.*
Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection. *Clarendon.*
VINESS. *f.* [from *heavy.*]
Ponderousness; the quality of being vy; weight. *Wilkins.*
Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.
Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbuthnot.*
Oppression; crush; affliction.
Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbuthnot.*
VY. *a.* [heapiz, Saxon.]
Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly the centre. *Wilkins.*
Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *Shakespeare.*
Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. *Swift.*
Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of earance. *Prior.*
Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; animated. *Swift.*
Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.
Drousy; dull; torpid. *Luke.*
Slow; sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
Stupid; foolish. *Knolles.*
Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.
Loaded; incumbered; burdened. *Bacon.*
Not easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*
Rich in soil; fertile: as *heavy* lands.
Deep; cumbersome: as *heavy* roads.
AVY. *ad.* As an adverb it is only used composition; heavily. *Matthew.*
BDOMAD. *f.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A eek; a space of seven days. *Brown.*
BDO'MADAL. } *a.* [from *hebdomas*,
BDO'MADARY. } Latin.] Weekly; nishing of seven days. *Brown.*
EBETATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin.] To ull; to blunt; to stupify. *Arbuthnot.*
EBETA'TION. *f.* [from *hebetate.*]
The act of dulling.
The state of being dulled.
EBETUDE. *f.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; tuseness; bluntness. *Harvey.*

HE'BRAISM. *f.* [*hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom. *Addison.*
HE'BRAIST. *f.* [*Hebræus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.
HEBRI'CIAN. *f.* [from *Hebrew.*] One skilled in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*
HE'CATOMB. *f.* [*hecatombe*, French.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle. *Donne.*
HE'CTICAL. } *a.* [*hectique*, French.]
HE'CTICK. }
1. Habitual; constitutional. *Donne.*
2. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor.*
HE'CTICK. *f.* An hectick fever. *Shakespeare.*
HE'CTOR. *f.* [from *Hector*, the great *Homerick* warriour.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow. *Prior.*
To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Arbuthnot.*
To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully.
HEDERA'CEOUS. *a.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*
HEDGE. *f.* [hegge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Pope.*
HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean. *Swift.*
To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose with a hedge. *Bacon.*
2. To obstruct. *Hosea.*
3. To encircle for defence. *Shakespeare.*
4. To shut up within an inclosure. *Locke.*
5. To force into a place already full. *Dryden.*
To HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head. *Shakespeare.*
HEDGE-BORN. *a.* [*hedge* and *born.*] Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakespeare.*
HEDGE-FUMITORY. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-HOG. *f.* [*hedge* and *hog.*]
1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge. *Ray.*
2. A term of reproach. *Shakespeare.*
3. A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-HYSSOP. *f.* [*hedge* and *hyssop.*] A species of willow-wort. *Hill.*
HEDGE-MUSTARD. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*
HEDGE-NETTLE. *f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
HEDGE-NOTE. *f.* [*hedge* and *note.*] A word of contempt. *Dryden.*
HEDGE-PIG. *f.* [*hedge* and *pig.*] A young hedge-hog. *Shakespeare.*
HEDGE-ROW. *f.* [*hedge* and *row.*] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures. *Milton.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *ſparrow.*] A ſparrow that lives in buſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'DGING-BILL. *ſ.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting-hook uſed in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [he'ban, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*

HEED. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Care; attention. *Addiſon.*
2. Caution; fearful attention; ſuſpicious watch. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Care to avoid. *Tillotſon.*
4. Notice; obſervation. *Bacon.*
5. Serioufneſs; ſtaidneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Regard; reſpectful notice. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *a.* [from *heed.*]
1. Watchful; cautious; ſuſpicious. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Attentive; careful; obſerving. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY. *ad.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiouſly. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance.

HE'EDILY. *ad.* Cautiouſly; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS. *ſ.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HE'EDLESS. *a.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsneſs; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL. *ſ.* [hele, Saxon.]
1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind. *Denham.*
2. The whole foot of animals. *Addiſon.*
3. The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. *To be at the* HEELS. To purſue cloſely; to follow hard. *Milton.*
5. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to ſhackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*
6. The back part of a ſtocking: whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To lean on one ſide: as, the ſhip *heels.*

HE'ELER. *ſ.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *ſ* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe.

To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.

HEFT. *ſ.* [from *heave.*]
1. Heaving; effort. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [For *haft.*] Handle. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *ſ.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians, who begin from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to eſcape from Mecca, July 16. *A. D.* 622.

HE'IFER. *ſ.* [heahfone, Saxon.] A young cow.

HEIGH HO. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſlight languor and uneaſineſs.

HEIGHT. *ſ.* [from *high.*]
1. Elevation above the ground.
2. Altitude; ſpace meaſured upward.
3. Degree of latitude.
4. Summit; aſcent; towering eminence.
5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity.
6. The utmoſt degree; full completion.
7. Utmoſt exertion.
8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection.

To HE'IGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height.*]
1. To raiſe higher in place.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate; to exalt.
4. To improve by decorations.

HE'INOUS. *a.* [*haineux*, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

HE'INOUSLY. *ad.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſly; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS *ſ.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſneſs; wickedneſs.

HEIR. *ſ.* [*heire*, old French.] One that is inheritor to any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor.

To HEIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

HE'IRESS. *ſ.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

HE'IRLESS. *a.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir.

HE'IRSHIP. *ſ.* [from *heir.*] The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir.

HE'IRLOOM. *ſ.* [*heir* and geloma, ſuppoſed Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable deviſed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold.

HELD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *hold.*

HELI'ACAL. *a.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from *helios.*] Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it.

HE'LICAL. *a.* [*helice*, Fr. from *helix.*] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

HE'LIOID *Parabola*, in Mathematicks, or the parabolick ſpiral, is a curve which ariſes from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the ſaid circle.

CE'NTRICK. *a.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. and κέντρον.] Belonging to the of the ſun. *Harris.*

OSCOPE. *ſ.* [*helioſcope*, Fr. ἥλιος, .] A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo look on the body of the ſun, without e to the eyes.

OTROPE. *ſ.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω.] A that turns toward the ſun; but more ularly the turnſol, or ſun-flower. *Government of the Tongue.*

SPHERICAL. *a.* [*helix* and *ſphere.*] *heliſpherical* line is the rhomb line in ation. *Harris.*

X. *ſ.* [*helice*, Fr. ἕλιξ.] A ſpiral line.

ſ. [helle, Saxon.] The place of the devil and wicked ſouls. *Cowley.*

The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether or bad. *Apoſtles Creed.*

The place at a running play to which who are caught are carried. *Sidney.*

The place into which a taylor throws reds. *Hudibras.*

The infernal powers. *Cowley.*

-BLACK. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakeſp.*

-BROTH. *ſ.* [*hell* and *broth.*] A com- ion boiled up for infernal purpoſes.

-DOOMED. *a.* [*hell* and *doom.*] Con- ed to hell. *Milton.*

-HATED. *a.* Abhorred like hell.

-HOUND. *ſ.* [helle hund, Saxon.] Dog of hell. *Dryden.*

Agent of hell. *Milton.*

-KITE. *ſ.* [*hell* and *kite.*] Kite of in- al breed. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEBORE. *ſ.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Chriſt- flower. *Miller.*

LEBORE *White. ſ.* [*veratrum*, Latin.] lant.

LENISM. *ſ.* [ἑλληνισμὸς.] An idiom he Greek.

LISH *a.* [from *hell.*] Having the qualities of hell; infernal; ked. *Southb.*

Sent from hell; belonging to hell. *Sidney.*

L'ISHLY. *ad.* [from *belliſh.*] Infer- ly; wickedly.

LISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *belliſh.*] Wicked- ; abhorred qualities.

LWARD. *ad.* [from *hell.*] Toward l. *Pope.*

M denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy ence. *Gibſon.*

M. *ſ.* [helm, Saxon.] A covering for the head in war. *Dryden.*

The part of a coat of arms that bears creſt. *Camden.*

The upper part of the retort. *Boyle.*

4. [helma, Saxon.] The ſteerage; the rudder. *Ben Jonſon.*

5. The ſtation of government. *Swift.*

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LMED. *a.* [from *helm.*] Furniſhed with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HE'LMET. *ſ.* A helm; a headpiece. *Dryden.*

HELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [from ἕλμινθος.] Relating to worms.

To HELP. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen.* [helpan, Saxon.]

1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid. *Fairfax.*

2. To remove, or advance by help: *the operation is* helped *by air.* *Locke.*

3. To free from pain or diſeaſe: *the pain is* helped *by medicine.* *Locke.*

4. To cure; to heal. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. To remedy; to change for the better: *you cannot* help *your former loſſes.*

6. To forbear; to avoid: *he cannot* help *loving her.* *Pope.*

7. *To* HELP *to.* To ſupply with; to furniſh with. *Pope.*

To HELP. *v. n.*

1. To contribute aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*

2. To bring a ſupply. *Rymer.*

HELP. *ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]

1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour. *Knolles. Smalridge.*

2. That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon.*

3. That which gives help. *Wilkins.*

4. Remedy. *Holder.*

HE'LPER. *ſ.* [from *help.*]

1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary. *Kings.*

2. One that adminiſters remedy. *More.*

3. A ſupernumerary ſervant. *Swift.*

4. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LPFUL. *a.* [*help* and *full.*]

1. Uſeful; that which gives aſſiſtance.

2. Wholeſome; ſalutary. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS. *a.* [from *help.*]

1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf.

2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenſer.*

4. Unſupplied; void. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *ad.* [from *helpleſs.*] Without ſuccour.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *helpleſs.*] Want of ſuccour.

HE'LTER-SKELTER. *ad.* In a hurry; without order. *L'Eſtrange.*

HELVE. *ſ.* [helpe, Saxon.] The handle of an ax.

To HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve.

HEM. *ſ.* [hem, Saxon.]
1. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading.
2. [*Hemmen*, Dutch.] The noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Addiſon.*

To HEM. *v. a.*
1. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together.
2. To border; to edge. *Spenſer.*
3. To encloſe; to environ; to confine; to ſhut. *Fairfax.*

To HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe by a violent expulſion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and κρᾶνιον, the ſkull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *ſ.* [ἡμίκυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *ſ.* About ten ounces.

HE'MIPLEGY *ſ.* [ἥμισυ, half, and πλήσσω, to ſtrike.] A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time.

HE'MISPHERE *ſ.* [ἡμισφαίριον.] The half of a globe, where it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles.

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *hemiſphere.*]
HEMISPHE'RICK. } Half round; containing half a globe. *Boyle.*

HE'MISTICK. *ſ.* [ἡμιστίχιον.] Half a verſe.

HE'MLOCK. *ſ.* [hemloc, Saxon.] An herb. *Miller.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *ſ.* [αἱμορῤῥαγία.] A
HE'MORRHAGY. } violent flux of blood.

HE'MORRHOIDS *ſ.* [αἱμορῥοΐδες.] The piles; the emrods. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *a.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP. *ſ.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer.*

HEMP *Agrimony. ſ.* A plant.

HE'MPEN. *a.* [from *hemp.*] Made of hemp.

HEN, *ſ.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch.]
1. The female of a houſe-cock.
2. The female of any land-fowl. *Addiſon.*

HEN-DRIVER. *ſ.* [*hen* and *driver.*] A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

HEN-HARM. } *ſ.* A kind of kite.
HEN-HARRIER. } *Ainſworth.*

HEN-HEARTED. *a.* [*hen* and *heart.*] Daſtardly; cowardly.

HEN-PECKED. *a.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *ſ.* [*hen* and *rooſt.*] The place where the poultry reſt.

HENS-FEET. *ſ.* A kind of plant.

HE'NBANE. *ſ.* [*hyoſcyamus*, Latin.]

HE'NBIT. *ſ.* A plant.

HENCE. *ad.* or *interj.* [henan, *hennes*, old Engliſh.]
1. From this place to another.
2. Away; to a diſtance.
3. At a diſtance; in another place.
4. From this time; in the future.
5. For this reaſon; in conſequence of this; becauſe of this.
6. From this cauſe; from this ground.
7. From this ſource; from this original; from this ſtore.
8. *From hence* is a vitious expreſſion.

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To ſend off; to diſpatch to a diſtance.

HENCEFO'RTH. *ad.* [henonforþ, Saxon.] From this time forward.

HENCEFO'RWARD. *ad.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From this time to futurity.

HE'NCHMAN. *ſ.* [hỳnc, Saxon, a horſe, and *man. Skinner.*] A page; an attendant.

To HEND. *v. a.* [henban, Saxon.]
1. To ſeize; to lay hold on.
2. To crowd; to ſurround.

HE'NDECAGON. *ſ.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

HEPA'TICAL. } *a.* [*hepaticus*, Latin.]
HEPA'TICK. } longing to the liver.

HEPS. *ſ.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly called *hips.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [ἑπτὰ and *capſula*, Lat.] Having ſeven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON. *ſ.* [ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *heptagon.*] Having ſeven angles or ſides.

HE'PTARCHY. *ſ.* [ἑπτὰ and ἀρχή.] A ſevenfold government.

HER. *pron.*
1. Belonging to a family; of a ſhe; of a woman.
2. The oblique caſe of *ſhe.*

HERS. *pronoun.* This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, *ſuch are her charms, ſuch charms are hers.*

HE'RALD. *ſ.* [*herault*, French.]
1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regu-

funerals, and anciently to carry meſ-
s between princes, and proclaim war
peace. *Ben Jonſon.*
A precurſor; a forerunner; a harbinger.
Shakeſpeare.

RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
oduce as a herald. *Shakeſpeare.*
ALDRY. *ſ.* [*heraulderie*, French.]
The art or office of a herald.
Peacham.
Cleaveland.
Blazonry.
B. *ſ.* [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Lat.] *Herbs*
thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and
e nothing woody in them; as graſs and
lock. *Locke. Cowley.*
B *Chriſtopher*, or *Bane-berries*. *ſ.* A plant.
Miller.
BA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *herba*, Latin.]
Belonging to herbs. *Brown.*
Feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*
BAGE. *ſ.* [*herbage*, French.]
Herbs collectively; graſs; paſture.
Woodward.
The tythe and the right of paſture.
Ainſworth.
BAL. *ſ.* [from *herb.*] A book con-
ing the names and deſcriptions of
ts.
BALIST. *ſ.* [from *herbal.*] A man
led in herbs. *Brown.*
BARIST. *ſ.* [*herbarius*, Latin.] One
led in herbs. *Boyle.*
BELET. *ſ.* [diminutive of *herb.*] A
ll herb. *Shakeſpeare.*
BE'SCENT. *a.* [*herbeſcens*, Latin.]
wing into herbs.
BID. *a.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered with
bs.
BOROUGH. *ſ.* [*herberg*, German.]
ce of temporary reſidence.
Ben Jonſon.
BOUS. *a.* [*herboſus*, Latin.] Abound-
with herbs.
BULENT. *a.* [from *herbula*, Latin.]
taining herbs. *Dict.*
BWOMAN. *ſ.* [*herb* and *woman.*] A
man that ſells herbs. *Arbuthnot.*
BY. *a.* [from *herb.*] Having the nature
herbs. *Bacon.*
D. *ſ.* [heopꝺ, Saxon.]
A number of beaſts together. *Flocks*
herds are *ſheep*, and *oxen* or *kine.*
Addiſon.
A company of men, in contempt or de-
ation. *Dryden.*
It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle,
enſe ſtill retained in compoſition: as
herd.
ERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To run in herds or companies.
Dryden.

2. To aſſociate. *Walſh.*

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd.

HE'RDGROOM. *ſ.* [*herd* and *groom.*] A keeper of herds. *Spenſer.*

HE'RDMAN. } *ſ.* [*herd* and *man.*] One em-
HE'RDSMAN. } ployed in tending herds.

HERE. *ad.* [hep, Saxon.]
1. In this place. *Milton.*
2. In the preſent ſtate. *Bacon.*
3. It is often oppoſed to *there*. *Spratt.*

HEREABO'UTS. *ad.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place. *Addiſon.*

HEREA'FTER. *ad.* In a future ſtate.
Shakeſpeare.

HEREA'FTER. *ſ.* A future ſtate. *Addiſon.*

HEREA'T. *ad.* [*here* and *at.*] At this.

HEREBY'. *ad.* [*here* and *by.*] By this.

HERE'DITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HE'REDITAMENT. *ſ.* [*hæredium*, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance.

HERE'DITARY. *a.* [*hæreditaire*, French.] Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance.
Dryden.

HERE'DITARILY. *ad.* [from *hereditary.*] By inheritance. *Pope.*

HEREI'N. *ad.* [*here* and *in.*] In this.
South.

HEREI'NTO. *ad.* [*here* and *into.*] Into this.

HEREO'F. *ad.* [*here* and *of.*] From this; of this. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEREO'N. *ad.* [*here* and *on.*] Upon this.

HEREO'UT. *ad.* [*here* and *out.*] Out of this place. *Spenſer.*

HEREMI'TICAL. *a.* [ἐρημος, a deſart; *heremitique*, French.] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit. *Pope.*

HE'RESY. *ſ.* [*hereſie*, French; *hæreſis*, Latin.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. *Bacon. King Charles.*

HE'RESIARCH. *ſ.* [*hereſiarque*, French.] A leader in hereſy. *Stilling fleet.*

HE'RETICK. *ſ.* [*heretique*, Fr.] One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church. *Davies.*

HERE'TICAL. *a.* [from *heretick.*] Containing hereſy. *Decay of Piety.*

HERE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *heretical.*] With hereſy.

HERETO'. *ad.* [*here* and *to.*] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *ad.* [*hereto* and *fore.*] Formerly; anciently. *Sidney. South.*

HEREUNTO'. *ad.* [*here* and *unto.*] To this.
Locke.

HEREWI'TH. *ad.* [*here* and *with.*] With this. *Heyward.*

HE'RIOT.

HE'RIOT. *ſ.* [heregild, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a land-holder. *Dryden.*

HE'RITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Latin.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale.*

HE'RITAGE. *ſ.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

HERMA'PHRODITE. *ſ.* [from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη] An animal uniting two ſexes.

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL. *a* [from *hermaphrodite.*] Partaking of both ſexes.

HERME'TICAL. } *a.* [from *Hermes* or
HERME'TICK. } *Mercury.*] Chymical.

HERME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hermetical.*] According to the hermetical or chymick art.

HE'RMIT. *ſ.* [ἐρημίτης.]

1. A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion. *Addiſon.*

2. A beadſman; one bound to pray for another. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'RMITAGE. *ſ.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Addiſon.*

HE'RMITESS. *ſ.* [from *hermit.*] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hermit.*] Suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL. *ſ.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.] *Hermodactyl* is a root, and repreſents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge. *Hill.*

HERN. *ſ.* [contracted from HERON.]

HE'RNHILL. *ſ.* [*hern* and *hill.*] An herb.

HE'RNIA. ſ. [Latin.] Any kind of rupture.

HE'RO. *ſ.* [*heros*, Latin.]

1. A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley.*

2. A man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.

HE'ROESS. *ſ.* [from *hero.*] A heroine; a female hero. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL. *a.* [from *hero.*] Befitting an hero; heroick. *Dryden.*

HORO'ICALLY. *ad.* [from *heroical.*] After the way of a hero. *Sidney.*

HERO'ICK. *a.* [from *hero.*]

1. Productive of heroes. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Noble; ſuitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. *Cowley.*

HERO'ICKLY. *ad.* [from *heroick.*] Suitably to an hero. *Milton.*

HE'ROINE. *ſ.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. *Addiſon.*

HE'ROISM. *ſ.* [*heroiſme*, French.] The qualities or character of an hero. *Broome.*

HE'RON. *ſ.* [*heron*, French.] A bird that feeds upon fiſh.

HE'RONRY. } *ſ.* [from *heron.*]
HE'RONSHAW. } place where
breed.

HERPES. *ſ.* [ἕρπης.] A cutaneous
mation.

HE'RRING. *ſ.* [*hareng*, French;
Saxon.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

HERS. *pron.* The female poſſeſſive:
is her *houſe*, *this houſe is* hers.

HERSE. *ſ.* [*herſia*, low Latin.]

1. A temporary monument raiſed
grave.

2. The carriages in which corpſes
to the grave.

To HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
into an herſe.

HERSE'LF. *pronoun.* The female
pronoun, in the oblique caſes reci

HE'RSELIKE. *a.* [*herſe* and *like.*]
ſuitable to funerals.

To HE'RY. *v. a.* [herian, Saxon.]
guard as holy.

HE'SITANCY. *ſ.* [from *heſitate.*]
ouſneſs; uncertainty.

To HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*heſito*, Latin]
be doubtful; to delay; to pauſe.

HESITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *heſitate.*]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty

2. Intermiſſion of ſpeech; want of
bility.

HEST. *ſ.* [hæſt, Saxon.] Command;
cept; injunction.

HE'TEROCLITE. *ſ.* [*heteroclitus*, Lat

1. Such nouns as vary from the com
forms of declenſion.

2. Any thing or perſon deviating from
common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hetero*
Deviating from the common rule.

HE'TERODOX. *a.* [ἕτερος and δόξα.]
viating from the eſtabliſhed opinion
orthodox.

HE'TERODOX. *ſ.* An opinion peculiar

HETEROGE'NEAL. *a.* [*heterogeneus*, from
ἕτερος and γένος.] Not of the ſame na
not kindred.

HETEROGENE'ITY. *ſ.* [from *heter*
ous.]

2. Oppoſition of nature; contrar
of qualities.

2. Oppoſite or diſſimilar part.

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *a.* [ἕτερος and
Not kindred; oppoſite or diſſimilar in
ture.

HETERO'SCIANS. *ſ.* [ἕτερος and
Thoſe whoſe ſhadows fall only one
as the ſhadows of us who live north o
Tropick fall at noon always to the N

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed.* [
pan, Saxon.]

1. To cut with an edged inſtrument;
hack.

To chop; to cut. *Dryden.*
To fell, as with an axe. *Sandys.*
To form or ſhape with an axe. *Addiſon.*
To form laboriouſly. *Dryden.*

VER. *ſ.* [from *hew.*] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone. *Brown.*

XAGON. *ſ.* [ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of ſix ſides or angles; the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

XA'GONAL. *a.* [from *hexagon.*] Having ſix ſides. *Brown.*

XA'GONY. *ſ.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of ſix angles. *Bramhall.*

XA'METER. *ſ.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verſe of ſix feet. *Dryden.*

XA'NGULAR. *a.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having ſix corners. *Woodward.*

XAPOD. *ſ.* [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with ſix feet. *Ray.*

XA'STICK *ſ.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of ſix lines.

Y. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expreſſion of joy. *Prior.*

YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day.*] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation. *Hudibras.*

YDAY. *ſ.* A frolick; wildneſs. *Shakeſp.*

YDEGIVES. *ſ.* A wild frolick; dance. *Spenſer.*

'TION. *ſ.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*

'TUS. *ſ.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]
1. An aperture; a breach. *Woodward.*
2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial to a final vowel. *Pope.*

BE'RNAL. *a.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

CCIUS DOCCIUS. ſ. A cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe. *Hudibras.*

CCO'UGH. *ſ.* [*hicket*, Daniſh.] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs. *Cleaveland.*

HICCO'UGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough.*] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach. *Hudibras.*

'CKWALL. } *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
'CKWAY. }

D. } *part. paſſ.* of *hide.* *Pope.*
'DDEN. }

HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. paſſ. *hid* or *hidden.* [hiban, Saxon.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK. *ſ.* Any play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

HIDE. *ſ.* [hyðe, Saxon, *haude*, Dutch.]
1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed. *Pope.*
2. The human ſkin: in contempt. *Dryden.*
3. A certain quantity of land. *Wotton.*

HIDEBO'UND. *a.* [*hide* and *bound.*]
1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. [In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth.
3. Harſh; untractable. *Hudibras.*

HI'DEOUS. *a.* [*hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful. *Woodward.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *hideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *hideous.*] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs.

HI'DER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiegan, Saxon.] To haſten; to go in haſte. *Dryden.*

HI'ERARCH. *ſ.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχή.] The chief of a ſacred order. *Milton.*

HIERA'RCHICAL. *a.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'ERARCHY. *ſ.* [from *hierarch.*]
1. A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings. *Fairfax.*
2. Eccleſiaſtical government. *South.*

HI'EROGLYPH. } *ſ.* [*hieroglyphe* French; ἱερὸς, ſacred, and γλύφω, to carve.]
HIEROGLY'PHICK. }
1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Pope.*
2. The art of writing in picture. *Swift.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *a.* [*hieroglyphique*, Fr.] Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears. *Sandys.*
HIEROGLY'PHICK. }

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *hieroglyphical.*] Emblematically. *Brown.*

HIERO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT. *ſ.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion. *Hale.*

To HI'GGLE. *v. n.*
1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain. *Hale.*
2. To go ſelling proviſions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *ad.* A cant word corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs.

HI'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *higgle.*] One who ſells proviſions by retail.

HIGH. *a.* [heah, Saxon.]

1. Long upward; riſing above. *Burnet.*
2. Elevated in place; raiſed aloft. *Locke.*
3. Exalted in nature.
4. Elevated in rank or condition. *Dryden.*
5. Exalted in ſentiment. *Milton.*
6. Difficult; abſtruſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Boaſtful; oſtentatious. *Clarendon.*
8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Clarendon.*
9. Severe; oppreſſive. *Bacon.*
10. Noble; illuſtrious. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Violent; tempeſtuous; loud. Applied to the wind. *Denham.*
12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable. *Dryden.*
13. Full; complete. *Clarendon.*
14. Strong taſted; guſtful. *Baker.*
15. Advancing in latitude from the line. *Abbot.*
16. At the moſt perfect ſtate; in the meridian. *Geneſis.*
17. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.*
18. Dear; exorbitant in price. *South.*
19. Capital; great; oppoſed to little: as *high* treaſon.

HIGH. *ſ.* High place; elevation; ſuperiour region. *Dryden.*

On HIGH. *ad.* Aloft; above; into ſuperiour regions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-BLE'ST. *a.* Supremely happy.

HI'GH-BLOWN. *a.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakeſpeare.*

HI'GH-BORN. *a.* Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH-CO'LOURED. *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DESI'GNING. *a.* Having great ſchemes.

HIGH-FLI'ER. *ſ.* One that carries his opinion to extravagance. *Swift.*

HI'GH-FLOWN. *a.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly.*]

1. Elevated; proud. *Denham.*
2. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLY'ING. *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-HE'APED. *a.* Covered with high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH-ME'TTLED. *a.* Proud or ardent of ſpirit. *Garth.*

HIGH-MI'NDED. *a.* Proud; arrogant. *Shakeſpeare.*

HIGH-RE'D. *a.* Deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED. *a.* Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*

HIGH-SPI'RITED. *a.* Bold; daring; inſolent.

HIGH-STO'MACHED. *a.* Obſtinate; lofty.

HIGH-TA'STED. *a.* Guſtful; piquant.

HIGH-VI'CED. *a.* Enormouſly wicked. *Shakeſpeare.*

HI'GH-WROUGHT. *a.* Accurately

HI'GHLAND. *ſ.* [*high* and *land.*] tainous region.

HIGHLA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *high* inhabitant of mountains.

HI'GHLY. *ad.* [from *high.*]

1. With elevation as to place tion.
2. In a great degree.
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiouſly.
4. With eſteem; with eſtimation.

HI'GHMOST. *a.* Higheſt; topmoſt.

HI'GHNESS. *ſ.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the ſurface.
2. Dignity of nature; ſupremacy.
3. The title of princes, anciently of

HIGHT. *imperf. verb.* Uſed in the pret.

1. Was named; was called.
2. Called; named. *Hubbard's*

HIGHWA'TER. *ſ.* [*high* and *water.*] utmoſt flow of the tide.

HIGHWA'Y. *ſ.* [*high* and *way.*] road; publick path.

HI'GHWAYMAN. *ſ.* [*highway* and A robber that plunders on the road.

HI'GLAPER. *ſ.* An herb.

HILA'RITY. *ſ.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] ment; gaity.

HI'LDING. *ſ.*

1. A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.
2. It is uſed likewiſe for a man.

HILL. *ſ.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation ground leſs than a mountain.

HI'LLOCK. *ſ.* [from *hill.*] A little hill.

HI'LLY. *a.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; equal in the ſurface. *Howel.*

HILT. *ſ* [hilt, Saxon.] The handle of thing, particularly of a ſword.

HIM. *ſ.* [him, Saxon.] The oblique *he.*

HI'MSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *ſelf.*]

1. In the nominative, *he.*
2. In ancient authors, *itſelf.*
3. In the oblique caſes it has a re ſignification.

HIN. *ſ.* [.in] A meaſure of liquids Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND. *a.* compar. *hinder*; ſuperl. [hyndan, Saxon.] Backward; contrary poſition to the face.

HIND. *ſ.* [hinde, Saxon.]

1. The ſhe to a ſtag.
2. [hine, Saxon.] A ſervant.
3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peaſant; boor.

BE'RRIES. *ſ.* The ſame as raſpber-

'NDER. *v. a.* [hin'ðrian, Saxon.] obſtruct; to ſtop; to impede. *Taylor.*

DER. *a.* [from *hind.*] That which a poſition contrary to that of the face.

DERANCE. *ſ.* [from *binder.*] Impedi- ſt; let; ſtop. *Atterbury.*

DERER. *ſ.* [from *binder.*] He or that ch hinders or obſtructs. *May.*

DERLING. *ſ.* [from *hind* or *binder.*] al re, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

DERMOST. *a.* Hindmoſt; laſt; in the *Shakeſpeare.*

DMOST. *a.* [*hind* and *moſt.*] The laſt; lag. *Pope.*

GE. *ſ.*

Joints upon which a gate or door turns, The cardinal points of the world. *Creech.*

A governing rule or principle. *Temple.*

To be off the HINGES. To be in a ſtate irregularity and diſorder. *Tillotſon.*

NGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To furniſh with hinges.

To bend as an hinge. *Shakeſpeare.*

INT. *v. a.* [*enter*, French. *Skinner.*] bring to mind by a ſlight motion or re- te alluſion. *Pope.*

INT *at.* To allude to; to touch ſlightly on. *Addiſon.*

T. *ſ.* [from the noun.]

Faint notice given to the mind; re- te alluſion.

Suggeſtion; intimation. *Addiſon.*

ſ. [hỳpe, Saxon.]

The joint of the thigh; the fleſhy part the thigh. *Brown.*

To have on the HIP. [A low phraſe.] have an advantage over another, *Shakeſpeare.*

ſ. [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of briar. *Bacon.*

IP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To ſprain or ſhoot the hip. *Shakeſpeare.*

HIP-HOP. A cant word formed by the duplication of *hop.* *Congreve.*

interject. An exclamation, or calling one. *Ainſworth.*

} *a.* A corruption of *hypochon-* PISH. } *driack.*

PGCE'NTAUR. *ſ.* [ἱππόκενταυρος.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half an.

'POCRASS. *ſ.* [*vinum Hippocratis*, Lat.] medicated wine. *King.*

'POCRATES's *Sleeve. ſ.* A woollen g made by joining the two oppoſite an- es of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to rain ſyrups and decoctions for clarifica- n. *Quincy.*

HI'PPOGRIFF. *ſ.* [ἵππος and γρύψ.] A winged horſe. *Milton.*

HIPPO'POTAMUS. *ſ.* [ἵππος and ποτα- μος.] The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT. *a.* [*hip* and *ſhot.*] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip. *L'Eſtrange.*

HI'PWORT. *ſ.* [*hip* and *wort.*] A plant.

To HIRE. *v. a.* [hỳnan, Saxon.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price. *Dryden.*

2. To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages. *Iſaiah.*

3. To bribe. *Dryden.*

4. To engage himſelf for pay. 1 *Sam.*

HIRE. *ſ.* [hỳne, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.

2. Wages paid for ſervice. *Spenſer.*

HI'RELING. *ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who ſerves for wages. *Sandys.*

2. A mercenary; a proſtitute. *Pope.*

HI'RELING. *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

HI'RER. *ſ.* [from *hire.*] One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSU'TE. *a.* [*hirſutus*, Latin.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

HIS. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [hỳr, Saxon.]

1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him. *Locke.*

2. Anciently *its.* *Bacon.*

To HISS. *v. n.* [*biſſen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [hiꝛcean, Saxon.]

1. To condemn by hiſſing; to explode.

2. To procure hiſſes or diſgrace. *Shakeſp.*

HISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a ſerpent.

2. Cenſure; expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* An exclamation commanding ſilence. *Milton.*

HISTO'RIAN. *ſ.* [*hiſtorien*, French.] A writer of facts and events. *Pope.*

HISTO'RICAL. } *a.* [*hiſtoricus*, Latin.] Per- HISTO'RICK. } taining to hiſtory. *Prior.*

HISTO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *hiſtorical.*] In the manner of hiſtory; by way of narration. *Hooker.*

To HISTO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *hiſtory.*] To relate; to record in hiſtory. *Brown.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ἱϛοϱία and γϱάφω.] An hiſtorian; a writer of hiſtory. *Spenſer.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ἱϛοϱία and γϱάφω.] The art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HI'STORY. *ſ.* [ἱϛοϱία.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.*
2. Narration; relation. *Wiſeman.*
3. The knowledge of facts and events.

HI'STORY *Piece. ſ.* A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event. *Pope.*

HISTRIO'NICAL. } *a.* [from *biſtrio*, Lat.]
HISTRIO'NICK. } Befitting the ſtage; ſuitable to a player.

HISTRIO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *biſtrionical.*] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT. *v. a.* [*hitte*, Daniſh.]
1. To ſtrike; to touch with a blow. *South.*
2. To touch the mark; not to miſs. *Sidney.*
3. To attain; to reach the point. *Atterbury.*
4. To ſtrike a ruling paſſion. *Milton.*
5. *To* HIT *off.* To ſtrike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple.*
6. *To* HIT *out.* To perform by good luck.

To HIT. *v. n.*
1. To claſh; to collide. *Locke.*
2. To chance luckily; to ſucceed by accident. *Bacon.*
3. To ſucceed; not to miſcarry. *Bacon.*
4. To light on. *Tillotſon.*

HIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtroke. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A lucky chance. *Glanville.*

To HITCH. *v. n.* [hiczan, Saxon, or *hocher*, French.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Foxe.*

To HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *ſ.* [*heckel*, German.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *ſ.* [hyðe, Saxon.] A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats.

HI'THER. *ad.* [hiðen, Saxon.]
1. To this place for ſome other. *Milton.*
2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
3. To this end; to this deſign. *Tillotſon.*

HI'THER. *a.* ſuperl. *hithermoſt.* Nearer; towards this part. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST. *a.* [of *hither*, adv.] Neareſt on this ſide. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO *ad.* [from *hither.*]
1. To this time; yet; in any time till now. *Dryden.*
2. At every time till now. *Dryden.*

HI'THERWARD. } *a.* [hyðerpeapð,
HI'THERWARDS. } Saxon.] This way; toward this place. *Milton.*

HIVE. *ſ.* [hyꝛe, Saxon.]
1. The habitation or cells of bees. *Addiſon.*
2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakeſp.*
3. A company being together.

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into hives; to harbour.
2. To contain in hives.

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take ſhelter together.

HI'VER. *ſ.* [from *hive.*] One who puts in hives.

HO. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a
HOA. } den exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe. *Shakeſp.*

HOAR. *a.* [haꝛ, Saxon.]
1. White.
2. Grey with age.
3. White with froſt.

HOAR-FROST *ſ.* [*hoar* and *froſt.*] The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs.

HOARD. *ſ.* [hopð, Saxon.] A ſtore laid up in ſecret; a hidden ſtock; a treaſure.

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up ſtore. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to huſband privily.

HO'ARDER. *ſ.* [from *hoard.*] One who ſtores up in ſecret.

HO'ARHOUND *ſ.* [*marrubium*, Lat.] A plant.

HO'ARINESS. *ſ.* [from *hoary.*] The ſtate of being whitiſh; the colour of old men's hair.

HOARSE. *a.* [haꝛ, Saxon.] Having a voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough ſound.

HO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *hoarſe.*] With a rough harſh voice.

HO'ARSENESS. *ſ.* [from *hoarſe.*] Roughneſs of voice.

HO'ARY. *a.* [haꝛ, haꝛung, Saxon.]
1. White; whitiſh.
2. White or grey with age.
3. White with froſt.
4. Mouldy; moſſy;ruſty.

HO'BNOB. This is corrupted from *hab nab.*

To HO'BBLE. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hop*, *hobble.*]
1. To walk lamely or awkwardly; to go leg more than the other.
2. To move roughly or unevenly.

HO'BBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An awkward gait.

HO'BBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *hobble.*] Clumſily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *ſ.* [*hobereau*, French.]
1. A ſpecies of hawk.
2. [*Hoppe*, Gothick.] An Iriſh or Scotiſh horſe.
3. A ſtick on which boys get aſtride, and ride.
4. A ſtupid fellow.

O'BLIN. *ſ.* A ſprite; a fairy. *Shakeſpeare.*

T. *ſ.* A ſmall mortar.

NAIL. *ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*] A uſed in ſhoeing a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

NAILED. *a.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with ails. *Dryden.*

K. *ſ.* [the ſame with *hough.*] The joint ween the knees and fetlock.

CK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſ- in the hock.

K. } *ſ.* [from *Hockheim* on
KAMORE. } the *Main*] Old ſtrong niſh. *Floyer.*

KHERB. *ſ.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; ſame with mallows.

YCKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To ham- .

US POCUS. [*Junius* derives it from d, Welſh, a cheat, and *poke* or *pocus*, a .] A juggle; a cheat. *L'Eſtrange.*

. *ſ.* A kind of trough in which a la- er carries mortar to the maſons. *Tuſſ.*

MAN. *ſ.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer carries mortar.

MANDO'D. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Bacon.*

GE PODGE. *ſ.* [*bachè pochè*, Fr.] A ley of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*

E'RNAL. *a.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of ay.

. *ſ.* [*houe*, French.] An inſtrument to up the earth. *Mortimer.*

OE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French.] To cut or with a hoe. *Mortimer.*

. *ſ.* [*hwch*, Welſh.] The general name of ſwine. *Pope.*
A caſtrated boar.
To bring HOGS *to a fair market.* To of one's deſign. *Spectator.*

OCOTE. *ſ.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A houſe for . *Mortimer.*

GEREL. *ſ.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſworth.*

H. *ſ.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, from *h*, Dutch.] A hill; riſing ground.

HERD. *ſ.* [*hog* and hyn'd, Saxon, a per.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

GISH. *a.* [from *hog.*] Having the lities of an hog; brutiſh; ſelfiſh. *Sidney.*

GISHLY. *ad.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Gree- ; ſelfiſhly.

GISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Bru- ty; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

GSBEANS.
GSBREAD.
GSMUSHROOMS } *ſ.* Plants.

GSFENNEL. *ſ.* [*hog* and *fennel.*] A .

GSHEAD. *ſ.* [*hog* and *head.*] A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty ons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any large barrel. *Swift.*

HO'GSTY. *ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty.*] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed. *Swift.*

HO'GWASH. *ſ.* [*hog* and *waſh.*] The draff which is given to ſwine. *Arbuthnot.*

HOI'DEN. *ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To HOI'DEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift.*

To HOISE. } *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, French.] To
To HOIST. } raiſe up on high. *Chapman.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden.* [halban, Saxon.]
1. To graſp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt. *Spenſer.*
3. To connect; to keep together.
4. To have within. *Hogſheads* hold *wine.*
5. To have capacity of contents; as, *the barrel* holds *ten gallons.*
6. To maintain as an opinion. *Locke.*
7. To conſider as good or bad; to hold in regard. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To have any ſtation. *Milton.*
9. To poſſeſs; to enjoy. *Knolles.*
10. To poſſeſs in ſubordination. *Knolles.*
11. To ſuſpend; to refrain; *he* held *his hand.* *Croſhaw.*
12. To ſtop; to reſtrain. *Denham.*
13. To fix in any condition. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. To preſerve; to keep. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To confine to a certain ſtate; *he was* held *in exile.* *Eſdras.*
16. To detain. *Acts.*
17. To retain; to continue; *he* holds *his purpoſe.* *Dryden.*
18. To ſolemnize; to celebrate; *he* holds *a parliament.* 1 *Samuel.*
19. To offer; to propoſe. *Temple.*
20. To converſe; not to violate. *Dryden.*
21. To manage; to handle intellectually; not to intermit; *he* holds *his ſpeed.* *Bacon.*
22. To maintain; *he* holds *his claim.* 1 *Mac.*
23. To form; to plan. *Matt.*
24. To carry on; to continue; *he* held *his way.* *Abbot.*
25. *To* HOLD *forth.* To offer to exhibit. *Locke.*
26. *To* HOLD *in.* To govern by the bridle.
27. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain in general. *Hooker.*
28. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance.
29. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; to protract. *Saunderſon.*
30. *To* HOLD *out.* To extend; to ſtretch forth. *Eſther.*
31. *To* HOLD *out.* To offer; to propoſe.
32. *To* HOLD *out.* To continue to do or ſuffer. *Shakeſpeare.*
33. *To* HOLD *up.* To raiſe aloft. *Locke.*
34. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

To

To HOLD. *v. n.*

1. To ſtand; to be right; to be without exception. *Stilling fleet.*
2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued.
3. To laſt; to endure. *Bacon.*
4. To remain unchanged; *be* held *long in his reſolution.*
5. To refrain; *be* held *from tears. Dryden.*
6. To ſtand up for; to adhere; *be* holds *to his friends. Hale.*
7. To be dependent on. *Aſcham.*
8. To derive right; *be* holds *from his anceſtors. Dryden.*
9. *To* HOLD *forth.* To harangue; to ſpeak in publick. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. *To* HOLD *in.* To reſtrain one's ſelf.
11. *To* HOLD *in.* To continue in luck.
12. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers. *Decay of Piety.*
13. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.*
14. *To* HOLD *on.* To proceed. *L'Eſtrange.*
15. *To* HOLD *out.* To laſt; to endure.
16. *To* HOLD *out.* Not to yield; not to be ſubdued. *Collier.*
17. *To* HOLD *together.* To be joined. *Dryden.*
18. *To* HOLD *together.* To remain in union. *Locke.*
19. *To* HOLD *up.* To ſupport himſelf.
20. *To* HOLD *up.* Not to be foul weather. *Hudibras.*
21. *To* HOLD *up.* To continue the ſame ſpeed. *Collier.*

HOLD. *interj.* Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill.

HOLD. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure. *Spenſer.*
2. Something to be held. *Bacon.*
3. Catch; power of ſeizing or keeping.
4. Priſon; place of cuſtody. *Hooker.*
5. Power; influence. *Dryden.*
6. Cuſtody. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. HOLD *of a ſhip.* All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck. *Harris.*
8. A lurking place.
9. A fortified place; a fort. *Spenſer.*

HO'LDER. *ſ.* [from *hold.*]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.*
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another. *Carew.*

HOLDERFO'RTH. *ſ.* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick. *Addiſon.*

HO'LDFAST. *ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*

HO'LDING. *ſ.* [from *hold.*]

1. Tenure; farm. *Carew.*
2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burden or chorus of a ſong.

HOLE. *ſ.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]

1. A cavity, narrow or long, either perpendicular or horizontal.
2. A perforation; a ſmall interſtitial cuity.
3. A cave; a hollow place.
4. A cell of an animal.
5. A mean habitation.
6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift.

HO'LIDAM. *ſ.* Bleſſed lady.

HO'LILY. *ad.* [from *holy.*]

1. Piouſly; with ſanctity.
2. Inviolably; without breach.

HO'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *holy.*]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs.
2. The ſtate of being hallowed; conſecration to religion.
3. The title of the pope.

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*hola*, French.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance.

To HO'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To cry out loudly.

HO'LLAND. *ſ.* Fine linen made in Holland.

HO'LLOW. *a.* [from *hole.*]

1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid.
2. Noiſy; like ſound reverberated from a cavity.
3. Not faithful; not ſound; not ſincere; appears.

HO'LLOW. *ſ.*

1. Cavity; concavity.
2. Cavern; den; hole.
3. Pit.
4. Any opening or vacuity.
5. Paſſage; canal.

To HO'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

To HO'LLOW. *v. n.* To ſhout; to huzza.

HO'LLOWLY. *ad.* [from *hollow.*]

1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; falſely.

HO'LLOWNESS. *ſ.* [from *hollow.*]

1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow.
2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery.

HO'LLOWROOT. *ſ.* [*hollow* and *root.*] A plant.

HO'LLY. *ſ.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A tree.

HO'LLYHOCK. *ſ.* [holihoc, Saxon.] A mallow.

HO'LLYROSE. *ſ.* A plant.

HOLME. *ſ.*

1. *Holme* or *bewme.* [holme, Saxon.] A river iſland.
2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.

CAUST. *ſ.* [ὅλος and καλω.] A ſacrifice. *Browne.*

The old preterite and participle e of *help*. *Shakeſpeare.*

EN. The old participle paſſive of *Bacon.*

TER. *ſ.* [heolꝛtep, Saxon.] A caſe horſeman's piſtol. *Butler.*

ſ. [holt, Saxon.] A wood. *Gibſon.*

. *a.* [halig, Saxon.] ood; pious; religious. *Shakeſpeare.*

allowed; conſecrated to divine uſe. *Dryden.*

ure; immaculate. *South.*

cred. *Shakeſpeare.*

-THURSDAY. *ſ.* The day on which ſcenſion of our Saviour is commemo-, ten days before Whitſuntide.

-WEEK. *ſ.* The week before Eaſter.

DAY. *ſ.* [*holy* and *day*.] The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival. nniverſary feaſt. *Knolles.*

day of gayety and joy. *Shakeſpeare.*

time that comes ſeldom. *Dryden.*

AGE. *ſ.* [*hommage*, French; *homa-*, low Latin.] ervice paid and fealty profeſſed to a eign or ſuperiour lord. *Davies.*

beiſance; reſpect paid by external ac- *Denham.*

MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ence by external action; to pay ho- to; to profeſs fealty.

AGER. *ſ.* [*hommager*, French.] One holds by homage of ſome ſuperiour *Bacon.*

E. *ſ.* [*ham*, Saxon.] is own houſe; the private dwelling. is own country. *Shakeſpeare.*

The place of conſtant reſidence. *Prior.*

nited to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies do- ick. *Bacon.*

. *ad.* [from the noun.] o one's own habitation. *Locke.*

o one's own country.

loſe; to one's own breaſt or affairs. *Wake.*

o the point deſigned. *Sanderſon.*

nited to a ſubſtantive, it implies force efficacy. *Stillingfleet.*

BO'RN. *a.* [*home* and *born*.] ative; natural. *Donne.*

omeſtick; not foreign. *Pope.*

EBRED. *a.* [*home* and *bred*.] ative; natural. *Hammond.*

ot poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; ; uncultivated. *Dryden.*

omeſtick; not foreign. *Spenſer.*

EFELT. *a.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; re. *Pope.*

ELILY. *ad.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; gantly.

HO'MELINESS. *ſ.* [from *homely*.] Plainneſs; rudeneſs.

HO'MELY. *a.* [from *home*.] Plain; homeſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe. *South.*

HO'MELY. *ad.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely.

HO'MELIN. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HOMEMA'DE. *a.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home. *Locke.*

HO'MER. *ſ.* A meaſure of about three pints. *Lev.*

HO'MESPUN. *a.* [*home* and *ſpun*.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufactures. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addiſon.*

3. Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys.*

HOMESPU'N. *ſ.* A coarſe, inelegant ruſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'MESTALL. } *ſ.* [ham and ꝛtede,
HO'MESTEAD. } Saxon.] The place of the houſe. *Dryden.*

HO'MEWARD. } *ad.* [ham and peapd,
HO'MEWARDS. } Saxon.] Toward home; toward the native place. *Sidney.*

HO'MICIDE. *ſ.* [*homicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murdering; manquelling. *Hooker.*

2. Deſtruction. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicida*, Latin.] A murderer; a manſlayer.

HOMICI'DAL. *a.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*

HOMILE'TICAL. *a.* [ὁμιλητικὸς.] Social; converſible. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILY. *ſ.* [ὁμιλία.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation. *Hammond.*

HOMOGE'NEAL. } *a.* [ὁμογενὴς.] Having the ſame nature or principles. *Newton.*
HOMOGE'NEOUS. }

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. }
HOMOGENE'ITY. } *ſ.* Participation of the
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. } ſame principles of nature; ſimilitude of kind. *Cheyne.*

HO'MOGENY. *ſ.* [ὁμογενία.] Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS. *a.* [ὁμολογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

HOMO'NYMOUS. *a.* [ὁμωνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMO'NYMY. *ſ.* [ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS. *a.* [ὁμοτονος.] Equable: ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion. *Quincy.*

HONE. *ſ.* [hæn, Saxon.] A whetſtone for a raſor. *Tuſſer.*

To HONE. *v. n.* [honzian, Saxon.] To pine; to long.

HO'NEST. *a.* [*honeſtus*, Latin.]
1. Upright; true; ſincere. *Watts.*
2. Chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Juſt; righteous; giving to every man his due.

HO'NESTLY. *ad.* [from *honeſt.*]
1. Uprightly; juſtly. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. With chaſtity; modeſtly.

HO'NESTY. *ſ.* [*honeſtas*, Latin.] Juſtice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*

HO'NIED. *a.* [from *honey.*]
1. Covered with honey. *Milton.*
2. Sweet; luſcious. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*

HO'NEY. *ſ.* [hunig, Saxon.]
1. A viſcous ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. Of honey, the fineſt is virgin honey, the firſt produce of the ſwarm. The ſecond is thicker than the firſt, often almoſt ſolid, procured from the combs by preſſure; and the worſt is the common yellow honey. *Hill. Arbuthnot.*
2. Sweetneſs; luſciouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A name of tenderneſs; ſweet; ſweetneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HO'NEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'NEY-BAG. *ſ.* [*honey* and *bag.*] The *honey bag* of the bee is the ſtomach. *Grew.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *ſ.* [*honey* and *comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED. *a.* [*honey* and *comb.*] Flawed with little cavaties. *Wiſeman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *ſ.* [*honey* and *dew.*] Sweet dew. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *ſ.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

HO'NEY-GNAT. *ſ.* [*honey* and *gnat.*] An inſect.

HO'NEY MOON. *ſ.* [*honey* and *moon*] The firſt month after marriage. *Addiſon.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *ſ.* Woodbine. *Shakeſp.*

HO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from *honey.*] Without honey. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *ſ.* [*cerinthe*, Latin.] A plant.

HO'NORARY. *a.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]
1. Done in honour. *Addiſon.*
2. Conferring honour without gain. *Addiſon.*

HO'NOUR. *ſ.* [*honor*, Latin.]
1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Reputation; fame. *Bacon.*
3. The title of a man of rank. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Subject of praiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Nobleneſs of mind; magnanimity. *Rogers.*
6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shakeſp.*
7. Chaſtity. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Dignity of mien.
9. Glory; boaſt.
10. Public mark of reſpect.
11. Privileges of rank or birth.
12. Civilities paid.
13. Ornament; decoration.

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honoro*, Latin.]
1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.
2. To dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs.

HO'NOURABLE. *a.* [*honorable*, French.]
1. Illuſtrious; noble.
2. Great; magnanimous; generous.
3. Conferring honour.
4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.
5. Requiring reſpect.
6. Without taint; without reproach.
7. Honeſt; without intention of evil.
8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *honorable.*] Eminence; magnificence; grandeur.

HO'NOURABLY. *ad.* [from honourable.]
1. With tokens of honour.
2. Magnanimouſly; generouſly.
3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

HO'NOURER. *ſ.* [from *honour.*] One that honours; one that regards with reverence.

HOOD, in compoſition, is derived from the Saxon had, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heyt*. It denotes quality; character; ſtate; as, *childhood*; *childhood*. Sometimes it is a noun collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a company; fraternity.

HOOD. *ſ.* [hod, Saxon.]
1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
2. Any thing drawn upon the head, or wrapped round it.
3. A covering put over the hawk's head.
4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in a hood.
2. To blind, as with a hood.
3. To cover.

HO'ODMAN's *Blind. ſ.* A play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another and tell the name.

To HO'ODWINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]
1. To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes. *Sidney. Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cover; to hide.
3. To deceive; to impoſe upon.

HOOF. *ſ.* [hoꝼ, Saxon.] The horny ſubſtance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

F-BOUND. *a.* [*hoof* and *bound.*] A
rſe is ſaid to be *hoof-bound* when he has a
in in the forefeet, occaſioned by the dry-
s and contraction or narrowneſs of the
rns of the quarters, which ſtraitens the
arters of the heels, and oftentimes makes
horſe lame. *Farrier's Dict.*

OK. *ſ.* [hoce, Saxon.]
Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold.
The curvated wire on which the bait is
g for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is
rced. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſnare; a trap. *Shakeſpeare.*
A ſickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.*
An iron to ſeize the meat in the cal-
n. *Spenſer.*
An inſtrument to cut or lop with.
Pope.
The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt.
HOOK. [in huſbandry.] A field ſown
o years running. *Ainſworth.*
HOOK *or Crook.* One way or other; by
y expedient. *Hudibras.*

OOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To catch with a hook. *Addiſon.*
To intrap; to enſnare.
To draw as with a hook. *Shakeſpeare.*
To faſten as with a hook.
To be drawn by force or artifice.
Norris.

OKED. *a.* [from *hook.*] Bent; cur-
ed. *Brown.*

OKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *hooked.*] State
being bent like a hook.

OKNO'SED. *a.* [*hook* and *noſe*] Having
aquiline noſe riſing in the middle.
Shakeſpeare.

OP. *ſ.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]
Any thing circular by which ſomething
is bound, particularly caſks or barrels.
The whalebone with which women ex-
d their petticoats. *Swift.*
Any thing circular. *Addiſon.*

OOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To bind or encloſe with hoops.
Shakeſpeare.
To encircle; to claſp; to ſurround.
Shakeſpeare.

OOP. *v. n.* [from *wopyan*, Gothick;
houper, French.] To ſhout; to make
outcry by way of call or purſuit.

OOP. *v. a.*
To drive with a ſhout. *Shakeſpeare.*
To call by a ſhout.

OPER. *ſ.* [from *hoop.*] A cooper; one
hoops tubs.

OPING-COUGH. *ſ.* [from *hoop*, to
ut.] A convulſive cough, ſo called
its noiſe.

OOT. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welſh.]
To ſhout in contempt. *Sidney.*
To cry as an owl. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noiſe and
ſhouts. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOOT. *ſ.* [*huée*, French; from the verb.]
Clamour; ſhout. *Glanville.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan. Saxon.]
1. To jump; to ſkip lightly. *Dryden.*
2. To leap on one leg. *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs
nimble than the other. *Dryden.*
4. To move; to play. *Spenſer.*

HOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg.
3. A place where meaner people dance.

HOP. *ſ.* [*hop*, Dutch.] A plant.

To HOP. *v a.* [from the noun.] To im-
pregnate with hops. *Arbuthnot.*

HOPE. *ſ.* [hopa, Saxon.]
1. Expectation of ſome good; an expec-
tation indulged with pleaſure. *Job. Locke.*
2. Confidence in a future event; or in the
future conduct of any body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. That which gives hope. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The object of hope. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *ſ.* Any ſloping plain between the
ridges of mountains. *Ainſworth.*

To HOPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To live in expectation of ſome good.
Taylor.
2. To place confidence in futurity. *Pſalms.*

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with deſire.
Dryden.

HO'PEFUL. *a.* [*hope* and *full.*]
1. Full of qualities which produce hope;
promiſing. *Bacon.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of
ſucceſs. *Boyle. Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hopeful.*]
1. In ſuch manner as to raiſe hope.
Clarendon.
2. With hope; without deſpair. *Glanv.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hopeful.*] Pro-
miſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed.
Wotton.

HO'PELESS. *a* [from *hope.*]
1. Wanting hope; being without pleaſing
expectation. *Hooker.*
2 Giving no hope; promiſing nothing
pleaſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'PER. *ſ.* [from *hope.*] One that has
pleaſing expectations. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *hoping.*] With
hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *ſ.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or
jumps on one leg.

HO'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hop-
pers.*] A kind of play in which the actor
hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always
hopping.]
1. The box or open frame of wood into
which corn is put to be ground. *Grew.*

2. A basket for carrying seed.

HO'RAL. *a.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*

HO'RARY. *a.* [*horarius*, Latin.]

1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*

2. Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*

HORDE. *ſ.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomſon.*

HORI'ZON. *ſ.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real; the ſenſible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemiſphere.

HORIZO'NTAL. *a.* [*horizontal*, French.]

1. Near the horizon. *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbuthnot.*

HORIZO'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*

HORN. *ſ.* [*haurn*, Gothick; hopn, Sax.]

1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of ſome graminivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons. *Bentley.*

2. An inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn. *Dryden.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waining moon. *Dryden. Thomſon.*

4. The feelers of a ſnail. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. HORN *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HO'RNBE'AK } *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.
HORNFI'SH }

HO'RNBEAM. *ſ.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch.] A tree.

HO'RNBOOK. *ſ.* [*horn* and *book.*] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled. *Locke. Prior.*

HO'RNED. *a.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns. *Derham.*

HO'RNER. *ſ.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and ſells horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET. *ſ.* [hyrnette, Saxon.] A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOOT. *a.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hooted.

HO'RNOWL. *ſ.* A kind of owl. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNPIPE. *ſ.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *Ben Jonſon.*

HO'RNSTONE. *ſ.* A kind of blue ſtone.

HO'RNWORK. *ſ.* A kind of angular fortification.

HO'RNY. *a.* [from *horn.*]

1. Made of horn.

2. Reſembling horn. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*

HO'ROGRAPHY. *ſ.* [ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE. } *ſ.* [*horologium*, Latin.]
HO'ROLOGY. } Any inſtrument that tells the hour: as, a clock; a watch; an hour-glaſs. *Brown.*

HORO'METRY. *ſ.* [ὥρα and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring hours. *Brown.*

HO'ROSCOPE. *ſ.* [ὡροσκοπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond. Dryden.*

HO'RRIBLE. *a.* [*horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking; hideous; enormous. *Sandys.*

HO'RRIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulneſs; hideouſneſs; terribleneſs.

HO'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *horrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; hideouſly. *Milton.*

2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*

HO'RRID. *a.* [*horridus*, Latin.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; ſhocking. *Shakeſp.*

2. Shocking; offenſive; unpleaſing. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*

HO'RRIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *horrid.*] Hideouſneſs; enormity; roughneſs. *Hammond.*

HO'RRIFICK. *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Cauſing horrour. *Thomſon.*

HORRI'SONOUS. *a.* [*horriſonus*, Lat.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HO'RROUR. *ſ.* [*horror*, Latin.]

1. Terrour mixed with deteſtation. *Denham.*

2. Gloom; drearineſs. *Pope.*

3. [In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

HORSE. *ſ.* [hopr, Saxon.]

1. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war and draught and carriage. *Creech.*

2. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular determination, for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry. *Clarendon.*

3. Something on which any thing is ſupported.

4. A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment.

5. Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe: as, a *horſe-face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a horſe. *Raleigh.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing. *Shakeſpeare. Mortimer.*

4. To cover a mare.

HO'RSEBACK. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *back.*] The ſeat of the rider; the ſtate of being on horſe. *Prior.*

HORSEBEA'N. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *bean.*] A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSE-

…RSEBLOCK. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *block.*] A …lock on which they climb to a horſe.

…RSEBOA'T. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat.*] A …oat uſed in ferrying horſes.

…RSEBO'Y. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtableboy. *Knolles.*

…RSEBREAKER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *break.*] One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle. *Creech.*

…RSECHE'SNUT. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut.*] …tree. *Miller.*

…RSECOURSER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *courſer.*] …. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.

…. A dealer in horſes. *Wiſeman.*

…RSECRAB. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

…RSECU'CUMBER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *cucumber.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

…RSEDUNG. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung.*] The excrements of horſes. *Peacham.*

…RSEE'MMET. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *emmet.*] …nt of a large kind.

…RSEFLESH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh.*] The …eſh of horſes. *Bacon.*

…RSEFLY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly.*] A fly that …ings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

…RSEFOOT. *ſ.* An herb. The ſame …ith coltsfoot. *Ainſworth.*

…RSEHAIR. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair.*] The …air of horſes. *Dryden.*

…RSEHEEL. *ſ.* An herb.

…RSELAUGH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *laugh.*] A …ud violent rude laugh. *Pope.*

…RSELEECH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech.*]

…. A great leech that bites horſes. *Shakeſp.*

…. A farrier.

…RSELITTER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *litter.*] A …arriage hung upon poles between two …orſes, on which the perſon carried lies …ong. *Maccabees.*

…RSEMAN. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *man.*]

…. One ſkilled in riding. *Dryden.*

…. One that ſerves in wars on horſeback.

…. A rider; a man on horſeback. *Prior.*

…RSEMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *horſeman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a …orſe. *Wotton.*

…RSEMARTEN. *ſ.* A kind of large bee.

…RSEMATCH. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

…RSEMEAT. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *meat.*] Provender.

…RSEMINT. *ſ.* A large coarſe mint.

…RSEMUSCLE. *ſ.* A large muſcle. *Bacon.*

…RSEPLAY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *play.*] Coarſe, …ough, rugged play. *Dryden.*

…RSEPOND. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *pond.*] A pond …r watering horſes.

…RSERA'CE. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *race.*] A …atch of horſes in running. *Bacon.*

…RSERADISH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *radiſh.*] A root acrid and biting; a ſpecies of ſcurvy-graſs. *Floyer.*

HO'RSESHOE. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe.*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HORSESTEA'LER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſteal.*] A thief who takes away horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'RSETAIL. *ſ.* A plant.

HO'RSETONGUE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

HO'RSEWAY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *way.*] A way by which horſes may travel. *Shakeſpeare.*

HORTA'TION. *ſ.* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HO'RTATIVE. *ſ.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*

HO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging, animating; adviſing to any thing.

HO'RTICULTURE. *ſ.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN. *a.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*

HO'SANNA. *ſ.* [ὡσαννα.] An exclamation of praiſe to God. *Fiddes.*

HOSE. *ſ.* plur. *boſen.* [hoꝛa, Saxon.]

1. Breeches *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Stockings; coverings for the legs. *Gay.*

HO'SIER. *ſ.* [from *boſe.*] One who ſells ſtockings. *Swift.*

HO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*hoſpitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*

HO'SPITABLY. *ad* [from *hoſpitable.*] With kindneſs to ſtrangers. *Prior.*

HO'SPITAL. *ſ.* [*hopital*, French; *hoſpitalis*, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor. *Addiſon.*
2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment.

HOSPITA'LITY. *ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, French.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers. *Hooker.*

HO'SPITALLER. *ſ.* [*hoſpitalarius*, low Latin; from *hoſpital.*] One reſiding in an hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger. *Ayliffe.*

To HO'SPITATE. *v. a.* [*hoſpitor*, Latin.] To reſide under the roof of another. *Grew.*

HOST. *ſ.* [*hoſte*, French; *hoſpes*, *hoſpitis*, Latin.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.
2. The landlord of an inn. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [From *hoſtis*, Latin.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any great number. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [*Hoſtia*, Latin.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church.

To HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
2. To encounter in battle. *Milton.*
3. To review a body of men; to muster.

HO'STAGE. *s.* [*ostage*, French.] One given in pledge or security for performance of conditions. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'STEL. } *s.* [*hostel*, *hostelerie*, Fr.]
HO'STELRY. } An inn.

HO'STESS. *s.* [*hostesse*, French.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

HO'STESS-SHIP. *s.* [from *hostess*.] The character of an hostess. *Shakespeare.*

HO'STILE. *a.* [*hostilis*, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*

HOSTI'LITY. *s* [*hostilité*, Fr. from *hostile*.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war. *Hayward.*

HO'STLER. *s.* [*hostelier*, from *hostel*, Fr.] One who has the care of horses at an inn. *Spenser.*

HO'STRY. *s.* [corrupted from *hostelry*.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.

HOT. *a.* [hat, Saxon.]
1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Lustful; lewd. *Shakespeare.*
3. Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarendon.*
4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denham.*
5. Eager; keen in desire. *Locke.*
6. Piquant; acrid.

HO'TBED. *s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*

HOTBRA'INED. *a.* [*hot* and *brain*.] Violent; vehement; furious.

HOTCO'CKLES. *s.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him. *Arbuthnot.*

HOTHEA'DED. *a.* [*hot* and *head*.] Vehement; violent; passionate. *Arbuthnot.*

HO'THOUSE. *s.* [*hot* and *house*.]
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.
2. A brothel. *Ben Jonson.*

HO'TLY. *ad.* [from *hot*.]
1. With heat; not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.*
3. Lustfully. *Dryden.*

HOTMOU'THED. *a.* [*hot* and *mouth*.] Headstrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*

HO'TNESS. *s.* [from *hot*.] Heat; violence; fury.

HO'TCHPOTCH. *s.* [*hachée en poche*, Fr.] A mingled hash; a mixture. *Camden.*

HO'TSPUR. *s.* [*hot* and *spur*.]
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady. *Burton.*
2. kind of pea of speedy growth. *Mortimer.*

HO'TSPURRED. *a.* [from *hotspur*.] Violent; rash; heady. *Pa*

HOVE. The preterite of *heave*.

HO'VEL. *s.* [diminutive of *hop*, Saxon.]
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.
2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

To HO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in a hovel. *Shakespeare.*

HO'VEN. *part. pass.* [from *heave*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied

To HO'VER. *v. n.* [*hofwis*, to hang, Welsh.]
1. To hang in the air overhead.
2. To stand in suspense or expectation.
3. To wander about one place.

HOUGH. *s.* [*hoh*, Saxon.]
1. The lower part of the thigh.
2. [*Hué*, French] An axe; an hoe.

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

HO'ULET. *s.* The vulgar name for an owl.

HOULT. *s.* [holt, Saxon.] A small wood.

HOUND. *s.* [hunð, Saxon] A dog used in the chase.

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To set on the chace.
2. To hunt; to pursue.

HO'UNDFISH. *s.* A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTO'NGUE. *s.* [*cynoglossum*, Lat.] A plant.

HO'UNDTREE. *s.* A kind of tree.

HOUP. *s.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet.

HOUR. *s.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.
2. A particular time.
3. The time as marked by the clock.

HO'URGLASS. *s.* [*hour* and *glass*.]
1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.
2. Space of time.

HO'URLY. *a.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

HO'URLY. *ad.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently.

HO'URPLATE. *s.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE. *s.* [hus, Saxon.]

place wherein a man lives; a place
Watts.
man abode.
ny place of abode. *Shakeſpeare.*
laces in which religious or ſtudious per-
live in common. *Addiſon.*
The manner of living; the table.
ation of a planet in the heavens, aſtro-
ally conſidered. *Stilling fleet.*
amily of anceſtors, deſcendants, and
ed; race. *Dryden.*
body of the parliament; the lords or
mons collectively conſidered.
King Charles.

USE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To harbour; to admit to reſidence.
To ſhelter; to keep under a roof.
Evelyn.

USE. *v. n.*
To take ſhelter; to keep abode; to re-
Shakeſpeare.
To have an aſtrological ſtation in the
Dryden.

EBREA'KER. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*]
ar; one who makes his way into
to ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*
EBREA'KING. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *break.*]
Swift.

EDOG. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *dog.*] A maſtiff
to guard the houſe. *Addiſon.*
EHOLD. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *hold.*]
family living together. *Shakeſpeare.*
amily life; domeſtick management.
Shakeſpeare.
It is uſed in the manner of an adjective,
nify domeſtick; belonging to the fa-
Acts.

EHOLDER. *ſ.* [from *houſehold.*]
r of a family. *Matthew.*
EHOLDSTUFF. *ſ.* [*houſehold* and
] Furniture of any houſe; utenſils con-
t for a family. *L'Eſtrange.*
EKEEPER. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *keep.*]
ouſeholder; maſter of a family.
One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.*
One who lives much at home.
Shakeſpeare.
A woman ſervant that has care of a
, and ſuperintends the ſervants.
Swift.
A houſedog. *Shakeſpeare.*
EKEEPING. *a.* [*houſe* and *keep.*]
ſpitick; uſed to a family. *Carew.*
EKEEPING. *ſ.* Hoſpitality; liberal
lentiful table. *Prior.*
EL. *ſ.* [*hupl*, Saxon.] The holy
ſh.
USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
or receive the euchariſt. Both the
and the verb are obſolete.
LEEK. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *leek.*] A plant.
Miller.

HO'USELESS. *a.* [from *houſe.*] Without abode; wanting habitation. *Weſt.*

HO'USEMAID. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *maid.*] A maid employed to keep the houſe clean. *Swift.*

HO'USEROOM. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *room.*] Place in a houſe. *Dryden.*

HO'USESNAIL. *ſ.* A kind of ſnail.

HO'USEWARMING. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *warm.*] A feaſt of merrymaking on going into a new houſe.

HO'USEWIFE. *ſ.* [*houſe* and *wife.*]
1. The miſtreſs of a family. *Pope.*
2. A female œconomiſt. *Spenſer.*
3. One ſkilled in female buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

HO'USEWIFELY. *a.* [from *houſewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a houſewife.

HO'USEWIFELY. *ad.* [from the noun.] With the œconomy of a houſewife.

HO'USEWIFERY. *ſ.* [from *houſewife.*]
1. Domeſtick or female buſineſs; management. *Chapman.*
2. Female œconomy. *Taylor.*

HO'USING. *ſ.* [from *houſe.*]
1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Graunt.*
2. [From *houſeaux*, French.] Cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental.

HO'USLING. *a.* [from *houſe.*] Provided for entertainment at firſt entrance into a houſe; houſewarming. *Spenſer.*

HOUSS. *ſ.* [from *houſeaux*, Fr.] Houſings.

HOW. *ad.* [hu, Saxon.]
1. To what degree. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. For what reaſon; for what cauſe.
Shakeſpeare.
4. By what means. *Bacon.*
5. In what ſtate. *Dryden.*
6. It is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence; *by how much a man is wiſer, by ſo much he ſhould be better.*
Heyward. Bentley.
7. It is much uſed in exclamation; *and when he talk'd, ye Gods, how he would talk.* *Lee.*

HOWBEIT. } *ad.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding; yet; however. Not now in uſe. *Hooker.*

HOWDY'E. [contracted from *how do ye.*] In what ſtate is your health. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ever.*]
1. In whatſoever manner; in whatſoever degree. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at leaſt. *Tillotſon.*
3. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet.
Swift.

To HOWL. *v. n.* [*bugler*, Dutch; *ululo*, Latin.]
1. To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To utter cries in diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To

3. To ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone.
4. It is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

HOWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.*
2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

HOWSOE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ſoever.*]
1. In what manner ſoever. *Raleigh.*
2. Although. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOX. *v. a.* [from hox, Saxon.] To hough; to hamſtring. *Knolles.*

HOY. *ſ.* [*hou*, old French.] A large boat ſometimes with one deck. *Watts.*

HU'BBUB. *ſ.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarend.*

HU'CKABACK. *ſ.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

HU'CKLEBACKED. *a.* [*hocker*, German, a hunch.] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *ſ.* [from *bucken*, Dutch.] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER. } *ſ.* [*hock*, German, a
HU'CKSTERER. } pedlar.]
1. One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities. *South.*
2. A trickiſh mean fellow.

To HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*]
1. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to mobble.
2. To put on careleſsly in a hurry. *Swift.*
3. To cover up in haſte.
4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.*
5. To throw together in confuſion. *Locke.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*

HU'DDLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuſion. *Addiſon.*

HUE. *ſ.* [hiepe, Saxon.]
1. Colour; dye. *Milton.*
2. [*Huée*, French.] A clamour; a legal purſuit. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'ER. *ſ.* [*huer*, French, to cry.] One whoſe buſineſs is to call out to others. *Carew.*

HUFF. *ſ.* [from *hove* or *hoven*, ſwelled.]
1. Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance. *Hudibras.*
2. A wretch ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value. *South.*

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſwell; to puff. *Grew.*
2. To hector; to treat with inſolence and arrogance.

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluſter; to ſtorm; to bounce. *South. Otway. Roſcommon.*

HU'FFER. *ſ.* [from *huff.*] A bluſterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFISH. *a.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; inſolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *ad.* [from *huffiſh.*] With arrogant petulance.

HU'FFISHNESS. *ſ.* Petulance; arrogance; noiſy bluſter.

To HUG. *v. a.* [hegian, Saxon.]
1. To preſs cloſe in an embrace.
2. To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs.
3. To hold faſt.

HUG. *ſ.* [from the noun.] Cloſe embrace.

HUGE. *a.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.]
1. Vaſt; immenſe.
2. Great even to deformity or terrour.

HU'GELY. *ad.* [from *huge.*]
1. Immenſely; enormouſly.
2. Greatly; very much.

HU'GENESS. *ſ.* [from *huge.*] Immenſity; bulk; greatneſs.

HU'GGERMUGGER. *ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *hug er morcker*, or *hug er mucker*, dark. *Morcker* in the Daniſh is obſcurity; whence *murky.*] Secrecy; bye-place.

HU'GY. *a.* [See HUGE.] Vaſt; huge.

HUKE. *ſ.* [*huque*, French.] A cloak.

HULK. *ſ.* [*hulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Saxon.]
1. The body of a ſhip.
2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy.

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: to draw a hare.

HULL. *ſ.* [*hulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]
1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.
2. The body of a ſhip; the hulk.

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder.

HU'LLY. *a.* [from *hull.*] Siliquoſe.

HU'LVER. *ſ.* Holly.

To HUM. *v. a.* [*hommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make the noiſe of bees.
2. To make an inarticulate and murmuring ſound.
3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of the voice.
4. To ſing low.
5. To applaud. Approbation was anciently expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by hum, about a century ago.

HUM. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The noiſe of bees or inſects.
2. The noiſe of buſtling crowds.
3. Any low dull noiſe.
4. A pauſe with an articulate ſound.
5. In *Hudibras* it ſeems uſed for hem.
6. An expreſſion of applauſe.

HUM. *interj.* A ſound implying doubt or deliberation.

HU'MAN. *a.* [*humanus*, Latin.]
1. Having the qualities of a man.
2. Belonging to a man.

HUMA'NE. *a.* [*humaine*, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

TELY. *ad.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; od nature. *Shakespeare.*
NIST. *ſ.* [*humaniſte*, French.] A er; a grammarian.
NITY. *ſ.* [*humanitas*, Latin.] nature of man. *Sidney.*
mankind; the collective body of kind. *Glanville.*
evolence; tenderneſs. *Locke.*
ology; grammatical ſtudies.
MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniſer*, Fr.] en; to make ſuſceptive of tender- benevolence. *Wotton.*
NKIND. *ſ.* [*human* and *kind.*] The man. *Pope.*
NLY. *ad.* [from *human.*] er the notions of men. *Atterbury.*
dly; with good nature. *Pope.*
IRD. *ſ.* [from *hum* and *bird.*] The ing bird. *Brown.*
LE. *a.* [*humble*, French; *humilis*, proud; modeſt; not arrogant. *Shakeſpeare.*
w; not high; not great. *Cowley.*
MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] make humble; to make ſubmiſſive. cruſh; to break; to ſubdue. *Milton.*
make to condeſcend. *Locke.*
bring down from an height. *Hakewill.*
LEBEE. *ſ.* [*bum* and *bee.*] A buz- ild bee. *Atterbury.*
LEBEE. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
LEBEE *Eater. ſ.* A fly that eats the ebee. *Ainſworth.*
LENESS. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humi- abſence of pride. *Bacon. Herbert.*
LER. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] One that es or ſubdues himſelf or others.
LEMOUTHED. *a.* [*humble* and] Mild; meek. *Shakeſpeare.*
LEPLANT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitive *Mortimer.*
LES. *ſ.* Entrails of a deer.
LESS. *ſ.* [from *humble.*] Humble- humility. *Spenſer.*
LY. *ad.* [from *humble.*] ithout pride; with humility. *Addiſon.*
ithout height; without elevation.
RUM. *a.* [from *hum*, *drone.*] Dull; ; ſtupid. *Hudibras.*
ME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat.]
ME'CTATE. } To wet; to moiſten.
CTA'TION. *ſ.* [*humectation*, French.] ct of wetting; moiſtening. *Brown.*
RAL. *a.* [*humerus*, Latin.] Belong- the ſhoulder. *Sharp.*
UBA'TION. *ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] on the ground. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID. *a.* [*humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moiſt; watry. *Newton.*

HUMI'DITY. *ſ.* [from *humid.*] Moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quincy.*

HUMILIA'TION. ſ. [French.]
1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility. *Hooker.*
2. Mortification; external impreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs. *Milton.*
3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*

HUMI'LITY. *ſ.* [*humilité*, French.]
1. Freedom from pride; modeſty; not arrogance. *Hooker.*
2. Act of ſubmiſſion. *Davies.*

HU'MMER. *ſ.* [from *hum.*] An applauder.

HU'MORAL. *a.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from humour. *Harvey.*

HU'MORIST. *ſ.* [*humoriſta*, Italian.]
1. One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.
2. One who has violent and peculiar paſſions. *Bacon.*

HU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Full of groteſque or odd images. *Addiſon.*
2. Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*
3. Pleaſant; jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *humorous.*]
1. Merrily; jocoſely. *Calamy. Swift.*
2. With caprice; with whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *humorous.*] Fickleneſs; capricious levity.

HU'MORSOME. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Peeviſh; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous. *Swift.*

HU'MORSOMELY. *ad.* [from *humorſome.*] Peeviſhly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*humor*, Latin.]
1. Moiſture. *Ray.*
2. The different kinds of moiſture in man's body; phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy. *Milton.*
3. General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.*
4. Preſent diſpoſition. *Dryden.*
5. Groteſque imagery; jocularity; merriment.
6. Diſeaſed or morbid diſpoſition. *Temple.*
7. Petulance; peeviſhneſs. *South.*
8. A trick; a practice. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gratify; to ſooth by compliance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To fit; to comply with. *Addiſon.*

HUMP. *ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *hump.*] A crooked back. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACK. *ſ.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high ſhoulders. *Tatler.*

HUMPBA'CKED. *a* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*buſch*, German.]
1. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts. *Arb.*
2. [*Hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* [*hunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'NDRED. *a.* [hunð, hunðnetð, Saxon.] The number conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NDRED. *ſ.*
1. A company or body conſiſting of an hundred. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*Hundredum*, low Latin.] A canton or diviſion of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. *Bacon.*

HU'NDREDTH. *a.* [hunðnetendeozoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of an hundred.

HUNG. The *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *hang.* *Dryden.*

HU'NGER. *ſ.* [hungep, Saxon.]
1. Deſire of food; the pain felt from faſting. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any violent deſire. *Decay of Piety.*

To HU'NGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley.*
2. To deſire with great eagerneſs. *Milton.*

HU'NGERBIT. } *a.* [*hunger* and *bit.*]
HU'NGERBITTEN. } Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*

HU'NGERLY. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nouriſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGERLY. *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'NGERSTARVED. *a.* [*hunger* and *ſtarved.*] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*

HU'NGERED. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRY. *a.* [from *hunger.*]
1. Feeling pain for want of food. *Locke.*
2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more diſpoſed to draw than to impart; uſed of lands, or perſons. *Mortimer.*

HUNKS. *ſ.* [*hunſkur*, ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [huntian, Saxon.]
1. To chace wild animals. *Addiſon.*
2. To purſue; to follow cloſe. *Harvey.*
3. To ſearch for. *Spenſer.*
4. To direct or manage hounds in the chace. *Addiſon.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*
1. To follow the chace. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To purſue or ſearch.

HUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A pack of hounds.
2. A chace.
3. Purſuit.

HU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *hunt.*]
1. One who chaces animals for paſ
2. A dog that ſcents game or
prey.

HU'NTINGHORN. *ſ.* [*hunting* and
A bugle; a horn uſed to cheer the

HU'NTRESS. *ſ.* [from *hunter.*]
that follows the chace.

HU'NTSMAN. *ſ* [*hunt* and *man.*]
1. One who delights in the chace.
2. The ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to
the chace.

HU'NTSMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from
The qualifications of a hunter.

HU'RDLE. *ſ.* [hyꝛdel, Saxon.]
of ſticks woven together; a crate.

HURDS. *ſ.* The refuſe of hemp or

To HURL. *v. a.* [from *hourl*, to
down, Iſlandick.]
1. To throw with violence; to
petuouſly.
2. To utter with vehemence. [
to make an howling or hideous

3. To play at a kind of game.

HURL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult;
commotion.

HU'RLBAT. *ſ.* [*hurl* and *bat.*]

HU'RLER. *ſ.* [from *hurl.*] One
at hurling.

HU'RLWIND. *ſ.* [*hurl* and *wind.*]
wind; a violent guſt.

HU'RLY. } *ſ.* Tumult;
HU'RLYBURLY. } buſtle.

HU'RRICANE. } *ſ.* [*huracan*,
HURRICA'NO. } A violent
as is often experienced in the
miſphere.

To HU'RRY. *v. a.* [hepꝛian, to
Saxon.] To haſten; to put into
tion and confuſion.

To HU'RRY. *v. n.* To move on
cipitation.

HU'RRY. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
precipitation; commotion.

HURST. *ſ.* [hyꝛſt, Saxon.] A
thicket of trees.

To HURT. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part.
I have hurt. [hyꝛt, wounded,
1. To miſchief; to harm.
2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily

HURT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
2. Harm; miſchief.
2. Wound or bruiſe.

TER. *ſ.* [from *hurt.*] One that does

n.

TFUL. *a.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Miſchievous; ſcious. *Dryden.*

TFULLY. *ad.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſ- oufly; perniciouſly.

TFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſ- ouſneſs; perniciouſneſs.

RTLE. *v. n.* [*heurter*, French.] To ſh; to run againſt any thing; to *Shakeſp.*

RTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence petuoſity. *Spenſer.*

TLEBERRY. *ſ.* [*hurt bar*, Daniſh.] ry; whortleberry.

TLESS. *a.* [from *hurt.*] nocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing arm. *Spenſer.*

eceiving no hurt.

TLESSLY. *ad.* [from *hurtleſs.*] With- harm. *Sidney.*

TLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Free- from any pernicious quality.

AND. *ſ.* [*boſsband*, maſter, Daniſh.] he correlative to wife; a man married woman. *Locke.*

he male of animals. *Dryden.*

n œconomiſt; a man that knows and ſes the methods of frugality and

tiller of the ground; a farmer.

SBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] o ſupply with an huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

o manage with frugality. *Shakeſp.*

o till; to cultivate the ground with management. *Bacon.*

ANDLESS. *a.* [from *huſband.*] With- huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANDLY. *a.* [from *huſband.*] Frugal; y. *Tuſſer.*

ANDMAN. *ſ.* [*huſband* and *man.*] who works in tillage. *Broome.*

ANDRY. *ſ.* [from *huſband.*] illage; manner of cultivating land. hrift; frugality; parſimony. *Swift.*

are of domeſtic affairs. *Shakeſpeare.*

interj. [Without etymology.] Silence! ll! no noiſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

a. [from the interjection.] Still; ſi- quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

SH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To ll; to be ſilent. *Spenſer.*

SH. *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to ; to appeaſe. *Otway.*

SH *up. v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; oid to be mentioned. *Pope.*

MONEY. *ſ.* [*buſh* and *money.*] A to hinder information. *Swift.*

ſ. [*buldſeh*, Dutch.] The outmoſt ument of fruits. *Bacon.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED. *a.* [from *buſk.*] Bearing an huſk; covered with an huſk.

HU'SKY. *a.* [from *buſk.*] Abounding in huſks. *Phillips.*

HU'SSY. *ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*] A ſorry or bad woman. *Southern.*

HU'STINGS. *ſ.* [hurtinz, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HU'STLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To ſhake together.

HU'SWIFE. *ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*]

1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. *Shakeſ.*

2. An œconomiſt; a thrifty woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY. *ſ.* [from *huſwife.*]

1. Management good or bad. *Tuſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women. *Tuſſer.*

HUT. *ſ.* [hutte, Saxon; *hute*, French] A poor cottage. *Swift. Thomſon.*

HUTCH. *ſ.* [hpœcca, Saxon; *huche*, Fr.] A corn cheſt. *Mortimer.*

To HUZZ. *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA'. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*

To HUZZA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation. *King.*

To HUZZA'. *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation. *Addiſon.*

HY'ACINTH. *ſ.* [ὑάκινθος.]

1. A flower.

2. The *hyacinth* is the ſame with the *lapis lyncurius.* It is a leſs ſhewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is ſeldom ſmaller than a ſeed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. *Hill.*

HYACI'NTHINE. *a.* [ὑακίνθινος.] Made of hyacinths.

HY'ADES. } *ſ.* [ὑάδες.] A watery conſtella-
HY'ADS. } tion. *Dryden.*

HY'ALINE. *a.* [ὑάλινος.] Glaſſy; cryſtalline. *Milton.*

HY'BRIDOUS. *a.* [ὕβρις; *hybrida*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different ſpecies. *Ray.*

HYDA'TIDES. *ſ.* [from ὕδωρ.] Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part: moſt common in dropſical perſons. *Quincy.*

HY'DRA. *ſ.* A monſter with many heads ſlain by *Hercules* *Dryden.*

HY'DRAGOGUES. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ἄγω; *hydragogue*, French.] Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours, which is generally the caſe of the ſtronger cathartick. *Quincy.*

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hydraulicks.*]
HYDRAU'LICK. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Derham.*

HYDRAU'LICKS. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλὸς, a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE. *ſ.* [ὑδροκηλὴ; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλὴ.] A dropſy in the head. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω.] One who draws maps of the ſea. *Boyle.*

HYDRO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω.] Deſcription of the watry part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROMANCY. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μαντεία.] Prediction by water. *Ayliffe.*

HY'DROMEL. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι.] Honey and water. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDRO'METER. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA. *ſ.* [ὑδροφοβία.] Dread of water. *Quincy.*

HYDRO'PICAL. } *a.* [ὑδρωπικὸς.] Dropſi-
HYDRO'PICK. } cal; diſeaſed with extravaſated water. *Arbuthnot.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *a.* [ὕδωρ and ϛατικὴ.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hydroſtatical.*] According to hydroſtaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ϛατικὴ; *hydroſtatique*, French.] The ſcience of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TICK. *ſ.* [ὕδωρ.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'EN. } *ſ.* [*hyene*, French; *hyæna*, La-
HY'ENA. } tin.] An animal like a wolf.

HYGRO'METER. *ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'GROSCOPE. *ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either. *Quincy.*

HYM. *ſ.* A ſpecies of dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

HY'MEN. *ſ.* [ὑμὴν.]
1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *ſ.* [ὑμέναιος.] A mar-
HYMENE'AN. } riage ſong. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENE'AN. } *Pope.*

HYMN. *ſ.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperiour being. *Spenſer.*

To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns.

To HYMN. *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration.

HY'MNICK. *a.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns.

To HYP. *v. a.* [from *hypochondriack.*] To make melancholy; to diſpirit.

HY'PALLAGE. *ſ.* [ὑπαλλαγὴ.] A figure by which words change their caſes with one other.

HY'PER. *ſ.* A hypercritick.

HYPE'RBOLA. *ſ.* [ὕπερ and βάλλω.] A ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis intercepts it.

HY'PERBOLE. *ſ.* [ὑπερβολὴ.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or decreaſed beyond the exact truth. *A man was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flayed man was a manſion for him.* Shakeſpeare.

HYPERBO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hyperbola.*]
HYPERBO'LICK. }
1. Belonging to the hyperbola.
2. [From *hyperbole.*] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *hyperbolical.*]
1. In form of an hyperbole.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *a.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *a.* [*hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

HYPERCRI'TICK. *ſ.* [ὑπὲρ and κριτικὸς.] A critick exact or copious beyond uſe or reaſon.

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hypercritick.*] Critical beyond uſe.

HYPE'RMETER. *ſ.* [ὑπὲρ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the ſtandard meaſure requires.

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *ſ.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud fleſh.

HY'PHEN. *ſ.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction, as, *vir-tue*, *ever living.*

HYPNO'TICK. *ſ.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *ſ.* [ὑποχόνδρια.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the hypochondres of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen.

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *hypochondres.*]
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. }
1. Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Producing melancholy.

HYPOCIST. *ſ.* [ὑποκιςις.] An inſpiſſated juice in large flat maſſes, hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour when broken. An aſtringent medicine. *Hill.*

HYPO'CRISY. *ſ.* [*hypocriſie*, Fr. ὑποκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. *Dryden. Swift.*

HYPOCRITE. *ſ.* [ὑποκριτὴς.] A diſſembler in morality or religion. *Phillips.*

HYPOCRI'TICAL. } *a.* [*hypocrite.*]
HYPOCRI'TICK. } Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRI'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypocritical.*] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK. *a.* [ὑπὸ and γαςὴρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wiſe.*

HYPOGE'UM. *ſ.* [ὑπὸ and γῆ.] A name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS. *ſ.* [ὑπόςασις.]
1. Diſtinct ſubſtance.
2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis.*]
1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as a diſtinct ingredient. *Boyle.*
2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENU'SE. *ſ.* [ὑποτείνουσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe. *Locke.*

HYPOTHE'SIS. *ſ.* [ὑπόθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved. *South.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*hypothetique*, Fr.
HYPOTHE'TICK. } from *hypotheſis.*] Including ſuppoſition; conditional. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *hypothetical.*] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally.

HYRST. }
HURST. } From the Saxon hyrſt, a wood. *Gibſon.*
HERST. }

HY'SSOP. *ſ.* [*hyſſopus*, Lat.] A plant. It hath been a great diſpute whether the hyſſop commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture. *Milton.*

HYSTE'RICAL. }
HYSTE'RICK. } *a.* [ὑςερικὸς.]
1. Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.*
2. Proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

HYSTE'RICKS. *ſ.* [ὑςερικὸς.] Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

I is in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant. *I* vowel has a long ſound as *fine*, *thine*, which is uſually marked by an *e* final; or a ſhort ſound, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e*, *ee* thus *field*, *yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*. The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expreſſed by *y*. *J* conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*.

I, *pronoun perſonal.* [*ik*, Gothick; ic, Saxon.] *I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*.
1. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*.
2. *I* is more than once, in *Shakeſpeare*, written for *ay*, or *yes*.

To JA'BBER. *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to chatter. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER. *ſ.* [from *jabber.*] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hud.*

JA'CENT. *a.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JACI'NTH. *ſ.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem.*]
1. The ſame with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward.*

JACK. *ſ.* [*Jaques*, French.]
1. The diminutive of *John*. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*
3. An engine which turns the ſpit. *Wilkins.*
4. A young pike. *Mortimer.*
5. [*Jaque*, French.] A coat of mail. *Hayward.*
6. A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden.*
7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley.*
8. A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal. *Bacon.*

9. The male of animals. *Arbuthnot.*
10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſworth.*
11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*
12. A cunning fellow. *Cleaveland.*

JACK *Boots.* *ſ.* Boots which ſerve as armour.

JACK *by the Hedge.* *ſ.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

JACK *Pudding.* *ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding.*] A zani; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*

JACK *with a Lantern.* *ſ.* An *ignis fatuus.*

JACKALE'NT. *ſ.* A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

JACKA'L. *ſ.* [*chacal*, French.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

JA'CKANAPES. *ſ.* [*jack* and *ape.*]
1. Monkey; an ape.
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbuth.*

JACKDA'W. *ſ.* A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice. *Watts.*

JA'CKET. *ſ.* [*jacquet*, French.]
1. A ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat. *Spenſer.*
2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man. *L'Eſtrange.*

JA'COB's *Ladder.* *ſ.* The ſame with Greek valerian; an herb.

JACOB's *Staff.* *ſ.*
1. A pilgrim's ſtaff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A croſs ſtaff; a kind of aſtrolabe.

JA'COBINE. *ſ.* A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACTITA'TION. *ſ.* [*jactito*, Latin.]
1. Toſſing; motion; reſtleſſneſs. *Harvey.*
2. Act of boaſting.

JACULA'TION. *ſ.* [*jaculatio*, Latin.] The act of throwing miſſive weapons. *Milton.*

JADE. *ſ.*
1. A horſe of no ſpirit; a hired horſe; a worthleſs nag.
2. A ſorry woman. *Swift.*

JADE. *ſ.* A ſpecies of the jaſper.

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tire; to haraſs; to diſpirit; to weary. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To overbear; to cruſh; to degrade. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To employ in vile offices. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ride; to rule with tyranny. *Shakeſp.*

To JADE. *v. n.* To loſe ſpirit; to ſink. *South.*

JA'DISH. *a.* [from *jade.*]
1. Vitious; bad, as an horſe. *Southern.*
2. Unchaſte; incontinent. *L'Eſtrange.*

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagaw*, ſlits or holes, Welſh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw. *Watts.*

JAGG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation. *Ray.*

JA'GGY. *a.* [from *jagg.*] Uneven; denticulated. *Addiſon.*

JA'GGEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *jagged.*] The ſtate of being denticulated; unevenneſs.

JAIL. *ſ.* [*geole*, French.] A gaol; a priſon.

JA'ILBIRD. *ſ.* [*jail* and *bird.*] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *ſ.* [from *jail.*] The keeper of a priſon.

JAKES. *ſ.* A houſe of office.

JA'LAP. *ſ.* [*jalap*, French; *jalapium*, Latin.] A firm and ſolid root, of a faint ſmell, and of an acrid and nauſeous taſte. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain. It is an excellent purgative where ſerous humours are to be evacuated.

JAM. *ſ.* A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

JAMB. *ſ.* [*jambe*, French.] Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door.

IA'MBICK. *ſ.* [*iambicus*, Latin.] Verſe compoſed of a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately.

To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*jangler*, French.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words.

To JA'NGLE. *v. a.* To make to ſound untuneable.

JA'NGLER. *ſ.* [from *jangle.*] A wrangler; chattering, noiſy fellow.

JA'NIZARY. *ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] One of the guards of the Turkiſh king.

JA'NNOCK. *ſ.* Oat bread.

JA'NTY. *a.* [*gentil*, French.] Showy; flattering.

JA'NUARY. *ſ.* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The firſt month of the year.

JAPA'N. *ſ.* [from *Japan* in *Aſia.*] Varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours.

To JAPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To varniſh, to embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures.
2. To black ſhoes. A low phraſe.

JAPA'NNER. *ſ.* [from *japan.*]
1. One ſkilled in japan work.
2. A ſhoeblacker.

To JAR. *v. n.*
1. To ſtrike together with a kind of rattle.
2. To ſtrike or ſound untuneably.
3. To claſh; to interfere; to act in oppoſition.
4. To quarrel; to diſpute.

JAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of rattling vibration of ſound.
2. Claſh; diſcord; debate.
3. A ſtate in which a door unfaſtened ſtrike the poſt.

[Ciarro, Italian.] An earthen veſſel.
DES. ſ. [French.] Hard callous tu-
rs in horſes, a little below the bending
the ham on the outſide. *Farrier's Dict.*
GON. ſ. [*jargon*, French.] Unintel-
ble talk; gabble; gibberiſh. *Bramhall.*
GONELLE. ſ. A ſpecies of pear.
HAWK. ſ. A young hawk.
Ainſworth.
MINE. ſ. [*jaſmin*, French.] A flower.
MINE *Perſian.* ſ. A plant.
PER. ſ. [*jaſpe*, Fr. *iaſpis*, Latin.] A
e ſtone of a beautiful green colour,
metimes clouded with white. *Hill.*
OLI'PTICK. *a.* [*iatreleptique*, Fr.
ς and ἀλείφω.] That which cures by
nting.
'VEL, or *jable. v. a.* To bemire; to
over with dirt.
EL. ſ. [perhaps from the verb.] A
y fellow.
ELIN. ſ. [*javeline*, French.] A ſpear
half pike, which anciently was uſed
er by foot or horſe. *Addiſon.*
NDICE. ſ. [*jauniſſe*, *jaune*, yellow,
] A diſtemper from obſtructions of the
r, which prevents the gall being duly
arated by them from the blood, and
kes them look yellow. *Quincy.*
NDICED. *a.* [from *jaundice.*] In-
ed with the jaundice. *Pope.*
AUNT. *v. n.* [*janter*, French.] To
nder here and there; to buſtle about. It
now always uſed in contempt or levity.
NT. ſ. [from the verb.] Ramble;
ot; excurſion. *Milton.*
NTINESS. ſ. [from *jaunty.*] Airi-
; flutter; genteelneſs. *Addiſon.*
. ſ. [*joue*, a cheek, French.]
The bone of the mouth in which the
h are fixed. *Walton. Grew.*
The mouth. *Rowe.*
. ſ. A bird.
EL. ſ. A precious ſtone of an azure or
e colour.
ſ. [ıꝛ, Saxon; *eyſe*, Dutch.]
Water or other liquor made ſolid by
d. *Locke.*
Concreted ſugar.
To break the ICE. To make the firſt
ning to any attempt. *Peacham. Hudib.*
E. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To cover with ice; to turn to ice.
To cover with concreted ſugar.
HOUSE. ſ. [*ice* and *houſe.*] A houſe in
ch ice is repoſited.
NEUMON. ſ. [ἰχνεύμων.] A ſmall
mal that breaks the eggs of the croco-
.
NEUMONFLY. ſ. A ſort of fly.
Derham.

ICHNO'GRAPHY. ſ. [ἰχνος and γράφω.] The groundplot. *Moxon.*
I'CHOR. ſ. [ἰχωρ.] A thin watery humour like ſerum. *Quincy.*
I'CHOROUS. *a.* [from *ichor.*] Sanious; thin; undigeſted. *Harvey.*
ICHTHYO'LOGY. ſ. [ἰχθυολογία.] The doctrine of the nature of fiſh. *Brown.*
ICHTHYO'PHAGY. ſ. [ἰχθὺς and φάγω.] Diet of fiſh.
I'CICLE. ſ. [from *ice.*] A ſhoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward.*
I'CINESS. ſ. [from *icy.*] The ſtate of generating ice.
I'CON. ſ. [ἰκὼν.] A picture or repreſentation. *Hakewill.*
ICO'NOCLAST. ſ. [εἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.
ICONO'LOGY. ſ. [*iconologie*, French; εἰκὼν and λέγω.] The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.
ICTE'RICAL. *a.* [*icterus*, Latin.]
1. Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer.*
2. Good againſt the jaundice.
ICY. *a.* [from *ice.*]
1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; froſty. *Pope.*
2. Cold; free from paſſion. *Shakeſp.*
3. Frigid; backward. *Shakeſp.*
I'D. Contracted for *I would.*
IDE'A. ſ. [ἰδέα.] Mental image. *Dryden.*
IDE'AL. *a.* [from *idea.*] Mental; intellectual. *Cheyne.*
IDE'ALLY. ſ. [from *ideal.*] Intellectually; mentally. *Brown.*
IDE'NTICAL. } *a.* [*identique*, French.]
IDE'NTICK. } The ſame; implying the ſame thing. *Tillotſon.*
IDE'NTITY. ſ. [*indentitas*, ſchool Latin.] Sameneſs; not diverſity. *Prior.*
IDES. ſ. [*idus*, Lat.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, becauſe in theſe four months it was ſix days before the nones, and in others four days.
IDIO'CRACY. ſ. [ἴδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of conſtitution.
IDIOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *idiocracy.*] Peculiar in conſtitution.
I'DIOCY. ſ. [ἰδιωτία.] Wanting underſtanding.
IDIOM. ſ. [ἴδιωμα.] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect. *Dryden.*
IDIOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *idiom.*] Pe-
IDIOMA'TICK. } culiar to a tongue; phraſeological. *Spectator.*
IDIO'PATHY. ſ. [ἴδιος and πάθος.] A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIO-

IDIOSY'NCRASY. *ſ.* [ἰδιος, σὺν, and κρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or diſpoſition not common to another. *Quincy.*

I'DIOT. *ſ.* [ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Sandys.*

I'DIOTISM. *ſ.* [ἰδιωτισμὸς.]
1. Peculiarity of expreſſion. *Hale.*
2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

I'DLE. *a.* [ydel, Saxon.]
1. Lazy; averſe from labour. *Bull.*
2. Not buſy; at leiſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unactive; not employed. *Addiſon.*
4. Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
5. Worthleſs; barren; not productive of good. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Trifling; of no importance. *Hooker.*

To I'DLE. *v. n.* To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity. *Prior.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *a.* [*idle* and *head.*] Fooliſh; unreaſonable. *Carew.*

I'DLENESS. *ſ.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazineſs; ſloth; ſluggiſhneſs; averſion from labour. *South.*
2. Abſence of employment. *Sidney.*
3. Omiſſion of buſineſs. *Shakeſp.*
4. Importance; lightneſs.
5. Inefficacy; uſeleſſneſs.
6. Barrenneſs; worthleſſneſs.
7. Unreaſonableneſs; want of judgment.

I'DLER. *ſ.* [from *idle.*] A lazy perſon; a ſluggard. *Raleigh.*

I'DLY. *ad.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazily; without employment. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fooliſhly; in a trifling manner. *Prior.*
3. Carleſly; without attention. *Prior.*
4. Ineffectually; vainly. *Hooker.*

I'DOL. *ſ.* [ἰδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.]
1. An image worſhiped as God. *Mac.*
2. A counterfeit. *Zech.*
3. An image. *Dryden.*
4. A repreſentation. *Spenſer.*
5. One loved or honoured to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'LATER. *ſ.* [*idolatra*, Latin.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worſhips for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. n.* [from *idolater.*] To worſhip idols. *Ainſworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *a.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; comprifing idolatry. *Peacham.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *ad.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *ſ.* [*idolatria*, Lat.] The worſhip of images. *South.*

I'DOLIST. *ſ.* [from *idol.*] A worſhipper of images. *Milton.*

To I'DOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'NEOUS. *a.* [*idoneus*, Latin.] proper; convenient.

I'DYL. *ſ.* [εἰδυλλιον.] A ſmall short

I. E. for *id eſt*, or *that is.*

JE'ALOUS. *a.* [*jaloux*, French.]
1. Suſpicious in love.
2. Emulous; full of competition.
3. Zealouſly cautious againſt either
4. Suſpiciouſly vigilant.
5. Suſpiciouſly careful.
6. Suſpiciouſly fearful.

JE'ALOUSLY. *ad.* [from *jealous.*] ciouſly; emulouſly.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *jealous.*] ſtate of being jealous.

JE'ALOUSY. *ſ.* [*jalouſie*, French.]
1. Suſpicion in love.
2. Suſpicious fear.
3. Suſpicious caution, vigilance,

To JEER. *v. n.* To ſcoff; to make mock.

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with

JEER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] biting jeſt; flout.

JE'ERER. *ſ.* [from *jeer.*] A ſcorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *ad.* [from *jeering.*] fully; contemptuouſly.

JE'GGET. *ſ.* A kind of ſauſage.

JEJU'NE. *a.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting; empty; vacant.
2. Hungry; not ſaturated.
3. Dry; unaffecting.

JEJU'NENESS. *ſ.* [from *jejune.*]
1. Penury; poverty.
2. Dryneſs; want of matter that gage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *a.* Glutinous; brought of viſcoſity.

JE'LLY. *ſ.* [*gelatinum*, Latin.] LY.
1. Any thing brought to a ſtiff tinouſneſs and viſcoſity.
2. Sweetmeat made by boiling

JE'NNETING. *ſ.* [corrupted from *ting.*] A ſpecies of apple ſoon

JE'NNET. *ſ.* [See GENNET.] horſe.

To JE'OPARD. *v. a.* To hazard in danger.

JE'OPARDOUS. *a.* [from *jeopard* zardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY. *ſ.* [*jeu perdu*, Fr.] danger; peril.

To JERK. *v. a.* [*jerquer*, ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow

To JERK. *v. n.* To ſtrike up

, *ſ.* [from the verb.]
A ſmart quick laſh. *Dryden.*
ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that
ks or ſtartles. *Ben Jonſon.*
KEN. *ſ.* [cynrelkin, Saxon.] A jacket;
ort coat. *South.*
KIN. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*
RSEY. *ſ.* [from the iſland of *Jerſey*,
re much yarn is ſpun.] Fine yarn of
l.
'SALEM *Artichokes. ſ.* Sunflower, of
ch they are a ſpecies. *Mortimer.*
ſ. [*geſſe*, French.] Short ſtraps of
ther tied about the legs of a hawk, with
ch ſhe is held on the fiſt.
AMINE. *ſ.* [See JASMINE.] A fra-
nt flower. *Spenſer.*
ST. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Latin.] To di-
t or make merry by words or actions;
ſt or ſpeak not ſeriouſly. *Shakeſp.*
, *ſ.* [from the verb.]
Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to
e laughter; not earneſt. *Tillotſon.*
The object of jeſts; laughing-ſtock.
Shakeſpeare.
Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned,
t real. *Grew.*
TER. *ſ.* [from *jeſt*.]
One given to merriment and pranks.
Shakeſpeare.
One given to ſarcaſm. *Swift.*
Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenſer.*
ſ. [gagat, Saxon, *gagates*, Latin.]
Jet is a very beautiful foſſil, of a firm
d very even ſtructure, and of a ſmooth
rface; found in maſſes, lodged in clay.
it of a fine deep black colour; having a
ain reſembling that of wood. *Hill.*
[*Jet*, French.] A ſpout or ſhoot of
ater. *Blackmore.*
ET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]
To ſhoot forward; to ſhoot out; to in-
ade; to ſhoot out. *Shakeſpeare.*
To ſtrut; to agitate the body by a proud
ir. *Shakeſpeare.*
To jolt; to be ſhaken. *Wiſeman.*
TSAM. } *ſ.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods
TSON. } which having been caſt over
ard in a ſtorm, or after ſhipwreck, are
rown upon the ſhore. *Bailey.*
TTY. *a.* [from *jet*.]
Made of jet.
Black as jet. *Brown.*
WEL. *ſ.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*,
utch.]
Any ornament of great value, uſed com-
only of ſuch as are adorned with precious
ones. *South.*
A precious ſtone; a gem. *Pope.*
A name of fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
WEL-HOUSE, *or Office. ſ.* The place
here the regal ornaments are repoſited,

JE'WELLER. *ſ.* [from *jewel*.] One who
trafficks in precious ſtones. *Boyle.*
JEWS-EARS. *ſ.* [from its reſemblance of
the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus,
tough and thin; naturally, while grow-
ing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and
variouſly hollowed cup; from an inch to
two inches in length, and about two
thirds of its length in breadth. Peo-
ple cure ſore throats with a decoction of it
in milk. *Hill.*
JEWS-MALLOW. *ſ.* [*corchorus*, Latin.]
An herb.
JEWS-STONE. *ſ.* The elevated ſpine of
a very large egg-ſhaped ſea-urchin, petri-
fied by long lying in the earth. It is of a
regular figure, oblong and rounded, ſwell-
ing in the middle, and gradually tapering.
Hill.
JEWS-HARP *ſ.* A kind of muſical inſtru-
ment held between the teeth.
IF. *conjunction.* [ȝ'ꝼ, Saxon.]
1. Suppoſe that; allowing that. *Hooker.*
2. Whether or no; *I know not* if *I may*
ſpeak. *Prior.*
3. Though I doubt whether; ſuppoſe it
be granted that. *Boyle.*
I'GNEOUS. *a.* [*igneus*, Latin.] Fiery; con-
taining fire; emitting fire. *Glanville.*
IGNI'POTENT. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.]
Preſiding over fire. *Pope.*
IGNIS FA'TUUS. ſ. [Latin.] Will with
the wiſp; Jack with the lantern.
To I'GNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Latin.] To
kindle; to ſet on fire. *Grew.*
IGNI'TION. *ſ.* [*ignition*, French.] The
act of kindling, or ſetting on fire.
Boyle.
IGNI'TIBLE. *a.* [from *ignite*.] Inflam-
mable; capable of being ſet on fire.
Brown.
IGNI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.]
Vomiting fire. *Derham.*
IGNO'BLE. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Latin.]
1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden.*
2. Worthleſs; not deſerving honour.
IGNO'BLY. *ad.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignomi-
niouſly; meanly; diſhonourably. *Dryden.*
IGNOMI'NIOUS. *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *igno-*
miniоſus, Lat.] Mean; ſhameful; re-
proachful.
IGNOMI'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ignomini-*
ous.] Meanly; ſcandalouſly; diſgrace-
fully. *South.*
I'GNOMINY. *ſ.* [*ignominia*, Latin.] Diſ-
grace; reproach; ſhame. *Milton.*
IGNORA'MUS. ſ. [Latin.]
1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly uſed by the
grand inqueſt impannelled in the inquiſi-
tion of cauſes criminal and publick; and
written upon the bill, whereby any crime
is offered to their conſideration, when they
miſlike

miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he delivered. *Cowel.*

2. A fooliſh fellow; a vain uninſtructed pretender. *South.*

I'GNORANCE. *ſ.* [*ignorance*, French.]

1. Want of knowledge; unſkilfulneſs.

2. Want of knowledge diſcovered by external effect. In this ſenſe it has a plural. *Common Prayer.*

I'GNORANT. *a.* [*ignorans*, Latin.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninſtructed. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Unknown; undiſcovered. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Without knowledge of ſome particular.

4. Unacquainted with. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'GNORANT. *ſ.* One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed. *Denham.*

I'GNORANTLY. *ad.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unſkillfully; without information. *Dryden.*

To IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, French.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*ignoſcibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG. *ſ.* [*giga*, Italian.] A light careleſs dance, or tune. *Spenſer. Pope.*

To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance careleſly; to dance. *Locke.*

JI'GMAKER. *ſ.* [*jig* and *make.*] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakeſpeare.*

JI'GGUMBOB. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*

JILT. *ſ.* [perhaps from *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for woman.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Otway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To JI'NGLE. *v. n.* To clink; to ſound correſpondently. *Shakeſpeare.*

JI'NGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Correſpondent ſound. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bacon.*

ILE. *ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. *Pope.*

ILE. *ſ.* [*aiſle*, French.] An ear of corn.

I'LEUS. ſ. [Latin.] The twining of the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

I'LEX. ſ. [Latin.] The ſcarlet oak.

I'LIAC. *a.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels.

I'LIAC *Paſſion. ſ.* A kind of nervous ſickneſs, ilium, whereby that gut is ſtopped.

ILK. *ad.* [ealc, Saxon.] Eke; alſo. It is ſtill retained in Scotland: *ilk* any one, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies ſame; as, *Mackintoſh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whoſe ſurname and the name of his eſtate are the ſame.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, ſtands for *in.*

ILL. *a.* [contracted from EVIL.]

1. Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral; evil.

2. Sick; diſordered; not in health.

ILL. *ſ.*

1. Wickedneſs.

2. Misfortune; miſery.

ILL. *ad.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any reſpect.

2. Not eaſily.

ILL, ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Latin.] Incapable of weeping.

ILLA'PSE. *ſ.* [*illapſus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual immiſſion or entrance of one thing into another.

2. Sudden attack; caſual coming.

To ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to enſnare.

ILLAQUEA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illaqueate.*]

1. The act of catching or enſnaring.

2. A ſnare; any thing to catch.

ILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; concluſion from premiſes.

ILLA'TIVE. *a.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or concluſion.

ILLA'UDABLE. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

ILLA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthy; without deſerving praiſe.

ILLE'GAL. *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law.

ILLEGA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *illegal.*] Contrariety to law.

ILLE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *legi*, Latin.] What cannot be read.

ILLEGI'TIMACY. *ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] State of baſtardy.

ILLE-

EGI'TIMATE *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleaveland.*

EGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not in wedlock.

EGITIMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

E'VIABLE. *a.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

FA'VOURED. *a.* Deformed.

FA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With deformity.

FA'VOUREDNESS. *ſ.* Deformity.

'BERAL. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous. *K. Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; ſparing. *Woodward.*

IBERA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *illiberal.*] Parſimony; niggardlineſs. *Bacon.*

'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *illiberal.*] Diſingenuouſly; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

'CIT. *a.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful.

L'GHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*

'MITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *illimitable.*] Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

'MITED. *a.* [*illimité*, French.] Unbounded; interminable.

'MITEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*

'TERATE. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned. *Wotton.*

'TERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of ſcience.

'TERATURE. *ſ.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

LNESS. *ſ.* [from *ill.*]

1. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*

2. Sickneſs; malady; diſorder of health. *Atterbury.*

3. Wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

LNA'TURE. *ſ.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence. *South.*

LNA'TURED. *a.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or goodwill; miſchievous. *South.*

2. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

LNA'TUREDLY. *ad.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

LNA'TUREDNESS. *ſ.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of kindly diſpoſition.

LO'GICAL. *a.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reaſon. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenſer.*

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thomſon.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light. *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light. *Spenſer.*

2. To adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Sandys.*

4. To adorn books with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illuſtrate. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*illuminatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſupplying with light.

2. That which gives light. *Raleigh.*

3. Feſtal lights hung out as a token of joy.

4. Brightneſs; ſplendour. *Felton.*

5. Infuſion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace. *Hooker.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light. *Digby.*

ILLUMINA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *illuminate.*]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters. *Felton.*

ILLU'SION. *ſ.* [*illuſio*, Lat.] Mockery; falſe ſhow; counterfeit appearance; errour. *Shakeſpeare.*

ILLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *illuſus*, Latin.] Deceiving by falſe ſhow. *Blackmore.*

ILLU'SORY. *a.* [*illuſoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*illuſtro*, Latin.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour. *Milton.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

ILLUSTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; expoſition. *L'Eſtrange.*

ILLU'STRATIVE. *a.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *illuſtrative.*] By way of explanation. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*illuſtris*, Latin.] Conſpicuous; noble; eminent for excellence. *South.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Conſpicuouſly; nobly; eminently. *Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS *ſ.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am.*

IM is uſed commonly, in compoſition, for *in* before mute letters.

I'MAGE. *ſ.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]

1. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally a ſtatue; a picture. *South.*

2. An idol; a falſe god.

3. A copy; repreſentation; likeneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Semblance; ſhow; appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. An idea; a repreſentation of any thing to the mind. *Watts.*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden.*

I'MAGERY. *ſ.* [from *image.*]

1. Senſible repreſentations; pictures; ſtatues. *Spenſer.*

2. Show; appearance. *Prior. Rogers.*

3. Copies of the fancy; ideas; imaginary phantaſms. *Atterbury.*

4. Repreſentations in writing. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *a.* [*imaginable*, French.] Poſſible to be conceived. *Tillotſon.*

IMA'GINANT. *a.* [*imaginant*, French.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY. *a.* [*imaginaire*, French.] Fancied; viſionary; exiſting only in the imagination. *Raleigh.*

IMAGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*imaginatio*, Latin.]

1 Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of repreſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others. *Dennis.*

2. Conception; image of the mind; idea. *Sidney.*

3. Contrivance; ſcheme. *Lam.*

IMA'GINATIVE. *a.* [*imaginatif*, French; from *imagine.*] Fantaſtick; full of imagination. *Bacon. Taylor.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, French.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.*

2. To ſcheme; to contrive. *Pſalms.*

IMA'GINER. *ſ.* [from *imagine.*] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE. *a.* [*imbecillis*, Latin.] Weak; feeble; wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* To weaken a ſtock or fortune by clandeſtine expences. *Taylor.*

IMBECI'LITY. *ſ.* [*imbecillité*, Fr.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs of mind or body. *Hooker. Woodward.*

To IMBI'BE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin.]

1. To drink in; to draw in. *Swift.*

2. To admit into the mind. *Watts.*

3. To drench; to ſoak. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER, *ſ.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or ſucks.

IMBIBI'TION. *ſ.* [*imbibition*, French; *imbibe.*] The act of ſucking or drinking. *Bacon.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleaſure; to make unhappy.

3. To exaſperate.

To IMBO'DY. *v a.* [from *body.*]

1. To condenſe to a body.

2. To inveſt with matter.

3. To bring together into one maſs or company.

4. To incloſe. Improper.

To IMBO'DY. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs; to coaleſce.

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To agitate; to effervesce.

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raiſe to confidence; to encourage.

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *boſom.*]

1. To hold on the boſom; to cover with the folds of one's garment.

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To incloſe; to ſhut in.

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To arch; to vault.

IMBO'WMENT. *ſ.* [from *imbow.*] An arch; a vault.

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to ſhelter with a bower.

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word.

I'MBRICATED. *a.* [from *imbrex*, Latin.] Indented with concavities.

IMBRICA'TION. *ſ.* [*imbrex*, Latin.] Concave indenture.

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obſcure; to cloud.

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*]

1. To ſteep; to ſoak; to wet much or deep.

2. To pour; to emit moiſture.

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality.

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To ſink down to brutality.

To IMBU'E. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor. *Digby. Boyle.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourſe*, French.] To ſtock with money.

IMITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*imitabilitz*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable.

TABLE. *a.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.] Worthy to be imitated. *Raleigh.* Poſſible to be imitated. *Atterbury.*

ITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin.] To copy; to endeavour to reſemble. *Cowley.* To counterfeit. *Dryden.* To purſue the courſe of a compoſition, as to uſe parallel images and examples.

A'TION. *ſ.* [*imitatio*, Latin.] The act of copying; attempt to reſemble. *Dryden.* That which is offered as a copy. A method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and alterations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign. *Dryden.*

ITATIVE. *a.* [*imitativus*, Latin.] Inclined to copy. *Dryden.*

TA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin; *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to reſemble another. *Dryden.*

A'CULATE. *a.* [*immaculatus*, Latin.] Spotleſs; clear; undefiled. *Bacon.* Pure; limpid. Improper. *Shakeſp.*

MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter; to confine. *Milton.*

A'NE. *a.* [*immenis*, Lat.] Vaſt; prodigiouſly great.

ANENT. *a.* [*in* and *maneo*, Latin.] Inſiſtent; inherent; internal. *South.*

A'NIFEST. *a.* [*in* and *manifeſt.*] Not manifeſt; not plain. *Brown.*

A'NITY. *ſ.* [*immanitas*, Lat.] Barbarity; ſavageneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

AR'CESSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *marceſco*, Latin.] Unfading.

A'RTIAL. *a.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike. *Chapman.*

MA'SK. *v. a.* [*in* and *maſk.*] To diſguiſe; to diſguiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

ATE'RIAL. *a.* [*immateriel*, French.] Incorporeal; diſtinct from matter; void of matter. *Hooker.* Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

ATERIA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; diſtinctneſs from body or matter. *Watts.*

ATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter.

ATE'RIAL'IZED. *a.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Diſtinct from matter; incorporeal. *Glanville.*

ATE'RIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *immaterial.*] Diſtinctneſs from matter.

ATE'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not conſiſting of matter; incorporeal; without body. *Bacon.*

MATU'RE. *a.* [*immaturus*, Latin.] 1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fullneſs or completion. *Dryden.*

3 Haſty; early; come to paſs before the natural time. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *immature.*] Too ſoon; too early; before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [from *immature.*]
IMMATU'RITY. } Unripeneſs; incompleteneſs; a ſtate ſhort of completion. *Glan.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*immeabilis*, Latin.] Want of power to paſs. *Arbuthnot.*

IMME'ASURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *meaſure.*] Immenſe; not to be meaſured; indefinitely extenſive. *Hooker.*

IMME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *immeaſurable.*] Immenſely; beyond all meaſure.

IMMECHA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks. *Cheyne.*

IMME'DIACY. *ſ.* [from *immediate.*] Perſonal greatneſs; power of acting without dependance. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATE. *a* [*immediat*, French; *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes. *Abbot.*

3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event. *South.*

2. Inſtantly; at the time preſent; without delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS. *ſ.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Preſence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMME'DICABLE. *a.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IMME'MORABLE. *a.* [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL. *a.* [*immemorial*, French.] Paſt time of memory; ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*

IMME'NSE. *a.* [*immenſe*, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY. *ad.* [from *immenſe.*] Infinitely; without meaſure. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY. *ſ.* [*immenſité*, French.] Unbounded greatneſs; infinity. *Blackmore.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immenſurable.*] Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be meaſured.

To IMME'RGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Lat.] To put under water.

IMME'RIT. *ſ.* [*immerito*, Latin.] Want of worth; want of deſert. *Suckling.*

IMME'RSE. *a.* [*immerſus*, Latin.] Buried; covered; ſunk deep. *Bacon.*

To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immerſus*, Latin.]
1. To put under water.
2. To ſink or cover deep. *Woodward.*
3. To keep in a ſtate of intellectual depreſſion. *Atterbury.*

IMME'RSON. *ſ.* [*immerſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid.
3. The ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confuſed; being without regularity; being without method. *Addiſon.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY. *ad* [from *immethodical.*] Without method.

I'MMINENCE. *ſ.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'MMINENT. *a.* [*imminent*, French; *imminens*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening.

To IMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

IMMUNI'TION. *ſ.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decreaſe. *Ray.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY *ſ.* [from *immiſcible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *miſcible.*] Not capable of being mingled.

IMMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*immiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending in; contrary to emiſſion.

To IMMI'T. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Latin.] To ſend in.

To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle.

IMMI'XABLE. *a.* [*in* and *mix.*] Impoſſible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*immobilité*, French.] Unmoveableneſs; want of motion; reſiſtance to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMO'DERATE. *a.* [*immoderatus*, Latin.] Exceſſive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *immoderate.*] In an exceſſive degree. *Burnet.*

IMMODERA'TION. *ſ.* [*immoderation*, Fr.] Want of moderation; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST. *a.* [*in* and *modeſt.*]
1. Wanting ſhame; wanting delicacy or chaſtity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unchaſte; impure. *Dryden.*
3. Obſcene. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Unreaſonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY. *ſ.* [*immodeſtie*, Fr.] Want of purity or delicacy. *Pope.*

To I'MMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin.] To ſacrifice; to kill in ſacrifice. *Boyle.*

IMMOLA'TION. *ſ.* [*immolation*, French.]
1. The act of ſacrificing. *Brown.*
2. A ſacrifice offered. *Ducay of F.*

IMMO'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *moment.*] Of no importance or value. *Shake.*

IMMO'RAL. *a.* [*in* and *moral.*] With regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honeſty; diſhoneſt.

IMMORA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immoral.*] honeſty, want of virtue; conta virtue.

IMMO'RTAL. *a.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]
1. Exempt from death; never to
2. Never ending; perpetual. *Shak*

IMMORTA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *immort* exemption from death; life never to

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. a.* [*immo* French.] To make immortal; to tuate; to exempt from death.

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To becom mortal.

IMMO'RTALLY. *ad.* [from *immo* With exemption from death; end.

IMMO'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *movable.*]
1. Not to be forced from its
2. Not liable to be carried away; law.
3. Unſhaken; unaffected.

IMMO'VABLY. *ad.* [from *immovable.*] a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

IMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*immunité*, French.]
1. Diſcharge from any obligation.
2. Privilege; exemption.
3. Freedom.

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emmurer*, old French.] To incloſe in walls; to confine; to ſhut

IMMU'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A wall; incloſure.

IMMU'SICAL. *a.* [*in* and *muſical.*] ſical; inharmonious.

IMMUTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Exemption from change; invari

IMMU'TABLE. *a.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] changeable; invariable; unalterable.

IMMU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *immutable.*] alterably; invariably; unchangeably.

IMP. *ſ.* [*imp*, Welſh.]
1. A ſon; the offſpring; progeny.
2. A ſubaltern devil; a puny

To IMP. *v. a.* [*impio*, Welſh.] To or enlarge by any thing adſcititious.

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Latin.] drive cloſe or hard.

A'INT. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To ; to decorate with colours. Not in *Shakeſpeare.*

A'IR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, French.] To ish; to injure; to ake worſe. *Pope.*

A'IR. *v. n.* To be leſſened or worn *Spenſer.*

IR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Diminu on; ſe. *Brown.*

RMENT. *ſ.* [from *impair.*] Dimi- ; injury. *Brown.*

PABLE *a.* [*impal a le*, Fr. *in* and *le.*] Not to be perceived by touch; palpable *powder* is that in which no eſs is perceived by the touch. *Boyle.*

PA'RADISE *v. a.* [*imparadiſare*, n.] To put in a ſtate reſembling pa- *Donne.*

RITY. *ſ.* [*imparitas*, Latin.] equality; diſproportion. *Bacon.* deneſs; indiviſibility into equal parts. *Brown.*

PA'RK. *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To ſe with a park; to ſever from a com-

PA'RT. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.] o grant; to give. *Dryden.* o communicate. *Shakeſpeare.*

RTIAL. *a.* [*impartial*, Fr.] Equi- ; free from r gard or party; indiffer- diſintereſted; equal in diſtribution ſtice; juſt. *Dryden.*

RTIA'LITY. *ſ.* [*impartialité*, Fr.] tableneſs; juſtice. *South.*

RTIALLY. *ad.* [from *impartial.*] tably; with indifferent and unbiaſſed ment; without regard to party or in- t. *South.*

RTIBLE. *a.* [*impartible*, Fr.] Com- icable; that cannot be conferred or wed. *Digby.*

'SSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *paſſable.*] Not e paſſed; not admitting paſſage; im- ious. *Raleigh.*

SSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impaſſibilité*, Fr.] mption from ſuffering.

'SSIBLE. *a.* [*impaſſible*, Fr. *in* and , Latin.] Incapable of ſuffering; ex- t from the agency of external cauſes. *Hammond.*

'SSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *impaſſible.*] paſſibility; exemption from pain; ex- ption from external impreſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

'SSIONED. *a.* [*in* and *paſſion.*] Seized h paſſion. *Milton*

'SSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *paſſive.*] Exempt m the agency of external cauſes. *Pope.*

'STED. *a.* [*in* and *paſte.*] Covered as h paſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'TIENCE, *ſ.* [*impatience*, French.]

1. Inability to ſuffer pain; rage under ſuffering. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Vehemence of temper; heat of paſſion.
3. Inability to ſuffer delay, eagerneſs.

IMPA'TIENT. *a.* [*impatient*, French.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear.
2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.
3. Vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion *Taylor.*
4. Eager; ardently deſirous; not able to endure delay. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. *ad.* [from *impatient*]

1. Paſſionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*
2. Eagerly; with great deſire.

To IMPA'TRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniſer*, French; *in* and *patronize*] To gain to one's ſelf the power of any ſeigniory. This word is not uſual. *Bacon.*

To IMPA'WN. *v a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPE'ACH. *v. a.* [*empecher*, French.]

1. To hinder; to impede. *Davies.*
2. To accuſe by publick authority. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'ACH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; let; impediment. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *impeach.*] Accuſable; chargeable. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER. *ſ.* [from *impeach.*] An accuſer; one who brings an accuſation againſt another. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT. *ſ.* [from *impeach.*]

1. Hinderance; let; impediment; obſtruction. *Spenſer.*
2. Publick accuſation; charge preferred.

To IMPE'ARL. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl.*]

1. To form in reſemblance of pearls. *Milt.*
2. To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*

IMPECCABI'LITY *ſ.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr.] Exemption from ſin; exemption from failure. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE. *a.* [*impeccable*, French.] Exempt from poſſibility of ſin. *Hammond.*

To IMPE'DE. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obſtruct. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hinderance; let; impeachment; obſtruction; oppoſition. *Hooker. Taylor.*

To IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to preſs on. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT. *ſ.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulſive power; a power that drives forward. *Glanville.*

To IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendo*, Latin.] To hang over; to be at hand; to preſs nearly. *Smalridge. Pope.*

IMPE'NDENT. *a.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; preſſing cloſely. *Hale.*

IMPE'NDENCE. *ſ.* [from *impendent.*] The ſtate of hanging over; near approach.

IMPE-

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*impenetrabilité*, French.]
1. Quality of not being pierceable. *Newton.*
2. Inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*impenetrable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Dryden.*
2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.
3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

IMPE'NETRABLY. *ad.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *ſ.* [*impenitence*, Fr.]
IMPE'NITENCY. } Obduracy; want of remorſe for crimes; final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *a.* [*impenitent*, French; *in* and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY *ad.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *a.* [*in* and *penna*, Latin.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*

I'MPERATE. *a.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with conſciouſneſs; done by direction of the mind. *South. Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE. *a.* [*impératif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expreſſive of command. *Clarke.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*imperceptible*, Fr.] Not to be diſcovered; not to be perceived. *Addiſon.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *imperceptible.*] The quality of eluding obſervation. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY *ad.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECT. *a.* [*imperfectus*, Latin.]
1. Not complete; not abſolutely finiſhed; defective. *Boyle. Locke.*
2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFE'CTION *ſ.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect.*] Defect; failure; fault, whether phyſical or moral. *Addiſon.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *ad.* [from *imperfect.*] Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Stepney. Locke.*

IMPE'RFORABLE. *a.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL. *a.* [*imperial*, French.]
1. Royal; poſſeſſing royalty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Betokening royalty; marking reignty.
3. Belonging to an emperor or regal; royal; monarchical.

IMPE'RIALIST. *ſ.* [from *imperial*] that belongs to an emperor.

IMPE'RIOUS. *a.* [*imperieux*, Fren
1. Commanding; tyrannical; tive; haughty; arrogant; aſſum mand.
2. Powerful; aſcendant; over

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from With arrogance of command; lence of authority.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from
1. Authority; air of command.
2. Arrogance of command.

IMPE'RISHABLE. *a.* [*imperiſſable*, Not to be deſtroyed.

IMPE'RSONAL. *a.* [*impersonalis*, Not varied according to the per

IMPE'RSONALLY. *ad.* [from According to the manner of an verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *per* Latin.] Not to be moved by per

IMPE'RTINENCE. } *ſ.* [
IMPE'RTINENCY. } French.]
1. That which is of no preſent that which has no relation to the hand.
2. Folly; rambling thought.
3. Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion.
4. Trifle; thing of no value.

IMPE'RTINENT. *a.* [*impertinent*, and *pertinens*, Latin.]
1. Of no relation to the matter in of no weight.
2. Importunate; intruſive; meddling.
3. Fooliſh; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT. *ſ.* A trifler; a an intruder.

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *nent.*]
1. Without relation to the preſent ter.
2. Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intru

IMPE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*imperviuſ*, Latin.] paſſable; impenetrable.

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from
The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *tranſeo*, Latin.] Impoſſibility to be through.

IMPETI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *impetigo*, Scurfy; covered with ſmall ſcabs.

I'MPETRABLE. *a.* [*impetrabilis*, from *petro*, Lat.] Poſſible to be obtained.

ETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Latin.] ain by intreaty.

RA'TION. *ſ.* [*impetratio*, Latin.] ct of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor.*

TUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Vi- ; fury; vehemence; force. *Clarendon.*

TUOUS. *a.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *im-* Latin.] olent; forcible; fierce. *Prior.* ehement; paſſionate. *Rowe.*

TUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impetuous.*] ently; vehemently. *Addiſon.*

TUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] nce; fury. *Decay of Piety.*

TUS. *ſ.* [Latin.] Violent tendency point; violent effort. *Bentley.*

RCEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Im- rable; not to be pierced. *Spenſer.*

TY. *ſ.* [*impietas*, Latin.] reverence to the Supreme Being; con- of the duties of religion. *Shakeſpeare.*

y act of wickedneſs; expreſſion of ir- on.

PIGNORATE. *v. a.* To pawn; to .

NORA'TION. *ſ.* The act of pawn- putting to pledge.

PI'NGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Latin.] To gainſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh *Newton.*

PI'NGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*,] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon.*

US. *a.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; d; profane. *Forbes.*

OUSLY. *ad.* [from *impious.*] Pro- ; wickedly. *Granville.*

ACABILITY. *ſ.* [from *implacable.*] rableneſs; irreconcilable enmity; de- med malice.

PLA'CABLE. *a.* [*implacabilis*, Latin.] to be pacified; inexorable; malicious, ant in enmity. *Addiſon.*

PLA'CABLY. *ad.* [from *implacable.*] malice not to be pacified; inex- .

PLA'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] fix; to inſert; to place; to engraft. *Sidney. Ray. Locke.*

PLANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*implantation*, Fr. *implant.*] The act of ſetting or plant-

PLAU'SIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *plauſible.*] Not ous; not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

PLEMENT. *ſ.* [*implementum*, Lat.] mething that fills up vacancy, or ſup- wants. *Hooker.*

ool; inſtrument of manufacture. 3 *Brown.*

3. Veſſel of a kitchen.

IMPLE'TION. *ſ.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the ſtate of being full. *Brown.*

IMPLE'X. *a.* [*implexus*, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Spectator.*

To I'MPLICATE. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarraſs; to infold. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*implicatio*, Latin.]

1. Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly connected. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLI'CIT. *a.* [*implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated.

2. Inferred; tacitly compriſed; not expreſſed. *Smalridge.*

3. Reſting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *implicit.*]

1. By inference compriſed though not expreſſed. *Bentley.*

2. By connexion with ſomething elſe; dependently.

3. With unreſerved confidence or obedience. *Rogers.*

To IMPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in ſupplication; to ſolicit.

2. To aſk; to beg. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPLO'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of begging. *Spenſer.*

IMPLO'RER. *ſ.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor.

IMPLU'MED. *a.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To IMPLY'. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to intangle. *Spenſer.*

2. To involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant. *Dryden.*

To IMPOI'SON. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, Fr.]

1. To corrupt with poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To kill with poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPO'LARILY. *ad.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles.

IMPOLI'TICAL. } *a.* [*in* and *politick.*]
IMPO'LITICK. } Imprudent; indiſcreet; void of art or forecaſt. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY. } *ad.* [*in* and *politi-*
IMPO'LITICKLY. } *cal.*] Without art or forecaſt.

IMPO'NDEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

IMPORO'SITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *porous.*] Abſence of interſtices; compactneſs; cloſeneſs. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS. *a.* [*in* and *porous.*] Without pores; free from vacuities or interſtices.

To IMPO'RT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad.

2. To

2. To imply; to infer. *Hooker. Bacon.*
3. To produce in consequence. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*Importer*, French.] To be of moment.

IMPO'RT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Importance; moment; consequence.
2. Tendency. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE *a.* [*in* and *portable.*] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Spenser.*

IMPO'RTANCE. s. [French.]
1. Thing imported or implied. *Shakespeare.*
2. Matter; subject. *Shakespeare.*
3. Consequence; moment. *Shakespeare.*
4. Importunity. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'RTANT. *a.* [*important*, French.]
1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton.*
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.
3. Importunate. *Shakespeare*

IMPORTA'TION. *s.* [from *import.*] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addison.*

IMPO'RTER. *s.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *a.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or consequence. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. *Smalridge.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *importunate.*] With incessant solicitations; pertinaciously. *Duppa.*

IMPORTUNATENESS. *s.* [from *importunate.*] Incessant solicitation. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTU'NE. *v. a.* [*importunus*, Lat.]
1. To disturb by reiteration of the same request.
2. To teize; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE. *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.]
1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Bacon.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious. *Hammond.*
3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton.*

IMPORTU'NELY. *a.* [from *importune.*]
1. Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.*
2. Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson.*

IMPORTU'NITY. *s.* [*importunitas*, Lat.] Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*

To IMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French.]
1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty. *Shak.*
2. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Waller.*
3. To fix on; to impute to. *Brown.*
4. To obtrude fallaciously. *Dryden.*
5. *To* IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke.*
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chases, in order to carry the forms to press.

IMPO'SE. *s.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *impose.*] laid as obligatory on any body.

IMPO'SER. *s.* [from *impose.*] One joins.

IMPOSI'TION. *s.* [*imposition*, French.]
1. The act of laying any thing on
2. The act of giving a name or
3. Injunction of any thing as a law
4. Constraint; oppression.
5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*impossible*, Fr.] done; not to be attained;

IMPOSSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*impossibilité*, Fr.]
1. Impracticability; the quality of feasible. *Wotton.*
2. That which cannot be done.

I'MPOST. *s.* [*impost*, French.] A toll; custom paid.

IMPO'STS *s.* [*imposte*, French.] In tecture, that part of a pillar, in arches, on which the weight of the building lieth.

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* [from *posthume.*] To form an abscess; to form a cyst or bag containing

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* To with an imposthume. *Dreyden.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *s.* [from *mate.*] The act of forming an the state in which an imposthume

IMPO'STHUME. *s.* A collection lent matter in a bag or cyst.

IMPO'STOR. *s.* [*imposteur*, French.] who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPO'STURE. *s.* [*imposture*, Lat.]

I'MPOTENCE. } *s.* [*impotentia*, Lat.
I'MPOTENCY. }
1. Want of power; inability; weakness.
2. Ungovernableness of passion.
3. Incapacity of propagation.

IMPO'TENT. *a.* [*impotent*, Latin.
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; ing power.
2. Disabled by nature or disease.
3. Without power of restraint.
4. Without power of propagation.

I'MPOTENTLY. *ad.* [from Without power.

To IMPOU'ND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.*]
1. To inclose as in a pound; to to confine.
2. To shut up in a pinfold.

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* [*impracticable.*]
1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; possible.
2. Untractable; unmanageable.

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *s.* [from *ticable.*] Impossibility.

To I'MPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Lat.] To call for evil upon himself or

RECA'TION. *ſ.* [*imprecatio*, Latin.] ſe; prayer by which any evil is wiſhed. *King Charles.*

RECATORY. *a.* [from *imprecate.*] taining wiſhes of evil.

MPRE'GN. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Lat.] fill with young; to fill with any matter quality. *Milton.*

RE'GNABLE. *a.* [*imprenable*, French.] Not to be ſtormed; not to be taken. Unſhaken; unmoved; unaffected.

RE'GNABLY. *ad.* [from *impregnable.*] ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſti- *Sandys.*

MPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, tin.] To fill with young; to make prolifick. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to ſatu- *Decay of Piety.*

REGNA'TION *ſ.* [from *impregnate.*] The act of making prolifick; fecunda- *Bacon.* That with which any thing is impreg- ted. *Derham.* Saturation. *Ainſworth.*

REJU'DICATE. *a.* [*in*, *præ*, and *judi-* Lat.] Unprejudiced; not prepoſſeſſed; artial. *Brown.*

REPARA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *prepara-* .] Unpreparedneſs; want of prepara- *Hooker.*

MPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*impreſſum*, Latin.] To print by preſſure, or ſtamp. *Derham.* To fix deep. *Watts.* To force into military ſervice. *Clarendon.*

RE'SS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Mark made by preſſure. *Woodward.* Effects upon another ſubſtance. *Glanville.* Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp. *South.* Device; motto. *Milton.* Act of forcing into ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'SSION. *ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Latin.] The act of preſſing one body upon an- er. *Locke.* Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp. *Shakeſpeare.* Image fixed in the mind. *Swift.* Operation; influence. *Clarendon.* Edition; number printed at once; one urſe of printing. *Dryden.* Effect of an attack. *Wotton.*

RE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Lat.] hat may be impreſſed. *Bacon.*

RE'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *impreſs.*] The ark made by preſſure; the dent; the im- eſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

MPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.] 1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſ- ſure.

2. To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a* [*empriſonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon.*] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Donne.*

IMPRI'SONMENT. *ſ.* [*empriſonnement*, Fr. Confinement; cluſure; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. *Watts.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

IMPRO'BABLE. *a.* [*improbable*, French.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addiſon.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *ad.* [from *improbable*] 1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete. *Boyle.*

To IMPRO'BATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *ſ.* [*improbatio*, Latin.] Act of diſallowing. *Ainſworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *ſ.* [*improbitas*, Lat.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs. *Hooker.*

To IMPROLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick.*] To impregnate; to fecundate.

IMPRO'PER. *a.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Latin.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

3. Not juſt; not accurate. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *ad.* [from *improper.*]

1. Not fitly; incongruouſly.

2. Not juſtly; not accurately. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Latin.]

1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf. *Bacon.*

2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is, when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] A layman that has poſſeſſion of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRI'ETY. *ſ.* [from *improprius*, Lat.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs; inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs. *Brown. Swift.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *proſperous.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; not ſucceſsful.

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *improſperous.*] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'VABLE. *a.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a bad to a good,

good, or from a good to a better ſtate. *Grew.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *improvable.*] Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY. *ad.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus. Quaſi probum facere.*]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better. *Pope.*

2. To diſprove. *Whitgifte.*

To IMPRO'VE. *v n.* To advance in goodneſs. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT. *ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. Melioration; advancement from good to better. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of improving. *Addiſon.*

3. Progreſs from good to better. *Addiſon.*

4. Inſtruction; edification *South.*

5 Effect of melioration. *South.*

IMPRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better. *Clarendon. Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED. *a.* [*improviſus*, Lat.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt. *Spenſer.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE. *ſ.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution.

IMPRO'VIDENT. *a.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecaſt; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care. *Dryden.*

IMPROVI'SION. *ſ.* [*in* and *proviſion.*] Want of forethought. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*imprudence*, French; *imprudentia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt. *King Charles.*

IMPRU'DENT. *a.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiſcreet; negligent. *Tillotſon.*

I'MPUDENCE. } *ſ.* [*impudence.* Fr. *impu-*
I'MPUDENCY. } *dentia*, Lat.] Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty. *Shakeſpeare. K. Charles.*

I'MPUDENT. *a.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Latin.] Shameleſs; wanting modeſty.

I'MPUDENTLY. *ad.* [from *impudent*] Shameleſsly; without modeſty. *Sandys.*

To IMPU'GN. *v a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Latin.] To attack; to aſſault. *South.*

IMPU'GNER. *ſ.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE. ſ. [French.] Impotence; inability; feebleneſs. *Bacon.*

I'MPULSE. *ſ.* [*impulſus*, Latin.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of body acting upon another.

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea.

3. Hoſtile impreſſion.

IMPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*impulſion*, French.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

IMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [*impulſif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulſe; moving; impellent.

IMPU'NITY. *ſ.* [*impunité*, Fr.] Freedom from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment.

IMPU'RE *a.* [*impurus*, Latin.]

1. Contrary to ſanctity; unhallowed; unholy.

2. Unchaſte.

3. Feculent; foul with extraneous natures; droſſy.

IMPU'RELY. *ad.* [from *impure.*] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS. } *ſ.* [*impuritas*, Lat. from
IMPU'RITY. } *impure.*]

1. Want of ſanctity; want of holineſs.

2. Act of unchaſtity.

3. Feculent admixture.

To IMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*empurpre*, Fr. from *purple.*] To make red; to tinge with purple.

IMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *impute.*]

1. Chargeable upon any one.

2. Accuſable; chargeable with a fault.

IMPU'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *imputable.*] The quality of being imputable.

IMPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute.*]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally ill.

2. Sometimes of good.

3. Cenſure; reproach.

4. Hint; reflection.

IMPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *impute.*] Having which may impute.

To IMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Latin.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; ſometimes good.

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPU'TER. *ſ.* [from *impute.*] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [*in*, Latin.]

1. Noting the place where any thing preſent: in *the houſe.*

2. Noting the ſtate preſent at any time: *he is* in *proſperity.*

oting the time: *it happened* in *that* *Locke.*
oting power: in *his choice.* *Spenſer.*
oting proportion: *nine* in *ten.* *Swift.*
Concerning. *Locke.*
A ſolemn phraſe: uſed thus, in *the* *name.* *Dryden.*
Noting cauſe: in *my behalf.* *Shakeſpeare.*
In *that.* Becauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
In *as much.* Since; ſeeing that. *Hooker.*

d.
Within ſome place; not out. *South.*
Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.*
Placed in ſome ſtate. *Pope.*
Noting entrance. *Woodward.*
Into any place. *Collier.*
Cloſe; home. *Tatler.*

is commonly in compoſition a negative privative ſenſe. *In* before *r* is changed *r*; before *l* into *l*; and into *m* before e other conſonants.

BI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *ability.*] Im- ſance; impotence; want of power.

BSTINENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *abſtinence*] mperance; want of power to ab- n.

CCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inacceſſible*, Fr. *in* and *ſible.*] Not to be reached; not to be roached. *Ray.*

CCURACY. *ſ.* [from *inaccurate.*] ant of exactneſs.

CCURATE. *a.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not ct; not accurate.

CTION. *ſ.* [*inaction*, Fr.] Ceſſation m labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*

CTIVE. *a.* Not buſy; not diligent; e; indolent; ſluggiſh.

CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *inactive.*] Idly; thout labour; ſluggiſhly. *Locke.*

CTI'VITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *activity.*] Idle- s; reſt; ſluggiſhneſs. *Rogers.*

DEQUATE. *a* [*in* and *adæquatus*, tin.] Not equal to the purpoſe; defec- ve. *Locke.*

DEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *inadequate.*] fectively; not completely. *Boyle.*

DVE'RTENCE. } *ſ.* [*inadvertance*,
DVE'RTENCY. } French.] Careleſſneſs; negligence; inattention. Act or effect of negligence. *Government of the Tongue.*

DVE'RTENT. *a.* [*in* and *advertens*, tin.] Negligent; careleſs.

DVE'RTENTLY. *ad.* [from *inadver-* nt.] Carelefly; negligently. *Clariſſa.*

'LIENABLE. *a.* [*in* and *alienable.*] hat cannot be alienated.

INALIME'NTAL. *a.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inamiſſible*, French.] Not to be loſt. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *a.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void. *Locke.*

To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Lat.] To animate; to quicken. *Donne.*

INA'NIMATE. } *a.* [*inanimatus*, Latin.]
INA'NIMATED } Void of life; without animation *Bacon. Pope.*

INANI'TION. *ſ.* [*inanition*, Fr.] Emptineſs of body; want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

INA'NITY. *ſ.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptineſs; void ſpace. *Digby.*

INA'PPETENCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Latin.] Want of ſtomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular uſe.

INAPPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [*inapplication*, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE. *a.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To INA'RCH *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*] *Inarching* is called grafting by approach; this is uſed when the ſtock and the tree may be joined. Take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the ſtock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one ſide about three inches in length: after the ſame manner cut the ſtock or branch where the graft is to be united, ſo that they may join, that the ſap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the ſtock to admit it; when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their ſlipping. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be ſufficiently united. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiſed upon oranges, myrtles, jaſmines, walnuts, figs, and pines. *Miller.*

INARTI'CULATE. *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with diſtinctneſs like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech. *Dryden.*

INARTI'CULATELY. *ad.* [from *inarticulate.*] Not diſtinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confuſion of ſounds; want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL. *a.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*inattention*, French.] Diſregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Careleſs; negligent; regardleſs.

INAU'DIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To conſecrate; to inveſt with a new office by ſolemnities. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Lat.] Inveſtiture by ſolemnities. *Howel.*

INAURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inauro*, Lat.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbuth.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *auſpicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Craſh.*

INBE'ING. *ſ.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inſeparableneſs. *Watts.*

I'NBORN. *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

INBRE'ATHED. *a.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inſpired; infuſed by inſpiration. *Milton.*

I'NBRED. *a.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced by birth and nature; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to ſhut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace. *Shakeſpeare.*

INCALE'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*incaleſco*, Latin.]
INCALE'SCENCY. } The ſtate of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*

INCANTA'TION. *ſ.* [*incantation*, French.] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCA'NTATORY. *a.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or ſeparate community. *Addiſon.*

INCAPABI'LITY } *ſ.* [from *incapable.*]
INCA'PABLENESS. } Inability natural; diſqualification legal. *Suckling.*

INCA'PABLE. *a.* [*incapable*, French.]

1. Wanting power; wanting underſtanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Not able to receive any thing. *Clarendon.*

3. Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Diſqualified by law. *Swift.*

INCAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of ſmall content. *Burnet.*

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowneſs; want of containing ſpace.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To diſable; to weaken. *Clariſſa.*

2. To diſqualify. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPA'CITY. *ſ.* [*incapacité*, French.]

1. Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Want of legal qualifications.

To INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [Latin.] To impriſon; to confine.

INCARCERA'TION. *ſ.* [from incarcerate.] Impriſonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with fleſh.

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed fleſh.

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

To INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr.] To clothe with fleſh; to embody with fleſh.

INCA'RNATE. *partic. a.* [*incarné*, Fr.] Clothed with fleſh; embodied in fleſh.

INCARNA'TION. *ſ.* [*incarnation*, Fr.]

1. The act of aſſuming body.

2. The ſtate of breeding fleſh.

INCA'RNATIVE. *ſ* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] A medicine that generates fleſh.

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *caſe.*] To cover; to incloſe; to inwrap.

INCAU'TIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedleſs.

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from incautious.] Unwarily; heedleſsly; negligently.

INCE'NDIARY. *ſ.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin.]

1. One who ſets houſes or towns on fire for malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. *King Charles.*

I'NCENSE. *ſ.* [*incenſum*, Latin; *encens*, French.] Perfume exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs.

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incenſus*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exaſperate.

INCE'NSEMENT. *ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] Rage; heat; fury.

INCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*incenſio*, Latin.] The act of kindling, the ſtate of being on fire.

INCE'NSOR. ſ. [Lat.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of paſſions.

INCE'NSORY. *ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered.

INCE'NTIVE. *ſ.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles.

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; ſpur.

INCE'NTIVE. *a.* Inciting; encouraging.

INCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning.

INCEP-

…TIVE. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] No…
…eginning. *Locke.*
…TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] A beginner; one …is in his rudiments.
…A'TION. *ſ.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act …ering with wax.
…ITITUDE. *ſ.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incer…*, Latin.] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.
…SANT. *a.* [*in* and *ceſſans*, Latin.] …aſing; uninterrmitted; continual; un…rup ed. *Pope.*
…SANTLY. *ad.* [from *inceſſant.*] …out intermiſſion; continually. *Addiſon.*
…ST. *ſ.* [*inceſte*, French; *inceſtum*, La… Unnatural and criminal conjunction …erſons within degrees prohibited. *Shakeſpeare.*
…STUOUS. *a.* [*inciſtueux*, French.] …ty of inceſt; guilty of unnatural co…tation. *South.*
…STUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inceſtuous.*] …h unnatural love. *Dryden.*
… *ſ.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.] …A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to …e grains of barley laid end to end; the …th part of a foot. *Holder.*
…A proverbial name for a ſmall quan…
…A nice point of time. *Shakeſpeare.*
…CH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] …To drive by inches. *Dryden.*
…To deal out by inches; to give ſpa…ly.
…H. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little …time.
…ED. *a.* [with a word or number be…ir.] Containing inches in length or …dth.
…IPIN. *ſ.* Some of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*
…MEAL. *ſ.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece …ch long. *Shakeſpeare.*
…CHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To …; to commence. *Raleigh.*
…OA'TION. *ſ.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.] In…ion; beginning. *Hale.*
…OATIVE. *a.* [*inchoativus*, Latin.] …ptive; noting inchoation or begin…
…CI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, Latin.] …cut. Medicines *incide* which conſiſt of …ted particles; by which the pointed …icles of other bodies are divided. *Quincy.*
…DENCE. } *ſ.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin;
…DENCY. } *incidence*, French.]
…The direction with which one body …es upon another; and the angle made …hat line, and the plane ſtruck upon, …alled the angle of *incidence.* *Quincy.*

2. [*Incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; caſualty. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NCIDENT. *a.* [*incident*, French; *incidens*, Latin.]

1. Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional; happening accidentally; falling in beſide the main deſign. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen. *South.*

I'NCIDENT. *ſ.* [*incident*, French.] Something happening beſide the main deſign; caſualty.

INCIDE'NTAL. *a.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance. *Milton.*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *incidental.*] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally. *Sanderſon.*

I'NCIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *incident.*] Occaſionally; by the bye; by the way. *Bacon.*

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to aſhes. *Harvey.*

INCINERA'TION. *ſ.* [*incineration*, French.] The act of burning any thing to aſhes. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *circumſpection.*] Want of caution; want of heed. *Brown.*

INCI'SED. *a.* [*inciſus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiſeman.*

INCI'SION. *ſ.* [*inciſion*, French.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. *South.*

2. Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines. *Bacon.*

INCI'SIVE. *a.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *inciſus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR. *ſ.* [*inciſor*, Lat.] Cutter; tooth in the fore-part of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *a.* [*inciſoire*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *ſ.* [*inciſura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham.*

INCITA'TION. *ſ.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive. *Brown.*

To INCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Latin.] To ſtir up; to puſh forward in a purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to urge on. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT. *ſ.* [from *incite.*] Motive; incentive; impulſe; inciting power. *Milton.*

INCI'VIL. *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpoliſhed.

INCIVI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incivilité*, French.]

1. Want of courteſy; rudeneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of rudeneſs. *Taylor.*

INCLE'MENCY. *ſ.* [*inclementia*, Lat.] Unmercifulneſs; cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *clement*, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderneſs; harſh. *Milton.*

INCLI'NA-

INCLI'NABLE. *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]
1. Having a propenſion of will; favourably diſpoſed; willing. *Hooker.*
2. Having a tendency. *Bentley.*

INCLINA'TION. *ſ.* [*inclinaiſon*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency toward any point. *Newton.*
2. Natural aptneſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*
4. Love; affection. *Dryden.*
5. Diſpoſition of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.
7. [In pharmacy] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only ſtooping the veſſel. *Quincy.*

INCLI'NATORY. *a.* [from *incline.*] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*

INCLI'NATORILY. *ad.* [from *inclinatory.*] Obliquely; with inclination to one ſide or the other. *Brown.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin.]
1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part. *Brown.*
2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate. *Milton.*
2. To turn the deſire toward any thing.
3. To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To graſp; to incloſe; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter.*] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obſcure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]
1. To incloſe; to ſhut.
2. To compriſe; to comprehend. *Bacon.*

INCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*incluſif*, French.]
1. Incloſing; encircling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Comprehended in the ſum or number.

INCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *incluſive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. From Sunday to Sunday *incluſively*; that is, taking both Sundays into the reckoning.

INCOA'GULABLE. *a.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *coexiſtence.*] The quality of not exiſting together. *Locke.*

INCO'G. *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Lat.] Unknown; in private.

INCO'GITANCY. *ſ.* [*incogitantia*, Latin.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*

INCO'GITATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO. *ad.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] ſtate of concealment.

INCOHE'RENCE. } *ſ.* [*in* and
INCOHE'RENCY. }
1. Want of connection; incongruity; conſequence; want of dependance of part upon another.
2. Want of cohefion; looſeneſs of parts.

INCOHE'RENT. *a.* [*in* and *cohærent.*]
1. Inconſequential; inconſiſtent.
2. Without cohefion; looſe.

INCOHE'RENTLY. *ad.* [from Inconſiſtently; inconſequentially.

INCOLU'MITY. *ſ.* [*incolumitas*, Lat.] ty; ſecurity.

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *buſtible.*] The quality of

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *a.* [*incombuſtible*, Not to be conſumed by fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS *ſ.* [from *buſtible.*] The quality of not being by fire.

I'NCOME. *ſ.* [*in* and *come.*] Revenue; duce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] The ſtate of one thing reſpect to another, when they cannot compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in*, *cum*, *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be any meaſure common to both.

INCOMME'NSURATE. *a.* [*in*, *cum*, *menſura*, Latin.] Not admitting mon meaſure.

To INCO'MMODATE. } *v. a.* [
To INCOMMO'DE. } Latin.]
inconvenient to; to hinder without very great injury.

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*incommodus*, Inconvenient; vexatious without chief.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *modious.*] Inconveniently; not at

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *modious.*] Inconvenience.

INCOMMO'DITY. *ſ.* [*incommoditè*, Inconvenience; trouble.

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *municable.*] The quality of not being partible.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [*incommunicable*, French.]
1. Not impartible; not to be common right, property, or quality than one.
2. Not to be expreſſed; not to be

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *ad.* [from *nicable.*] In a manner not to be or communicated.

MU'NICATING. *a.* [*in* and *communicating.*] Having no intercourſe with other. *Hale.*

MPA'CT. } *a.* [*in* and *compacted.*]
MPA'CTED. } Not joined; not compact.

MPARABLE. *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond competition. *Sidney. Dryden.*

MPARABLY. *ad.* [from *incomparable.*] Beyond compariſon; without competition. *Hooker.* Excellently; to the higheſt degree. *Addiſon.*

MPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *compaſſionate.*] Void of pity.

MPATIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another. *Hale.*

MPA'TIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe. *Suckling.*

MPA'TIBLY. *ad.* [from *incompatible.*] Inconſiſtently.

MPETENCY. *ſ.* [*incompetence*, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

MPETENT. *a.* [*in* and *competent*, Fr.] Unſuitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*

MPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *incompetent.*] Unſuitably; unduly.

MPLE'TE. *a.* [*in* and *complete.*] Not perfect; not finiſhed. *Hooker.*

MPLE'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *incomplete.*] Imperfection; unfiniſhed ſtate. *Boyle.*

MPLI'ANCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *compliance.*] Intractableneſs; impracticableneſs; conſtitutious temper. *Tillotſon.* Refuſal of compliance. *Rogers.*

MPO'SED. *a.* [*in* and *compoſed.*] Diſordered; diſcompoſed; diſordered. *Howel.*

MPOSSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incompoſſible.*] Quality of being not poſſible but by negation or deſtruction of ſomething *More.*

MPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *poſſible.*] Not poſſible together.

MPREHENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incompreheſibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs; ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

MPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*incomprehenſible*, French.] Not to be conceived; not to be fully underſtood. *Hammond.* Not to be contained. *Hooker.*

MPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] Unconceivableneſs. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *incomprehenſible.*] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*incompreſſible*, French.] Not capable of being forced into leſs ſpace. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *incompreſſible.*] Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCU'RRING. *a.* [*in* and *concur.*] Not concurring. *Brown.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceal.*] Not to be hid; not to be kept ſecret. *Brown.*

INCONCEI'VABLE. *a.* [*inconceivable*, Fr.] Incomprehenſible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Newton.*

INCONCEI'VABLY. *ad.* [from *inconceivable.*] In a manner beyond comprehenſion.

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceptible.*] Not to be conceived; incomprehenſible; inconceivable. *Hale.*

INCONCLU'DENT. *a.* [*in* and *concludens*, Latin.] Inferring no conſequence. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*in* and *concluſive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *a.* [*in* and *concoct.*]
INCONCO'CTED. } Unripened; immature. *Hale.*

INCONCO'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inconcoct.*] The ſtate of being indigeſted. *Bacon.*

INCO'NDITE. *a.* [*inconditus*, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpoliſhed. *Phillips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Having no exception, or limitation. *Brown.*

INCONDI'TIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not reſtrained by any conditions. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONFU'SION. *ſ.* [*in* and *confuſion.*] Diſtinctneſs. *Bacon.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unſuitableneſs; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY. *ſ.* [*incongruité*, French.]
1. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another.
2. Inconſiſtency; inconſequence; abſurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.*
3. Diſagreement of parts; want of ſymmetry. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *a.* [*incongru*, French.]
1. Unſuitable; not fitting. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Inconſiſtent; abſurd.

INCON-

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance.

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conſcionable.*] Void of the ſenſe of good and evil. *Spenſer.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *ſ.* [*inconſequence*, Fr. *inconſequentia*, Latin.] Inconcluſiveneſs; want of juſt inference. *Stilling fleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *conſequens*, Latin.] Without juſt concluſion; without regular inference. *Brown.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conſiderable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant.

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconſiderable.*] Small importance. *Tillotſon.*

INCONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*inconſideratus*, Latin.]

1. Careleſs; thoughtleſs; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.*

2. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtleſsly. *Addiſon.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Careleſſneſs; thoughtleſſneſs; negligence. *Tillotſon.*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *ſ.* [*inconſideration*, French.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

INCONSI'STING. *a.* [*in* and *conſiſt.*] Not conſiſtent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSI'STENCE. } *ſ.* [from *inconſiſt-*
INCONSI'STENCY. } *ent.*]

1. Such oppoſition as that one propoſition infers the negative of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together.

2. Abſurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part deſtroys the other.

3. Incongruity. *Swift.*

4. Unſteadineſs; changeableneſs.

INCONSI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *conſiſtent.*]

1. Incompatible; not ſuitable; incongruous. *Clarendon.*

2. Contrary. *Locke.*

3. Abſurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* [from *inconſiſtent.*] Abſurdly; incongruouſly; with ſelf-contradiction.

INCONSO'LABLE. *a.* [*inconſolable*, Fr. *in* and *conſole.*] Not to be comforted; ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort; unable to conquer grief. *Fiddes.*

INCO'NSONANCY. *ſ.* [*in* and *conſonancy.*] Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *conſpicuous.*] Indiſcernible; not perceptible by the ſight.

INCO'NSTANCY. *ſ.* [*inconſtantia*, Latin.] Unſteadineſs; want of ſteady adherence; mutability. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT. *a.* [*inconſtans*, French, *conſtans*, Latin.]

1. Not firm in reſolution; not ſteady in affection.

2. Changeable; mutable; variable.

INCONSU'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conſume.*] Not to be waſted.

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *a.* Not to be conſumed; not to be brought to an end.

INCONTE'STABLE. *a.* [*incontеſtable*, Fr.] Not to be diſputed; not admitting controverſy; uncontrovertible.

INCONTE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *incontеſtable.*] Indiſputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together.

INCO'NTINENCE. } *ſ.* [*incontinence*,
INCO'NTINENCY. } Latin.] Want of power to reſtrain the appetites; unchaſtity.

INCO'NTINENT. *a.* [*incontinens*, Latin.]

1. Unchaſte; indulging unlawful pleaſures.

2. Shunning delay; immediate. *Shak.*

INCO'NTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *incontinent.*]

1. Unchaſtely; without reſtraint of appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. *Addiſon.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indiſputable; not to be diſputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *controvertible.*] To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute.

INCONVE'NIENCE. } *ſ.* [*inconvenience*,
INCONVE'NIENCY. } French.]

1. Unfitneſs; inexpedience.

2. Diſadvantage; cauſe of uneaſineſs; difficulty.

INCONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]

1. Incommodious; diſadvantageous.

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.* [from *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiouſly.

2. Unſeaſonably. *Addiſon.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *converſable.*] Incommunicative; unſocial.

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not tranſmutable.

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction.

INCO'NY. *a.* [from *in*, and *cow*, to thrive.]

1. Unlearned; artleſs.

2. In Scotland it denotes mikhirwife lucky.

INCO'RPORAL. *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*]

ial; distinct from matter; distinct body. *Raleigh.*

PORA'LITY. *s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.] terialneſs.

PORALLY. *ad.* [from *incorporal.*] out matter.

CO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, h.]

o mingle different ingredients ſo as hall make one maſs. *Bacon.*

o conjoin inſeparably. *Shakeſpeare.*

o form into a corporation, or body po- *Carew.*

o unite; to aſſociate. *Addiſon.*

o embody. *Sidney. Stillingfleet.*

CO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite into maſs. *Boyle.*

RPORATE. *a.* [*in* and *corporate.*] aterial; unbodied. *Raleigh.*

PORA'TION. *ſ.* [*incorporation*, rh.]

nion of divers ingredients in one maſs. ormation of a body politick.

doption; union; aſſociation. *Hooker.*

RPO'REAL. *a.* [*incorporalis*, Latin; *porel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*] Immate- ; unbodied. *Bacon. Bentley.*

RPO'REALLY. *ad.* [from *incorpo-*] Immateriality. *Bacon.*

RPORE'ITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] ateriality.

CO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpſe.*] To rporate. *Shakeſpeare.*

RRE'CT. *a.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not ly finiſhed; not exact. *Pope.*

RRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *incorrect.*] ccurately; not exactly.

RRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [*in* and *correctneſs.*] ccuracy; want of exactneſs.

'RRIGIBLE. *a.* [*incorrigible*, French.] beyond correction; depraved beyond endment by any means. *More.*

RRI'GIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incorri-* .] Hopeleſs depravity; badneſs beyond means of amendment. *Locke.*

RRI'GIBLY. *ad.* [from *incorrigible.*] a degree of depravity beyond all means amendment. *Roſcommon.*

'RRUPT. } *a.* [*in* and *corruptus*,
RRU'PTED. } Latin; *incorrompu*, nch.]

Free from foulneſs or depravation. *Milton.*

Pure of manners; honeſt; good.

RRUPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incorruptibi-* , French.] Inſuſceptibility of corrup- ; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill.*

RRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [*incorruptible*, Fr.] t capable of corruption; not admitting ay. *Wake.*

RRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*incorruption*, Fr.] apacity of corruption. *Cor.*

INCORRU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [*in* and *corrupt.*]
1. Purity of manners; honeſty; integrity.
2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *craſſus*, Latin.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown. Newton.*

INCRASSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *incraſſate.*]
1. The act of thickening.
2. The act of growing thick. *Brown.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *a.* [from *incraſſate.*] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *creſco*, Lat.] To grow more or greater. *Prior.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Temple.*

INCRE'ASE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Augmentation; the ſtate of growing more or greater. *Pope.*
2. Increment; that which is added to the original ſtock.
3. Produce. *Denham.*
4. Generation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Progeny. *Pope.*
6. The ſtate of waxing. *Bacon.*

INCRE'ASER. *ſ.* [from *increaſe.*] He who increaſes.

INCREA'TED. *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incredibilité*, French.] The quality of ſurpaſſing belief. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*incredibilis*, Latin.] Surpaſſing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY. *ſ.* [*incredulité*, French.] Quality of not believing; hardneſs of belief. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Latin.] Hard of belief; refuſing credit. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardneſs of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *cremo*, Latin.] Not conſumable by fire. *Brown.*

I'NCREMENT. *ſ.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]
1. Act of growing greater. *Brown.*
2. Increaſe; cauſe of growing more; part added. *Woodward.*
3. Produce. *Phillips.*

To I'NCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION. *ſ.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehenſion; chiding. *Hammond.*

To INCRU'ST. } *v. a.* [*incruſto*, Lat.]
To INCRU'STATE. } To cover with an additional coat. *Pope.*

INCRUSTA'TION. *ſ.* [*incruſtation*, Fr.] An adherent covering; ſomething ſuperinduced. *Addiſon.*

To I'NCUBATE. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Latin.] To ſit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *ſ.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh. Arbuthnot.*

I'NCUBUS. *ſ.* [Latin; *incube*, French.] The night-mare. *Floyer.*

To INCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin.] To impreſs by frequent admonitions. *Broome.*

INCULCA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inculcate.*] The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition.

INCU'LPABLE. *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably. *South.*

INCU'LT. *a.* [*inculte*, Fr. *incultus*, Latin.] Uncultivated; untilled. *Thomſon.*

INCU'MBENCY. *ſ.* [from *incumbent.*]

1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The ſtate of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT. *a.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]

1. Reſting upon; lying upon. *Boyle.*
2. Impoſed as a duty. *Sprat.*

INCU'MBENT. *ſ.* [*incumbens*, Latin.] He who is in poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To embarraſs. *Dryden.*

To INCU'R. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]

1. To become liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion. *Hayward.*
2. To occur; to preſs on the ſenſes. *South.*

INCURABI'LITY. *ſ.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable.*] Impoſſibility of cure. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *a.* [*incurable*, French.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeleſs. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *incurable.*] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *incurable.*] Without remedy. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *curious.*] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham.*

INCU'RSION. *ſ.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]

1. Attack; miſchievous occurrence. *South.*
2. [*Incurſion*, Fr.] Invaſion without conqueſt. *Bacon.*

INCURVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *incurvo*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.
2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stilling fleet.*

To INCU'RVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

INCU'RVITY. *ſ.* [from *incurvus*, Latin.] Crookedneſs; the ſtate of bending inward.

To I'NDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To ſearch; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indagate.*] Search; enquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGA'TOR. *ſ.* [*indagator*, Latin.] A ſearcher; an enquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*

To INDA'RT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to ſtrike in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INDE'BT. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDE'BTED. *participial. a.* [*in* and *debt.*] Obliged by ſomething received; bound to reſtitution; having incurred a debt.

INDE'CENCY. *ſ.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners.

INDE'CENT. *a.* [*indecent*, French.] Unbecoming; unfit for eyes or ears.

INDE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *indecent.*] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *deciduus.*] Not falling; not ſhed; not liable to an yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

INDECLI'NABLE. *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations.

INDECO'ROUS. *a.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming.

INDECO'RUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Indecency; any thing unbecoming.

INDE'ED. *ad.* [*in* and *deed.*]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.
2. Above common rate: as, *this day is a day* indeed.
3. This is to be granted that: *he is wiſe* indeed, *but he is not happy.*
4. It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable.
5. It is uſed to note conceſſions in compariſons: *he is a greater man* indeed, *but not a better.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*indefatigable*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhauſted by labour.

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *ad.* [from *indefatigable.*] Without wearineſs.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of ſuffering no decay; of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'SIBLE. *a.* [*indefaiſible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

INDEFE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defenſum*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

INDE'FINITE. *a.* [*indefinitus*, Latin.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not ſettled.
2. Large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

INDE'FINITELY. *ad.* [from *indefinite.*]

1. With-

Without any ſettled or determinate li-
itation. *Hooker.*
To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDEFI'NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *indefinite.*] Quan-
ty not limited by our underſtanding,
though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE. } *a.* [*in* and *delibe-*
INDELI'BERATED. } *rate.*] Unpremedi-
tated; done without conſideration.
Bramhall.

INDE'LIBLE. *a.* [*indelibilis*, Latin.]
Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*
Not to be annulled. *Spratt.*

INDE'LICACY. *ſ.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want
of delicacy; want of elegant decency.
Addiſon.

INDE'LICATE. *a.* [*in* and *delicate.*] Want-
ing decency; void of a quick ſenſe of de-
cency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indemnify.*]
Security againſt loſs or penalty.
Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

INDE'MNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *demnify.*]
To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.
To maintain unhurt. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY. *ſ.* [*indemnité*, French.] Se-
curity from puniſhment; exemption from
puniſhment. *King Charles.*

INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth
Latin.] To mark any thing with inequa-
lity like a row of teeth. *Woodward.*

INDE'NT. *v. n.* [from the method of
cutting counterparts of a contract toge-
ther.] To contract; to bargain; to make
a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequality;
inciſure; indentation. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDENTA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.]
An indenture; having a waving figure.
Woodward.

INDE'NTURE. *ſ.* [from *indent.*] A cove-
nant ſo named, becauſe the counterparts
are formed or cut one by the other.
Aſcham.

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [*independence*, Fr.]
INDEPE'NDENCY. } Freedom; exemption
from reliance or control; ſtate over which
none has power. *Addiſon.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*independant*, French.]
1. Not depending; not ſupported by any
other; not relying on another; not con-
trolled. *South.*
2. Not relating to any thing elſe, as to a
ſuperiour. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *ſ.* One who in religious
affairs holds that every congregation is a
complete church. *Sanderſon.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *indepen-*
dent.] Without reference to other things.

INDESE'RT. *ſ.* [*in* and *deſert.*] Want of
merit. *Addiſon.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *ad.* [*indeſinenter*, Fr.]
Without ceſſation. *Ray.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *deſtruc-*
tible.] Not to be deſtroyed. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *determin-*
able.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or
ſettled. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*indeterminé*, Fr.]
Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.
Newton.

INDETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* Indefinitely;
not in any ſettled manner. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINED. *a.* [*in* and *determined.*]
Unſettled; unfixed. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *deter-*
mination.] Want of determination.
Bramhall.

INDEVO'TION. *ſ.* [*indevotion*, Fr.] Want
of devotion; irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T. *a.* [*indevot*, French.] Not
devout; not religious; irreligious.
Decay of Piety.

INDE'X. *ſ.* [Latin.]
1. The diſcoverer; the pointer out.
Arbuthnot.
2. The hand that points to any thing.
Bentley.
3. The table of contents to a book.
Shakeſpeare.

INDEXTE'RITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *dexterity.*]
Want of dexterity; want of readineſs.
Harvey.

I'NDIAN *Arrow-root. ſ.* A plant; a ſove-
reign remedy for curing the bite of waſps,
and expelling the poiſon of the manchineel
tree. This root the Indians apply to
extract the venom of their arrows.
Miller.

I'NDIAN *Creſs. ſ.* [*acrieviola*, Latin.] A
plant.

I'NDIAN *Fig. ſ.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant.

I'NDIAN *Reed. ſ.* A kind of mineral
earth.

I'NDICANT. *a.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Show-
ing; pointing out; that which directs what
is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To I'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]
1. To ſhow; to point out.
2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. *ſ.* [*indication*, French.]
1. Mark; token; ſign; note; ſymptom.
2. [In phyſick.] *Indication* is of four kinds;
vital, preſervative, curative, and palliative,
as it directs what is to be done to continue
life, cutting off the cauſe of an approach-
ing diſtemper, curing it whilſt it is actually
preſent, or leſſening its effects. *Quincy.*
3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given.
Bentley.

INDI'CATIVE. *a.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]
1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication. *Clarke.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *ad.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens

To INDI'CT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *Indiction*, inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great, is a cycle of tributes, for fifteen years, and by it accounts were kept. Afterward, in memory of the victory obtained by Conſtantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which freedom was given to Chriſtianity, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but by the *indiction*, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *ſ.* [*indifference*, Fr.]
INDI'FFERENCY. }

1. Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality. *Whitgiſte.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs. *Addiſon.*

4. State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *a.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either ſide. *Addiſon.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs. *Temple.*

3. Not having ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other. *Davies.*

4. Impartial; diſintereſted. *Aſcham. Davies.*

5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate. *Roſcommon.*

6. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb: as, indifferent *well*. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *ad.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]

1. Without diſtinction; without preference. *Newton.*

2. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion.

3. Not well; tolerably; paſſably; middlingly. *Carew.*

I'NDIGENCE. } *ſ.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigen-*
I'NDIGENCY. } *tia*, Latin.] Want; penury; poverty. *Burnet.*

INDI'GENOUS. *a.* [*indigéne*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NDIGENT. *a.* [*indigens*, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; neceſſitous. *Addiſon.*

2. In want; wanting. *Phillips.*

3. Void; empty. *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST. } *a.* [*indigeſtus*, Latin.]
INDIGE'STED. }

1. Not ſeparated into diſtinct parts.

2. Not formed or ſhaped.

3. Not well conſidered and methodized.

4. Not concocted in the ſtomach.

5. Not brought to ſuppuration.

INDIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *in* and *digeſtible*.] Not conquerable in the ſtomach.

INDIGE'STION. *ſ.* [*indigeſtion*, Fr.] The ſtate of meats unconcocted in the ſtomach.

To INDI'GITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Latin.] To point out; to ſhow.

INDIGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indigitate*.] act of pointing out or ſhowing.

INDI'GN. *a.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Latin.]

1. Unworthy; undeſerving.

2. Bringing indignity.

INDI'GNANT. *a.* [*indignans*, Latin.] gry; raging; inflamed at once with and diſdain.

INDIGNA'TION. *ſ.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt guſt.

2. The anger of a ſuperiour.

3. The effect of anger.

INDI'GNITY. *ſ.* [*indignitas*, from Latin.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied inſult.

I'NDIGO. *ſ.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A the Americans called anil, uſed in for a blue colour.

INDIRE'CT. *a.* [*indirectus*, Latin.]

1. Not ſtraight; not rectilineal.

2. Not tending otherwiſe than or conſequentially to a purpoſe.

3. Not fair; not honeſt.

INDIRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *direction*.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not ſtraight line.

2. Diſhoneſt practice.

INDIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *indirect*.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in expreſs terms.

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

INDIRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [*in* and *directneſs*.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairneſs.

INDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſcernible*.] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable.

INDISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiſcernible*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE. *a* [*in* and *diſcerptible*.] Not to be ſeparated; incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *indiſcerptible*.] Incapability of diſſolution.

…VERY. *ſ.* [*in* and *diſcovery.*]
…ate of being hidden. *Brown.*
…REE'T. *a.* [*indiſcret*, French.] Im-
…t; incautious; inconſiderate; in-
…us. *Spenſer.*
…REE'TLY. *ad.* [from *indiſcreet.*]
…ut prudence. *Sandys.*
…RE'TION. *ſ.* [*indiſcretion*, French:]
…dence; raſhneſs; inconſideration.
Hayward.
…RI'MINATE. *a.* [*indiſcriminatus*,
…] Undiſtinguiſhable; not marked
…any note of diſtinction.
…RI'MINATELY. *ad.* [from *indiſ-*
…*te.*] Without diſtinction.
…PE'NSABLE. *a.* [French.] Not to
…itted; not to be ſpared; neceſſary.
…E'NSABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *indiſpen-*
…] State of not being to be ſpared;
…y.
…E'NSABLY. *ad.* [from *indiſpen-*
…] Without diſpenſation; without re-
…n; neceſſarily. *Addiſon.*
…ISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*indiſpoſer*, French.]
…o make unfit. With *for.* *Atterbury.*
…o diſincline; to make averſe. With *to.*
…o diſorder; to diſqualify for its proper
…ons. *Glanville.*
…o diſorder ſlightly with regard to
…. *Walton.*
…o make unfavourable. With *toward.*
Clarendon.
…PO'SEDNESS. *ſ* [from *indiſpoſed.*]
…of unfitneſs or diſinclination; depra-
…ate. *Decay of Piety.*
…POSI'TION. *ſ.* [*indiſpoſition*, Fr.]
…diſorder of health; tendency to ſick-
Hayward.
…diſinclination; diſlike. *Hooker.*
…PU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſputable.*]
…ntrovertible; inconteſtable. *Rogers.*
…PU'TABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *indiſput-*
…] The ſtate of being indiſputable;
…nty.
…PU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *indiſputable.*]
…Without controverſy; certainly.
Brown.
…Without oppoſition. *Howel.*
…SO'LVABLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſſolvable.*]
…diſſoluble; not ſeparable as to its
…. *Newton.*
…ot to be broken; binding for ever.
Ayliffe.
…SOLUBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*indiſſolubilité*,
…h.] Reſiſtance of a diſſolving power;
…neſs; ſtableneſs. *Locke.*
…SOLUBLE. *a.* [*indiſſoluble*, French;
…*ſolubilis*, Latin.]
…reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts;
…; ſtable. *Boyle.*
…nding for ever; ſubſiſting for ever.

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *indiſſolu-*
ble.] Indiſſolubility; reſiſtance to ſepara-
tion of parts. *Hale.*
INDI'SSOLUBLY. *ad.* [from *indiſſoluble.*]
1. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation.
2. For ever obligatory.
INDISTI'NCT. *a.* [*indiſtinct*, French.]
1. Not plainly marked; confuſed.
Dryden.
2. Not exactly diſcerning. *Shakeſpeare.*
INDISTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*]
1. Confuſion; uncertainty. *Brown.*
2. Omiſſion of diſcrimination. *Spratt.*
INDISTI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *indiſtinct.*]
1. Confuſedly; uncertainly. *Newton.*
2. Without being diſtinguiſhed. *Brown.*
INDISTI'NCTNESS. *ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*]
Confuſion; uncertainty. *Newton.*
INDISTU'RBANCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *diſturb.*]
Calmneſs; freedom from diſturbance.
Temple.
INDIVI'DUAL. *a.* [*individu*, *indivi uel*,
French.]
1. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies;
ſingle; numerically one. *Prior. Watts.*
2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoin-
ed. *Milton.*
INDIVIDUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *individual.*]
Separate or diſtinct exiſtence. *Arbuthnot.*
INDIVI'DUALLY. *ad* [from *individual.*]
With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence; nume-
rically. *Hooker.*
To INDIVI'DUATE. *v. a.* [from *indivi-*
duus, Latin.] To diſtinguiſh from others
of the ſame ſpecies; to make ſingle.
More.
INDIVIDUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *individuate.*]
That which makes an individual. *Watts.*
INDIVIDU'ITY. *ſ.* [from *individuus*, Lat.]
The ſtate of being an individual; ſeparate
exiſtence.
INDIVI'NITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want
of divine power. *Brown.*
INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *indiviſible.*]
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } State in which no
more diviſion can be made. *Locke.*
INDIVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*indiviſible*, French.]
What cannot be broken into parts; ſo
ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller. *Digby.*
INDIVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiviſible.*] So
as it cannot be divided.
INDO'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteach-
able; inſuſceptible of inſtruction.
INDO'CIL. *a.* [*indocile*, French.] Unteach-
able; incapable of being inſtructed.
Bentley.
INDOCI'LITY. *ſ.* [*indocilité*, French.] Un-
teachableneſs; refuſal of inſtruction.
To INDO'CTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*,
old French.] To inſtruct; to tincture with
any ſcience or opinion. *Clarendon.*

INDOC-

INDOCTRINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Inſtruction; information. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE. } *ſ.* [*in* and *doleo*, Latin.]
I'NDOLENCY. }

1. Freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
2. Lazineſs; inattention; liſtleſſneſs.

I'NDOLENT. a. [French.]

1. Free from pain.
2. Careleſs; lazy; inattentive; liſtleſs. *Pope.*

I'NDOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *indolent.*]

1. With freedom from pain.
2. Careleſly; lazily; inattentively; liſtleſly. *Addiſon.*

To INDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT. *ſ.* [*in* and *draught.*]

1. An opening in the land into which the ſea flows. *Raleigh.*
2. Inlet; paſſage inward. *Bacon.*

To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To ſoak; to drown. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDU'BIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not ſuſpecting; certain. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Latin.] Undoubted; unqueſtionable. *Watts.*

INDU'BITABLY. *ad.* [from *indubitable.*] Undoubtedly; unqueſtionably. *Spratt.*

INDU'BITATE. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unqueſtioned; certain; evident. *Wotton.*

To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Latin.]

1. To perſuade; to influence to any thing. *Hayward.*
2. To produce by perſuaſion or influence. *Bacon.*
3. To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning. *Brown.*
4. To inculcate; to enforce.
5. To cauſe extrinſically; to produce. *Bacon.*
6. To introduce; to bring into view.
7. To bring on; to ſuperinduce. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'CEMEET. *ſ.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER. *ſ.* [from *induce.*] A perſuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*
2. To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

INDU'CTION. *ſ.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general. *Watts.*
3. The act or ſtate of taking poſſe... an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *induct.*]

1. Leading; perſuaſive. With to ...
2. Capable to infer or produce.

To INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin] ... veſt.

To INDU'LGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat...

1. To fondle; to favour; to gra... conceſſion.
2. To grant not of right, but ...

To INDU'LGE. *v. n.* To be favour...

INDU'LGENCE. } *ſ.* [*indulgence*, Fr...
INDU'LGENCY. }

1. Fondneſs; fond kindneſs.
2. Forbearance; tenderneſs; opp... rigour.
3. Favour granted.
4. Grant of the church of Rom...

INDU'LGENT. *a.* [*indulgent*, French]

1. Kind; gentle.
2. Mild; favourable.
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving ...

INDU'LGENTLY. *ad.* [from *indu...* Without ſeverity; without cenſure.

INDU'LT. } *ſ.* [Ital. and French.]
INDU'LTO. } vilege or exemption.

To I'NDURATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, La... To grow hard; to harden.

To INDU'RATE. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.
2. To harden the mind.

INDURA'TION. *ſ.* [from *indurate.*]

1. The ſtate of growing hard.
2. The act of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardneſs of heart. *Decay of P...*

INDU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*induſtrius*, Latin]

1. Diligent; laborious.
2. Deſigned; done for the purpoſe.

INDU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *indu...*

1. Diligently; laboriouſly; aſſiduou... *Shak...*
2. For the ſet purpoſe; with deſ...

I'NDUSTRY. *ſ.* [*induſtria*, Latin.] ... gence; aſſiduity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, La... To intoxicate; to make drunk.

To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow ... to be intoxicated.

INEBRIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ine...* Drunkenneſs; intoxication.

INEFFABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *ineffable.*] ... ſpeakableneſs.

INE'FFABLE. *a.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ine...* Latin.] Unſpeakable.

…BLY. *ad.* [from *ineffable.*] In a … not to be expreſſed. *Milton.*

…CTIVE. *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and …*.*] That which can produce no ef… *Taylor.*

…CTUAL. *a.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Un… produce its proper effect; weak; …t power. *Hooker.*

…CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *ineffectual.*] …ut effect.

…CTUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ineffectual.*] …acy; want of power to perform the … effect. *Wake.*

…CA'CIOUS. *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *ineffi*-Latin.] Unable to produce effects; … feeble.

…CACY. *ſ.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] … of power; want of effect.

…GANCE. } *ſ.* [from *inelegant.*] Ab-…GANCY. } ſence of beauty; want …ance.

…GANT. *a.* [*inelegans*, Latin.] …t becoming; not beautiful; oppoſite …ant. *Woodward.*

…an; deſpicable; contemptible.

…QUENT. *a.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Latin.] …ſuaſive; not o atorical.

…. *a.* [*ineptus*, Lat.] Unfit; uſeleſs; …; fooliſh. *More.*

…LY. *ad.* [*inepté*, Latin.] Triflingly; …ly; unfitly. *More.*

…ITUDE. *ſ.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.] …neſs. *Wilkins.*

…A'LITY. *ſ.* [from *in æqualitas*, and *in* …, Latin.] …fference of comparative quantity. *Ray.*

…evenneſs; interchange of higher and … parts. *Newton.*

…proportion to any purpoſe; ſtate of …eing adequate; inadequateneſs. *South.*

…ange of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing …f. *Bacon.*

…ference of rank or ſtation. *Hooker.*

…ABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Ex…on from error. *King Charles.*

…ABLE. *a.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt …rrour. *Hammond.*

…RABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] …ption from errour. *Hammond.*

…ABLY. *ad.* [from *inerrable.*] With …y from errour; infallibly.

…RINGLY. *ad.* [*in* and *erring.*] With…rrour. *Glanville.*

…T. *a.* [*inert*, Latin.] Dull; ſluggiſh; …neſs. *Blackmore.*

…LY. *ad.* [from *inert.*] Sluggiſhly; … *Pope.*

…ATION. *ſ.* [*in* and *eſca*, Lat.] The …f baiting.

INE'STIMABLE. *a.* [*ineſtimabilis*, Latin.] Too valuable to be rated; tranſcending all price. *Boyle.*

INE'VIDENT. *a.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obſcure. *Brown.*

INEVITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inevitable.*] Impoſſibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramhall.*

INE'VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin.] Unavoidable; not to be eſcaped. *Dryden.*

INE'VITABLY. *ad.* [from *inevitable.*] Without poſſibility of eſcape. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE. *a.* [*inexcuſabilis*, Latin.] Not to be excuſed; not to be palliated by apology. *Swift.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inexcuſable.*] Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation. *Smith.*

INEXCU'SABLY. *ad.* [from *inexcuſable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.

INEXHA'LABLE. *a.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate. *Brown.*

INEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*in* and *exhauſted.*] Unemptied; not poſſible to be emptied; unſpent. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *a.* Not to be ſpent.

INEXI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *exiſtent.*] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *exiſtence.*] Want of being; want of exiſtence. *Broome.*

INE'XORABLE. *a.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *ſ.* [*in* and *expediency.*]
INEXPE'DIENCY. } Want of fitneſs; want of propriety; unſuitableneſs to time or place. *Sanderſon.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Smalridge.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *ſ.* [*inexperience*, Fr.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*

INEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unſkilful; unſkilled. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLE. *a.* [*inexpiable*, French.]
1. Not to be atoned.
2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLY. *ad.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement. *Roſcommon.*

INE'XPLEABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *explco*, Lat.] Inſatiably. *Sandys.*

INE'XPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained. *Newton.*

INE'XPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *expreſs.*] Not to be told; unutterable. *Stilling fleet.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *a.* [from *inexpreſſible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered. *Hammond.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Latin.] Impregnable; not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued. *Ray.*

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *extingue*, Latin.] Unquenchable. *Grew.*

INE'XTRICABLE. *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be diſintangled; not to be cleared. *Blackmore.*

INE'XTRICABLY. *ad.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be diſintangled. *Bentley.*

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock. *Phillips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*infallibilité*, Fr.]
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } Inerrability; exemption from errour. *Tillotſon.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*infallible*, French.] Privileged from errour; incapable of miſtake.

INFA'LLIBLY. *ad.* [from *infallible.*]
1. Without danger of deceit; with ſecurity from errour. *Smalridge.*
2. Certainly. *Rogers.*

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamo*, Latin.] To repreſent to diſadvantage; to defame; to cenſure publickly. *Bacon.*

I'NFAMOUS. *a.* [*infamis*, Lat.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly cenſured.

I'NFAMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infamous.*]
1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.
2. Shamefully; ſcandalouſly. *Dryden.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS. } *ſ.* [*infamia*, Latin.]
I'NFAMY. } Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *King Charles.*

I'NFANCY. *ſ.* [*infantia*, Latin.]
1. The firſt part of life. *Hooker.*
2. Civil infancy, reaching to twenty-one.
3. Firſt age of any thing; beginning; original. *Arbuthnot.*

INFA'NGTHEF. A privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

I'NFANT. *ſ.* [*infans*, Latin.]
1. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year. *Roſcommon.*
2. [In law.] A young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

INFA'NTA. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFA'NTICIDE. *ſ.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Latin.] The ſlaughter of the infants by *Herod.*

I'NFANTILE. *a.* [*infantilis*, Latin.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham.*

I'NFANTRY. *ſ.* [*infanterie*, French.] Foot ſoldiers of an army.

INFA'RCTION. *ſ.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; conſtipation.

To INFA'TUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, Latin, and *fatuus*, Latin.] To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding.

INFATUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *infatuate.*] The act of ſtriking with folly; depriving of reaſon.

INFA'USTING. *ſ.* [from *infauſt.*] The act of making unlucky.

INFE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *feaſible.*] Impracticable.

To INFE'CT. *v. a.* [*infectus*, Latin.]
1. To act upon by contagion; to taint with communicated qualities; to corrupt by contagion.
2. To fill with ſomething hurtful or vicious.

INFE'CTION. *ſ.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; miſchief by communication.

INFE'CTIOUS. *a.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communication of qualities.

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infectious.*] Contagiouſly.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *infectious.*] The quality of being infectious; contagiouſneſs.

INFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *infect.*] Having quality of contagion.

INFECU'ND. *a.* [*infœcundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile.

INFECU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*infecunditas*, Latin.] Want of fertility.

INFELI'CITY. *ſ.* [*infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappineſs; miſery; calamity.

To INFE'R. *v. a.* [*infero*, Latin.]
1. To bring; to induce.
2. To *infer* is nothing but by virtue of a propoſition laid down as true, to draw another as true.
3. To offer; to produce.

I'NFERENCE. *ſ.* [*inference*, French, from *infer.*] Concluſion drawn from premiſes or arguments.

INFE'RIBLE. *a.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premiſed grounds.

INFERIO'RITY. *ſ.* [from *inferior.*] Lower ſtate of dignity or value.

INFE'RIOUR. *a.* [*inferior*, Latin.]
1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in ſtation or rank of life.
3. Lower in value or excellency.
4. Subordinate.

INFE'RIOUR. *ſ.* One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFE'RNAL. *a.* [*infernal*, French, from *inferus*, Latin.] Hellish; tartarean.

RNAL *Stone. f.* The lunar cauſtick, ared from an evaporated ſolution of , or from cryſtals of ſilver. *Hill.*

RTILE. *a.* [*infertile*, Fr.] Unfruit- not productive; infecund.
Government of the Tongue.

RTI'LITY. *ſ.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *ile.*] Unfruitfulneſs; want of ferti-

FE'ST. *v. a.* [*infeſto*, Latin.] To ha- to diſturb; to plague. *Hooker.*

STI'VITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *feſtivity.*] rnfulneſs; want of cheerfulneſs.

STRED. *a.* [*in* and *feſter.*] Rank- ; inveterate. *Spenſer.*

UDA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a or eſtate. *Hale's Common Law.*

DEL. *ſ.* [*infidelis*, Latin.] An unbe- r; a miſcreant; a pagan; one who ts Chriſtianity. *Hooker.*

E'LITY. *ſ.* [*infidelité*, French.] Want of faith. *Taylor.*
Diſbelief of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*
Treachery; deceit. *Spectator.*

NITE. *a.* [*infinitus*, Latin.] Unbounded; boundleſs; unlimited; enſe. *Dennis.*
t is hyperbolically uſed for large; .

NITELY. *ad.* [from *infinite.*] With- mits; without bounds; immenſely.

NITENESS. *ſ.* [from *infinite.*] Im- ity; boundleſſneſs; infinity. *Taylor.*

NITE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *infinite.*] In- ly divided.

NITIVE. *a.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*,] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, timates the intention of affirming; does not do it abſolutely. *Clarke.*

NITUDE. *ſ.* [from *infinite.*] finity; immenſity. *Hale.*
oundleſs number. *Addiſon.*

NITY. *ſ.* [*infinité*, French.] mmenſity; boundleſſneſs; unlimited e. *Raleigh.*
ndleſs number. *Arbuthnot.*

RM. *a.* [*infirmus*, Latin.] Weak; feeble; diſabled of body. *Milton.*
Weak of mind; irreſolute. *Shakeſpeare.*
Not ſtable; not ſolid. *South.*

FIRM. *v. a.* [*infirmo*, Latin.] To en; to ſhake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

RMARY. *ſ.* [*infirmerie*, French.] ings for the ſick. *Bacon.*

RMITY. *ſ.* [*infirmité*, French.] eakneſs of ſex, age, or temper. *Rogers.*
ailing; weakneſs; fault. *Clarendon.*
Diſeaſe; malady. *Hooker.*

INFI'RMNESS. *ſ.* [from *infirm.*] Weakneſs; feebleneſs *Boyle.*

To INFI'X. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to faſten. *Spenſer.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Latin.]
1. To kindle; to ſet on fire. *Sidney.*
2. To kindle deſire. *Milton.*
3. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addiſon.*
4. To heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter.
5. To provoke; to irritate.
Decay of Piety.
6. To fire with paſſion. *Milton.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obſtructed matter.
Wiſeman.

INFLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or perſon that inflames. *Addiſon.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire.
Harvey.

INFLA'MMABLE. *a.* [French.] Eaſy to be ſet on flame. *Newton.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of eaſily catching fire.

INFLAMMA'TION. *ſ.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of ſetting on flame.
2. The ſtate of being in flame. *Wilkins.*
3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obſtructed ſo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind.
Hooker.

INFLA'MMATORY. *a.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope.*

To INFLA'TE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Latin.]
1. To ſwell with wind. *Ray.*
2. To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*

INFLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate.*] The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind; flatulence. *Arbuthnot.*

To INFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Latin.]
1. To bend; to turn. *Newton.*
2. To change or vary.
3. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inflectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending or turning. *Hale.*
2. Modulation of the voice. *Hooker.*
3. Variation of a noun or verb.
Brerewood.

INFLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending. *Derham.*

INFLEXIBI'LITY. } *ſ.* [*inflexibilité*,
INFLE'XIBLENESS. } French.]
1. Stiffneſs; quality of reſiſting flexure.
2. Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLE'XIBLE. *a.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.*
2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable.
3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *ad.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo, infictus*, Lat.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*] He who punishes. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inflict.*]
1. The act of using punishments. *South.*
2. The punishment imposed. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] That which imposes a punishment.

I'NFLUENCE. *ſ.* [*influence*, French.]
1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. *Prior.*
2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney. Taylor. Atterbury.*

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon, with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose. *Newton.*

I'NFLUENT. *a.* [*influens*, Latin.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX. *ſ.* [*influxus*, Latin.]
1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*
2. Infusion. *Hale.*
3. Influence; power. *Bacon.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *a.* [from *influx.*] Influential.

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to include with involutions. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Latin.] To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a* [*informo*, Latin.]
1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers. *Dryden.*
2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. *Clarendon.*
3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence.

INFO'RMAL. *a.* [from *inform.*] Irregular; wanting legal formality. *Shakespeare.*

INFO'RMANT. *ſ.* [French.]
1. One who gives information or instruction. *Watts.*
2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*informatio*, Latin.]
1. Intelligence given; instruction. *South.*
2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *inform.*]
1. One who gives intelligence.
2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*in* and *formido*, Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

INFO'RMITY. *ſ.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.

INFO'RMOUS. *a.* [*informe*, Fr. from Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular form.

INFO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy.

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Lat.] To break.

INFRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*infraction*, Fr.] act of breaking; breach; violation.

INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *frango*, Lat.] Not to be broken.

INFRE'QUENCY. *ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Lat.] Uncommonness; rarity.

INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Latin.] To chill; to make cold.

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]
1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.
2. To destroy; to hinder.

INFRI'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation.

INFRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] er; a violator.

INFUNDIBU'LIFORM. *a.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFU'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging.

INFUSCA'TION. *ſ.* [*infuscatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE. *v. n.* [*infuser*, Fr. Latin.]
1. To pour in; to instil.
2. To pour into the mind; to inspire.
3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat.
4. To tincture; to saturate with any thing infused.
5. To inspire with.

INFU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *infuse.*]
1. Possible to be infused.
2. Incapable of dissolution; not to be melted.

INFU'SION. *ſ.* [*infusion*, French; Latin.]
1. The act of pouring in; instillation.
2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

…act of ſteeping any thing in moiſ… without boiling. *Bacon.*
…e liquor made by infuſion. *Bacon.*
…IVE. *a.* [from *infuſe.*] Having the … of infuſion, or being infuſed. *Thomſon.*
…TE. *ſ.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; … in. *Spenſer.*
…NA'TION. *ſ.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] …; fraud; deception; juggle; delu… impoſture. *Brown.*
…THERING. *ſ.* [*in* and *gathering.*] …act of getting in the harveſt. *Exodus.*
… in the names of places, ſignifies a … *Gibſon.*
…GE'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ingemino*, Lat. …ouble; to repeat. *Clarendon.*
…MINA'TION. *ſ.* [*in* and *geminatio*, …] Repetition; reduplication.
…NDERER. *ſ.* [from *ingender.*] He …generates. See ENGENDER.
…NERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] …to be produced or brought into be…
…NERATE. } *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
…NERATED. }
…born; innate; inbred. *Wotton.*
…nbegotten. *Brown.*
…NIOUS. *a.* [*ingenioſus*, Latin.] …fitty; inventive; poſſeſſed of genius. …ental; intellectual. *Shakeſpeare.*
…NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenious.*] …ly; ſubtilely. *Temple.*
…NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ingenious.*] …neſs; ſubtilty. *Boyle.*
…NITE. *a.* [*ingenitus*, Lat.] Innate; …n; native; ingenerate. *South.*
…NUITY. *ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*] …penneſs; fairneſs; candour; freedom … diſſimulation. *Wotton. Donne.*
… from *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; …s; ſubtilty; accuteneſs. *South.*
…NUOUS. *a.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.] …pen; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*
…reeborn; not of ſervile extraction. *King Charles.*
…NUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenuous.*] …ly; fairly; candidly; generouſly.
…NUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*] …nneſs; fairneſs; candour.
…NY. *ſ.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. …in uſe. *Boyle.*
…GE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingeſtus*, Latin.] To …w into the ſtomach. *Brown.*
…'STION. *ſ.* [from *ingeſt.*] The act of …wing into the ſtomach. *Harvey.*
…LO'RIOUS. *a.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] …d of honour; mean; without glory. *Howel.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inglorious.*] With ignominy. *Pope.*

I'NGOT. *ſ.* [*lingot*, French.] A maſs of metal. *Dryden.*

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]
1. To propagate trees by inſition. *May.*
2. To plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another.
4. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.*
4. To fix deep; to ſettle. *Hooker.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *ſ.* [from *ingraft.*]
1. The act of ingrafting.
2. The ſprig ingrafted.

I'NGRATE. } *a.* [*ingratus*, Latin.]
INGRA'TEFUL. }
1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unpleaſing to the ſenſe. *Bacon.*

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Latin.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindneſs.

INGRA'TITUDE. *ſ.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulneſs. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *ſ.* [*ingredient*, French; *ingrediens*, Latin.] Component part of a body, conſiſting of different materials. *Milton.*

I'NGRESS. *ſ.* [*ingres*, French; *ingreſſus*, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance. *Arbuthnot.*

INGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ingreſſio*, Lat.] The act of entering. *Digby.*

I'NGUINAL. *a.* [*inguinal*, French; *inguen*, Latin.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]
1. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity. *Milton.*
2. To caſt into a gulf. *Hayward.*

To INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Latin.] To ſwallow. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ingurgitate.*] Voracity.

INGU'STABLE. *a.* [*in* and *guſto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taſte. *Brown.*

INHA'BILE. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Latin.] Unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. *Iſaiah.*

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

INHA'BITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke.*
2. [*Inhabitable*, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; uninhabitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

INHA'BITANCE. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Reſidence of dwellers. *Carew.*

INHA'BITANT. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives in a place. *Abbot.*

INHABITA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; ſtate of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*

INHA'BITER. *ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown.*

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to deſire. *Arbuthnot.*

INHARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmuſical; not ſweet of ſound. *Felton.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exiſt in ſomething elſe. *Donne.*

INHE'RENT. *a.* [*inherent*, French; *inhærens*, Lat.] Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it; innate; inborn. *Swift.*

To INHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]

1. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance. *Addiſon.*

2. To poſſeſs; to obtain poſſeſſion of. *Shakeſpeare.*

INHE'RITABLE. *a.* [from *inherit.*] Tranſmiſſible by inheritance; obtainable by ſucceſſion. *Carew.*

INHE'RITANCE. *ſ.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare*, poſſeſſion.

3. The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right. *Locke.*

INHE'RITOR. *ſ.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives by ſucceſſion. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRESS. *ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRIX. *ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *herſe.*] To incloſe in a funeral monument. *Shakeſpeare.*

INHE'SION. *ſ.* [*inhæſio*, Latin.] Inherence; the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Latin; *inhiber*, French.]

1. To reſtrain; to hinder; to repreſs; to check. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon.*

INHIBI'TION. *ſ.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. In law.] *Inhibition* is a writ to forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cauſe depending before him. *Cowel.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itſelf. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *hoſpitable.*] Affording no kindneſs nor entertainment to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *inhoſpitable.*] Unkindly to ſtrangers. *Milton.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS. } *ſ.* [inhoſpitable.
INHOSPITA'LITY. } Fr.] Want of hoſpitality; want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHU'MAN. *a.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Latin.] Barbarous; ſavage; cruel; compaſſionate.

INHUMA'NITY. *ſ.* [*inhumanité*, French.] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; barbarity.

INHU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarouſly.

To INHU'MATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumo*, Latin.]
To INHU'ME. } bury; to inter.

To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

2. To throw up; to caſt up.

INJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*injectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of caſting in.

2. Any medicine made to be injected by ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into a part of the body.

3. The act of filling the veſſels with wax or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications.

INI'MICAL. *a.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hoſtile; adverſe.

INIMITABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated.

INI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

INI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of exceſſence above imitation.

To INJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN.

2. In *Shakeſpeare*, to join.

INI'QUITOUS. *a.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjuſt; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *ſ.* [*iniquitas*, Latin.]

1. Injuſtice; unreaſonableneſs.

2. Wickedneſs; crime.

INI'TIAL. *a.* [*initial*, Fr. *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

2. Incipient; not complete.

To INI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, French; *initio*, Latin.] To enter; to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art.

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the firſt part; to perform the firſt rite.

INI'TIATE. *a.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] Unpractiſed.

INITIA'TION. *ſ.* [*initiatio*, Lat.] from *initiate.*] The act of entering a new-comer into any art or ſtate.

INJUCU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *jucundity.*] Unpleaſantneſs.

INJU'DICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *judico*, Latin.] Not cognizable by a judge.

…'CIAL. *a.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not …ging to form of law.

…'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void …gment; wanting judgment. *Tillotſon.*

…'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *injudicious.*] … ill judgment; not wiſely.

…CTION. *ſ.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, …tio, Latin.] Command; order; pre… *Shakeſpeare.*

…n law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory … out of the chancery. *Cowel.*

…JURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French.] … hurt unjuſtly; to miſchief undeſer…; to wrong. *Temple.*

…To annoy; to affect with any inconve…. *Milton.*

…RER. *ſ.* [from *To injure.*] He that … another unjuſtly. *Ben Jonſon.*

…RIOUS. *a.* [*injurius*, Latin.] … Unjuſt; invaſive of another's rights.

… Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton.*

… Miſchievous; unjuſtly hurtful. *Tillotſon.*

… Detractory; contumelious; reproach… *Swift.*

…'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *injurious.*] …ngfully; hurtfully; with injuſtice.

…'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *injurious.*] …ality of being injurious. *King Charles.*

…'RY. *ſ.* [*injuria*, Latin.] … Hurt without juſtice. *Hayward.*

… Miſchief; detriment. *Watts.*

… Annoyance. *Mortimer.*

… Contumelious language; reproachful …llation. *Bacon.*

…'STICE. *ſ.* [*injuſtice*, French; *injuſti…* Latin.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift.*

… *ſ.* [*inchioſtro*, Italian.] … The black liquor with which men …te.

… *Ink* is uſed for any liquor with which …y write: as, *red* ink; *green* ink.

…NK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black … daub with ink.

…HO'RN. *ſ.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable … for the inſtruments of writing, com…ly made of horn. *Shakeſpeare.*

…LE. *ſ.* A kind of narrow fillet; a …. *Gay.*

…LING. *ſ.* Hint; whiſper; intima…. *Clarendon.*

…MAKER. *ſ.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who …kes ink.

…Y. *a.* [from *ink.*]

… Conſiſting of ink. *Shakeſpeare.*

… Reſembling ink. *Boyle.*

… Black as ink. *Shakeſpeare.*

…LAND. *a.* [*in* and *land.*] Interiour; ly… remote from the ſea. *Swift.*

…LAND. *ſ.* Interiour or inland parts.

I'NLANDER. *ſ.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the ſea. *Brown.*

To INLA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Latin.] To turn to ſtone. *Bacon.*

To INLA'Y. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]

1. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inſerted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton.*

INLA'Y. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. *Milton.*

To INLA'W. *v. a.* [*in* and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

I'NLET. *ſ.* [*in* and *let.*] Paſſage; place of ingreſs; entrance. *Wotton.*

I'NLY. *a.* [from *in* and *ly.*] Interiour; internal; ſecret. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NLY. *ad.* Internally; within; ſecretly; in the heart. *Milton. Dryden.*

I'NMATE. *ſ.* [*in* and *mate.*] *Inmates* are thoſe that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man. *Cowel.*

I'NMOST. *a.* [from *in* and *moſt.*] Deepeſt within; remoteſt from the ſurface. *Shakeſpeare.*

INN. *ſ.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.]

1. A houſe of entertainment for travellers.

2. A houſe where ſtudents are boarded and taught. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*

To INN. *v. a.* To houſe; to put under cover. *Shakeſpeare.*

INNA'TE. } *a.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.]
INNA'TED. } Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not ſuperadded; not adſcititious. *Howel.*

INNA'TENESS. *ſ.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be paſſed by ſailing. *Dryden.*

I'NNER. *a.* [from *in.*] Interiour; not outward. *Spenſer.*

I'NNERMOST. *a.* [from *inner.*] Remoteſt from the outward part. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER. *ſ.* [*inn* and *bold.*] A man who keeps an inn.

I'NNINGS. *ſ.* Lands recovered from the ſea. *Ainſworth.*

INNKE'EPER. *ſ.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for entertainment for travellers. *Taylor.*

I'NNOCENCE. }
I'NNOCENCY. } *ſ.* [*innocentia*, Latin.]

1. Purity from injurious actions; untainted integrity. *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Harmleſſneſs; innoxiouſneſs. *Burnet.*

4. Sim-

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NNOCENT. *a.* [*innocens*, Latin.]

1. Pure from miſchief. *Milton.*

2. Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden.*

3. Unhurtful; harmleſs in effects. *Pope.*

I'NNOCENT. *ſ.*

1. One free from guilt or harm. *Spenſer.*

2. A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*

I'NNOCENTLY. *ad.* [from *innocent.*]

1. Without guilt. *South.*

2. With ſimplicity; with fillineſs or imprudence.

3. Without hurt. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS. *a.* [*inocuus*, Latin.] Harmleſs in effects. *Grew.*

INNO'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innocuous.*] Without miſchievous effect. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmleſſneſs. *Digby.*

To I'NNOVATE. *v. a.* [*innovo*, Latin.]

1. To bring in ſomething not known before. *Bacon.*

2. To change by introducing novelties.

INNOVA'TION. *ſ.* [*innovation*, French.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVA'TOR. *ſ.* [*innovateur*, French.]

1. An introduction of novelties. *Bacon.*

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS. *a.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]

1. Free from miſchievous effects. *Digby.*

2. Pure from crimes. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſly. *Brown.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INNUE'NDO. *ſ.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Latin.] Hn oblique hint. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE. *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton.*

INNU'MERABLY. *ad.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS. *a.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted. *Pope.*

To INO'CULATE. *v. a.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock. *May.*

2. To yield a bud to another ſtock. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULA'TION. *ſ.* [*inoculatio*, Latin.]

1. *Inoculation* is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines.

2. The practice of tranſplanting the ſmallpox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected. *Quincy.*

INOCULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from inocula...]

1. One that practiſes the inocula... trees.

2. One who propagates the ſmall-... inoculation.

INO'DOROUS. *a.* [*inodorus*, Latin, ... ing ſcent; not affecting the ...

INOFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *offenſus*.]

1. Giving no ſcandal; giving no ... tion.

2. Giving no pain; cauſing no ...

3. Harmleſs; hurtleſs; innocent.

4. Unembarraſſed; without ſtop ... ſtruction.

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *inoffe...*] Without appearance of harm; ... harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *inoffe...*] Harmleſſneſs.

INOFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *officius*.] ... civil; not attentive to the accom... of others.

INO'PINATE. *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. ... French.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*inopportunus*, La... Unſeaſonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *ſ.* [from *inordinate*.] ... regularity; diſorder. *Gov. of the T...*

INO'RDINATE. *a.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, ... Irregular; diſorderly; deviating from ...

INO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *inordi...*] Irregularly; not rightly.

INO'RDINATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inordi...*] Want of regularity; intemperance of ... kind.

INORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inordi...*] Irregularity; deviation from right.

INORGA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *organical*.] Void of organs or inſtrumental parts.

To INO'SCULATE. *v. n.* [*in* and *oſculo*, Latin.] To unite by apposition of ... tact.

INOSCULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *inoſculate*.] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

I'NQUEST. *ſ.* [*enqueſte*, Fr. *inquiro*, La...

1. Judicial enquiry or examination. *Addiſon.*

2. [In law.] The *inqueſt* of jurors, ... jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes ... both civil and criminal, in our ... in civil cauſes, after proof made on ... fide, ſo much as each part thinks ... the doubt be in the fact, it is referred ... the diſcretion of twelve indifferent ... and as they bring in their verdict, ... judgment paſſes: for the judge ſaith, ... jury finds the fact thus: then is the ... thus, and ſo we judge. *Cowel. South.*

3. Enquiry; ſearch; ſtudy.

…ETUDE. *f.* [*inquietude*, French.] …rbed ſtate; want of quiet; attack on …iet. *Wotton.*

…QUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] …ollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*

…NA'TION. *f.* [*inquinatio*, Latin.] …ption; pollution. *Bacon.*

…TRABLE. *a.* [from *inquire.*] That …hich inquiſition or inqueſt may be …

…QUI'RE. *v. n.* [*inquiro*, Latin.] …o aſk queſtions; to make ſearch; to …curioſity on any occaſion. *Swift.* …o make examination. *Dryden.*

…QUI'RE. *v. a.* To aſk about; to ſeek …as, *he* enquired *the way.*

…RER. *f.* [from *inquire.*] …archer; examiner; one curious and …itive. *Locke.* …he who interrogates; one who queſ-…

…RY. *f.* [from *inquire.*] …terrogation; ſearch by queſtion. *Acts.* …xamination; ſearch. *Locke.*

…SITION. *f.* [*inquiſitio*, Latin.] …dicial inquiry. *Taylor. Southern.* …xamination; diſcuſſion. *Eſther.* …n law.] A manner of proceeding in …rt criminal, by the office of the …

…he court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries …ct to the pope for the detection of he-… *Corbet.*

…SITIVE. *a.* [*inquiſitus*, Latin.] Cu-…; buſy in ſearch; active to pry into …hing. *Watts.*

…SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *inquiſitive.*] …curioſity; with narrow ſcrutiny.

…SITIVENESS. *f.* [from *inquiſitive.*] …ſity; diligence to pry into things hid-… *Sidney. South.*

…SITOR. *f.* [*inquiſitor*, Latin.] …e who examines judicially. *Dryden.* …n officer in the popiſh courts of inqui-…

…A'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To in-…with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*

…AD. *f.* [*in* and *road.*] Incurſion; ſud-…d deſultory invaſion. *Clarendon.*

…NABLE. *a.* [*inſanabilis*, Latin.] In-…le; irremediable.

…NE. *a.* [*inſanus*, Latin.] Mad; mak-…nd. *Shakeſpeare.*

…TIABLE. *a.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin.] …y beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not …ſatisfied.

…TIABLENESS. *f.* [from *inſatiable*] …dineſs not to be appeaſed. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *ad.* [from *inſatiable.*] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *a.* [*inſatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied. *Phillips.*

INSATISFA'CTION. *f.* [*in* and *ſatisfaction.*] Diſcontent; unſatisfied ſtate. *Bacon.*

INSA'TURABLE. *a.* [*inſaturabilis*, Latin.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument. *Pope.*
2. To mark any thing with writing.
3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden.*
4. To draw a figure within another. *Creech.*

INSCRI'PTION. *f.* [*inſcription*, French.]
1. Something written or engraved. *Dryden.*
2. Title. *Brown.*
3. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE. *a.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Latin.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy. *Sandys.*

To INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSCU'LPTURE. *f.* [from *in* and *ſculpture.*] Any thing engraved. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſeam.*] To impreſs or mark by ſeam or cicatrix. *Pope.*

I'NSECT. *f.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]
1. *Inſects* are ſo called from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.*
2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible.

INSECTA'TOR. *f.* [from *inſector*, Latin.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit.

INSE'CTILE. *a.* [from *inſect.*] Having the nature of inſects. *Bacon.*

INSECTO'LOGER. *f.* [*inſect* and λόγος.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects. *Derham.*

INSECU'RE. *a.* [*in* and *ſecure.*]
1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.
2. Not ſafe.

INSECU'RITY. *f.* [*in* and *ſecurity.*]
1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable confidence. *Brown.*
2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard. *Hammond.*

INSEMINA'TION. *f.* [*inſemination*, Fr.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSECU'TION. *f.* [*inſecution*, French.] Purſuit. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*

INSE'NSATE. *a.* [*inſenſato*, Italian.] Stupid;

pid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility.

INSENSIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [*inſenſibilité*, French.]
1. Inability to perceive. *Glanville.*
2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.
3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*inſenſible*, French.]
1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſe. *Newton.*
2. Slowly gradual. *Dryden.*
3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal. *Milton.*
4. Void of emotion or affection. *Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſenſible.*] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *inſenſible.*]
1. Imperceptible; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes. *Addiſon.*
2. By ſlow degrees. *Swift.*
3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

INSEPARABI'LITY. } *ſ.* [from *inſeparable.*] The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided. *Locke.*
INSE'PARABLENESS. }

INSE'PARABLE. *a.* [*inſeparable*, French; *inſeparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be diſjointed; united ſo as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *inſeparable.*] With indiſſoluble union. *Bentley.*

To INSE'RT. *v. a.* [*inſerer*, French; *inſero*, *inſertum*, Latin.] To place in or amongſt other things. *Stilling fleet.*

INSE'RTION. *ſ.* [*inſertion*, French.]
1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The thing inſerted. *Broome.*

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Latin.] To be of uſe to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*inſerviens*, Lat.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhell.*] To hide in a ſhell. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INSHI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhip.*] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow; to embark. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhrine.*] To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe. *Milton.*

I'NSIDE. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſide.*] Interiour part; part within. *Addiſon.*

INSIDIA'TOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

INSI'DIOUS. *a.* [*inſidieux*, French; *inſidioſus*, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inſidious.*] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'NSIGHT. *ſ.* [*inſicht*, Dutch.] Inſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts. *Sidney.*

INSIGNI'FICANCE. } *ſ.* [*inſig*
INSIGNI'FICANCY. } French.]
1. Want of meaning; unmeaning
2. Unimportance.

INSIGNI'FICANT. *a.* [*in* and *ſig*
1. Wanting meaning; void of
tion.
2. Unimportant; wanting weight;
fectual.

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.* [from *ſig*
cant.]
1. Without meaning.
2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE. *a.* [*inſincerus*, Latin.]
1. Not what he appears; not hear
ſembling; unfaithful.
2. Not ſound; corrupted.

INSINCE'RITY. *ſ.* [from *inſincere.*]
of truth or fidelity.

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſinew.*]
ſtrengthen; to confirm. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSI'NUANT. *a.* [French.] Having
power to gain favour.

To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*inſinuer*, French; *inſinuo*, Latin.]
1. To introduce any thing gently.
2. To puſh gently into notice: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.
3. To hint; to impart indirectly.
4. To inſtill; to infuſe gently.

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*
1. To wheedle: to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly.
3. To enfold; to wreath; to wind.

INSINUA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſinuatio*, Latin.] power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections.

INSI'NUATIVE. *a.* [from *inſinuate.*] ing on the affections. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INSINUA'TOR. *ſ.* [*inſinuator*, Latin.] that inſinuates.

INSI'PID. *a.* [*inſipidus*, Latin.]
1. Without taſte; without power of affecting the organs of guſt.
2. Without ſpirit; without pathos; dull; heavy.

INSIPI'DITY. } *ſ.* [*inſipidité*, French.]
INSI'PIDNESS. }
1. Want of taſte.
2. Want of life or ſpirit.

INSI'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *inſipid.*] Without taſte; dully.

INSI'PIENCE. *ſ.* [*inſipientia*, Latin.] ly; want of underſtanding.

To INSI'ST. *v. n.* [*inſiſter*, French; Latin.]
1. To ſtand or reſt upon.

Not to recede from terms or assertions; erfist in. *Shakespeare.*
To dwell upon in discourse. *Decay of Piety.*

STENT. *a.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting n any thing. *Wotton.*

TIENCY. *s.* [*in* and *sitio*, Latin.] Exption from thirst. *Grew.*

TION. *s.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The inserr or ingraffment of one branch into anher. *Ray.*

STURE. *s.* [from *insist.*] This word ms in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or gularity.

NSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare.*]
To ietrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or are; to inveigle. *Fenton.*
To intangle in difficulties or perplexit.

NA'RER. *s.* [from *insnare.*] He that snares.

O'CIABLE. *a.* [*insociable*, French.]
Averse from conversation. *Shakespeare.*
Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*

OBRI'ETY. *s.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Drunkness; want of sobriety. *Decay of Piety.*

'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*insolo*, Latin.] To y in the sun; to expose to the action of e sun.

OLA'TION. *s.* [*insolation*, French.] Exing to the sun. *Brown.*

SOLENCE. } *s.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolen-*
SOLENCY. } *tia*, Latin.] Pride exted in contemptuous and overbearing reatment of others; petulant contempt.

'NSOLENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] o insult. *King Charles.*

SOLENT. *a.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overearing. *Atterbury.*

SOLENTLY. *ad.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; adely. *Addison.*

SO'LVABLE *a.* [*insolvable*, French.]
Not to be solved; not to be cleared; unextricable; such as admits of no solution, r explication. *Watts.*
That cannot be paid.

SO'LUBLE. *a.* [*insoluble*, French.]
Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.
Not to be dissolved or separated. *Arbuthnot.*

SO'LVENT. *a.* [*in* and *solvo*, Lat.] Unble to pay. *Smart.*

SO'LVENCY. *s.* [from *insolvent.*] Inaility to pay debts.

SOMU'CH. *conj.* [*in so much.*] So that; to such a degree that. *Addison.*

INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *s.* [*inspection*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]
1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey. *South.*
2. Superintendence; presiding care. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *s.* [Latin.]
1. A prying examiner. *Denham.*
2. A superintendent. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *s.* [*insperso*, Latin.] A sprinkling. *Ainsworth.*

To INSPHE'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inspire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *s.* [from *inspire.*]
1. The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The act of breathing into any thing.
3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power. *Denham.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Latin.] To draw in the breath. *Walton.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*
1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind. *Shakespeare.*
2. To animate by supernatural infusion. *Addison.*
3. To draw in with the breath *Harvey.*

INSPI'RER. *s.* [from *inspire.*] He that inspires. *Denham.*

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Latin.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbuthnot.*

INSPISSA'TION. *s.* [from *inspissate.*] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbuthnot.*

INSTABI'LITY. *s.* [*instabilité*, French; *instabilis*, Latin.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addison.*

INSTA'BLE. *a.* [*instabilis*, Latin.] Inconstant; changing.

To INSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*installer*, French; *in* and *stall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *s.* [*installation*, Fr.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat. *Ayliffe.*

INSTA'LMENT. *s.* [from *install.*]
1. The act of installing. *Shakespeare.*
2. The seat in which one is installed. *Shakespeare.*

I'NSTANCE. }
I'NSTANCY. } *s.* [*instance*, French.]
1. Im-

1. Importunity; urgency; ſolicitation; importunateneſs; perſiſtency. *Hooker.*
2. Motive; influence; preſſing argument.
3. Proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit. *Ayliffe.*
4. Example; document. *Addiſon.*
5. State of any thing. *Hale.*
6. Occaſion; act. *Rogers.*

To I'NSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example. *Tillotſon.*

I'NSTANT. *a.* [*inſtans*, Latin.]
1. Preſſing; urgent; importunate; earneſt.
2. Immediate; without any time intervening; preſent. *Prior.*
3. Quick; without any delay. *Pope.*

I'NSTANT. *ſ.* [*inſtant*, French.]
1. *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion. *Locke.*
2. The preſent or current month. *Addiſon.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*inſtantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an inſtant; acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion. *Burnet.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inſtantaneous.*] In an indiviſible point of time. *Derham.*

I'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [*inſtanter*, Latin.]
1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon.*
2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtate.*]
1. To place in a certain rank or condition.
2. To inveſt. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSTAURA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtauratio*, Latin.] Reſtoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTE'AD *of.* prep. [of *in* and *ſtead*, place.]
1. In room of; in place of. *Swift.*
2. Equal to. *Tillotſon.*

To INSTE'EP. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep.*]
1. To ſoak; to macerate in moiſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Lying under water. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NSTEP. *ſ.* [*in* and *ſtep.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

To I'NSTIGATE. *v. a.* [*inſtigo*, Latin.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtigation*, French.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulſe to ill. *South.*

INSTIGA'TOR. *ſ.* [*inſtigateur*, French.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSTI'LL. *v. a.* [*inſtillo*, Latin.]
1. To infuſe by drops. *Milton.*
2. To inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuſe. *Calamy.*

INSTILLA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtillatio*, Lat. from *inſtill.*]
1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind.
3. The thing infuſed. *Rambler.*

INSTI'NCT. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] animated.

I'NSTINCT. *ſ.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] deſire or averſion; natural tendency.

INSTI'NCTED. *a.* [*inſtinctus*, Latin.] preſſed as an animating power.

INSTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtinct.*] ing without the application or reaſon.

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *inſtinctive.*] By inſtinct; by the call of nature.

To I'NSTITUTE. *v. n.* [*inſtituo*, Latin.]
1. To fix; to eſtabliſh; to appoint; enact; to ſettle.
2. To educate; to inſtruct; to inſtruction. *Decay of*

I'NSTITUTE. *ſ.* [*inſtitutum*, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed law; ſettled order.
2. Precept; maxim; principle.

INSTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*inſtitutio*, Latin.]
1. Act of eſtabliſhing.
2. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.
3. Poſitive law.
4. Education.

INSTITU'TIONARY. *a.* [from *inſtitution.*] Elemental; containing the firſt principles or principles of doctrine.

I'NSTITUTOR. *ſ.* [*inſtitutor*, Latin.]
1. An eſtabliſher; one who ſettles.
2. Inſtructor; educator.

I'NSTITUTIST. *ſ.* [from *inſtitute.*] of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions.

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtop.*] up; to ſtop.

To INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*inſtruo*, Latin.]
1. To teach; to form by precept; to form authoritatively.
2. To model; to form.

INSTRU'CTER. *ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*] er; an inſtitutor.

INSTRU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*]
1. The act of teaching; information.
2. Precepts conveying knowledge.
3. Authoritative information; mandate.

INSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *inſtruct.*] veying knowledge.

I'NSTRUMENT. *ſ.* [*inſtrumentum*, Latin.]
1. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe.
2. A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield monious ſounds.
3. A writing containing any contract order.
4. The agent or mean of any thing.
5. One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſe of another.

INSTRUME'NTAL. *a.* [*inſtrumental*, Latin.]
1. Conducive as means to ſome end; nical.
2.

…cting to ſome end; contributing to …purpoſe; helpful. *Swift.*
…conſiſting not of voices but inſtru…
…roduced by inſtruments; not vocal.
…RUMENTA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inſtru…l.*] Subordinate agency; agency of …thing as means to an end. *Hale.*
…RUME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *inſtru…l.*] In the nature of an inſtrument; …eans to an end. *Digby.*
…RUME'NTALNESS. *ſ.* [from *inſtru…l.*] Uſefulneſs as means to an …
…FFERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *ſufferable.*] …tolerable; inſupportable; intenſe be… endurance. *Locke.*
…Deteſtable; contemptible. *Dryden.*
…FFERABLY. *ad.* [from *inſufferable.*] …a degree beyond endurance. *South.*
…FFI'CIENCE. } *ſ.* [*inſufficience*, Fr.]
…FFI'CIENCY. } Inadequateneſs to any …or purpoſe. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
…FFI'CIENT. *a.* [*inſufficient*, French.] …dequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe; …ing abilities. *Rogers.*
…FFI'CIENTLY. *ad.* [from *inſufficient.*] …h want of proper ability.
…FFLA'TION *ſ.* [*in* and *ſufflo*, Latin.] …act of breathing upon. *Hammond.*
…ULAR. } *a.* [*inſulaire*, French.] Be-
…ULARY. } longing to an iſland. *Howel.*
…ULATED. *a.* [*inſula*, Latin.] Not con…ous to any ſide.
…ULSE. *a.* [*inſulſus*, Latin.] Dull; in… ; heavy. *Dict.*
…ULT. *ſ.* [*inſultus*, Latin.]
The act of leaping upon any thing.
Act of inſolence or contempt. *Broome.*
…SU'LT. *v. a.* [*inſulto*, Latin.]
To treat with inſolence or con…pt.
To trample upon; to triumph over. *Shakeſpeare.*
…U'LTER. *ſ.* [from *inſult.*] One who …ts another with inſolent triumph. *Rowe.*
…U'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *inſulting.*] With …temptuous triumph. *Dryden.*
…UPERABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] …e quality of being invincible.
…U'PERABLE. *a.* [*inſuperabilis*, Latin.] …vincible; inſurmountable; not to be …quered; not to be overcome. *Pope.*
…U'PERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſupe…le.*] Invincibleneſs; impoſſibility to be …rmounted.
…U'PERABLY. *ad.* [from *inſuperable.*] …vincibly; inſurmountably. *Grew.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; inſufferable; not to be endured. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *inſupportable.*] Inſufferableneſs; the ſtate of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *ad.* [from *inſupportable.*] Beyond endurance. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [*inſurmontable*, French.] Inſuperable; unconquerable.

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *ad.* [from *inſurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*inſurgo*, Latin.] A ſeditious riſing; a rebellious commotion. *Arbuthnot.*

INSUSURRA'TION. *ſ.* [*inſuſurro*, Latin.] The act of whiſpering.

INTA'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTA'GLIO. ſ. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it ſo as to riſe above the ground. *Addiſon.*

INTA'STABLE. *a.* [*in* and *taſte.*] Not raiſing any ſenſations in the organs of taſte.

I'NTEGER. ſ. [Latin.] The whole of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL. *a.* [*integral*, French.]
1. Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as compriſing all its conſtituent parts. *Bacon.*
2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.
3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL. *ſ.* The whole made up of parts. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY. *ſ.* [*integritas*, Latin.]
1. Honeſty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers.*
2. Purity; genuine unadulterated ſtate.
3. Intireneſs; unbroken whole. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT. *ſ.* [*integumentum*, Latin.] Any thing that covers or invelops another.

I'NTELLECT. *ſ.* [*intellectus*, Latin.] The intelligent mind; the power of underſtanding. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION. *ſ.* [*intellectio*, Latin.] The act of underſtanding. *Bentley.*

INTELLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*intellectif*, French.] Having power to underſtand. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *a.* [*intellectuel*, Fr.]
1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind; tranſacted by the underſtanding. *Taylor.*
2. Mental; compriſing the faculty of underſtanding. *Watts.*
3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes. *Cowley.*
4. Having the power of underſtanding. *Milton.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *s.* Mind; underſtanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE. } INTE'LLIGENCY. } *s.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayward.*
2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. *Bacon.*
3. Spirit; unbodied mind. *Collier.*
4. Underſtanding; ſkill. *Spenſer.*

INTE'LLIGENCER. *ſ.* [from *intelligence*] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions. *Howel.*

INTE'LLIGENT. *a.* [*intelligens*, Latin.]

1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful. *Milton.*
2. Giving information. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *intelligence.*]

1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind. *Milton.*
2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding.

INTELLIGIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *intelligible.*]

1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.
2. The power of underſtanding; intellection. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Latin.] To be conceived by the underſtanding. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intelligible.*] Poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* [from *intelligible.*] So as to be underſtood; clearly; plainly.

INTE'MERATE. *a.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *ſ.* [*in* and *temperament.*] Bad conſtitution. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE. } INTE'MPERANCY. } *ſ.* [*intemperantia*, Latin.] Want of moderation; exceſs in meat or drink, or any other gratification. *Hakewill.*

INTE'MPERATE. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink, or other things. *South.*
2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule.

INTE'MPERATELY. *ad.* [from *intemperate.*]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.
2. Immoderately; exceſſively. *Spratt.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *intemperate.*]

1. Want of moderation.
2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainſworth.*

INTE'MPERATURE. *ſ.* [from *intemperate.*] Exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTE'ND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.]

1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. To enforce; to make intenſe. *Newton.*
3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.
4. To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon.*
5. To mean; to deſign. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *ſ.* [French.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *ſ.* Attention; purpoſe; hearing. *Spenſer.*

INTE'NDMENT. *ſ.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; deſign. *L'Eſtrange.*

To INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Latin.] To make tender; to ſoften. *Arbuthnot.*

INTENERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intenerate.*] The act of ſoftening or making tender. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot be held. *Skelton.*

INTE'NSE. *a.* [*intenſus*, Latin.]

1. Raiſed to a high degree; ſtrained; forced; not ſlight; not lax. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement; ardent. *Addiſon.*
3. Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive.

INTE'NSELY. *ad.* [from *intenſe.*] To a great degree. *Addiſon.*

INTE'NSENESS. *ſ.* [from *intenſe.*] The ſtate of being affected to a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remiſſion. *Woodward.*

INTE'NSION. *ſ.* [*intenſio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing. *Temple.*

INTE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *intenſe.*]

1. Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf.
2. Intent; full of care. *Wotton.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* To a greater degree.

INTE'NT. *a.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiouſly diligent; fixed with cloſe application. *Watts.*

INTE'NT. *ſ.* [from *intend.*] A deſign; a purpoſe; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*

INTE'NTION. *ſ.* [*intentio*, Latin.]

1. Eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South.*
2. Deſign; purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained.

INTE'NTIONAL. *a.* [*intentionel*, French.] Deſigned; done by deſign. *Rymer.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *intentional.*]

1. By deſign; with fixed choice.
2. In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*

INTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied; buſily attentive. *Brown.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *intentive.*] With application; cloſely.

INTE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *intent.*] With cloſe attention; with cloſe application; with eager deſire. *Hammond.*

INTE'NTNESS. *ſ.* [from *intent.*] The ſtate of being intent; anxious application. *Swift.*

…'R. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] To cover …ground; to bury. *Shakeſpeare.*

…CALAR. } *a.* [*intercalaris*, Lat.]
…RCALARY. } Inſerted out of the …on order to preſerve the equation of … as the twenty-ninth of February in …year is an *intercalary* day.

…E'RCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercalo*, Lat.] …ſert an extraordinary day.

…RCALA'TION. *ſ.* [*intercalatio*, Lat.] …tion of days out of the ordinary reck- *Brown.*

…ERCE'DE. *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Latin.] …o paſs between. *Newton.*

… mediate; to act between two par- *Calamy.*

…RCE'DER. *ſ.* [from *intercede.*] One …intercedes; a mediator.

…ERCE'PT. *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Lat.] …o ſtop and ſeize in the way. *Shakeſpeare.*

… To obſtruct; to cut off; to ſtop from … communicated. *Newton.*

…RCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*interceptio*, Latin.] …age in courſe; hinderance; obſtruc- *Wotton.*

…RCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*interceſſio*, Latin.] …iation; interpoſition; agency between …parties; agency in the cauſe of ano- *Romans.*

…RCE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*interceſſor*, Latin.] …iator; agent between two parties to …are reconciliation. *South.*

…TERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain.*] …chain; to link together. *Shakeſpeare.*

…TERCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*inter* and …*ge.*]

… To put each in the place of the …r.

… To ſucceed alternately. *Sidney.*

…RCHA'NGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] … Commerce; permutation of commodi- *Howel.*

… Alternate ſucceſſion. *Holder.*

… Mutual donation and reception. *South.*

…RCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *inter-* …*ge.*]

… Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*

… Following each other in alternate ſuc- …ſion. *Tillotſon.*

…RCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Alternate- … in a manner whereby each gives and …ives. *Shakeſpeare.*

…TERCHA'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [*inter* and …*ge.*] Exchange; mutual transfer- …

…TERCI'PIENT. *ſ.* [*intercipiens*, Latin.] … intercepting power; ſomething that …es a ſtoppage. *Wiſeman.*

…TERCI'SION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] …ruption. *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *ſ.* [*interclusus*, Latin.] Obſtruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The ſpace between the pillars. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common.*] To feed at the ſame table. *Bacon.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*inter* and *community.*] A mutual communication or community.

INTERCO'STAL. *a.* [*inter* and *coſta*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *ſ.* [*entrecours*, French.]
1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton.*
2. Communication. *Bacon.*

INTERCU'RRENCE. *ſ.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Paſſage between. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT. *a.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *ſ.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourſe. *Spenſer.*

To INTERDI'CT. *v. a.* [*interdico*, Lat.]
1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Tickel.*
2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.
2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*interdictio*, Latin.]
1. Prohibition; forbidding decree. *Milton.*
2. Curſe: from the papal *interdict.* *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainſworth.*

To INTER'ESS. } *v. a.* [*intereſſer*, Fr.]
To INTER'EST. } To concern; to affect; to give ſhare in. *Dryden.*

To INTERE'ST. *v. n.* To affect; to move.

I'NTEREST. *ſ.* [*intereſt*, Latin; *interet*, French.]
1. Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.*
2. Influence over others. *Clarendon.*
3. Share; part in any thing; participation.
4. Regard to private profit. *Swift.*
5. Money paid for uſe; uſury. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Any ſurplus of advantage. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTERFE'RE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Latin.]
1. To interpoſe; to intermeddle. *Swift.*
2. To claſh; to oppoſe each other. *Smalridge.*
3. A horſe is ſaid to *interfere*, when the ſide of one of his ſhoes ſtrikes againſt and hurts

hurts one of his fetlocks, or one leg hits another, and ſtrikes off the ſkin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTE'RFLUENT. *a.* [*interfluens*, Latin.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *a.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *a.* [*interfuſus*, Latin.] Poured or ſcattered between. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *ſ.* [from *interjacens*, Latin.]

1. The act or ſtate of lying between.
2. The thing lying between. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT. *a.* [*interjacens*, Latin.] Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

INTERJE'CTION. *ſ.* [*interjectio*, Latin.]

1. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion: ſuch as are in Engliſh, *O! alas! ah!*
2. Intervention; interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM. *ſ.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*

To INTERJO'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTE'RIOUR. *a.* [*interior*, Lat.] Internal; inner; not outward; not ſuperficial.

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hayward.*

INTERLA'PSE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *lapſe.*] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey.*

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat.
2. To interpoſe; to inſert between. *Carew.*
3. To diverſify by mixture. *Hale.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*]

1. To write in alternate lines. *Locke.*
2. To correct by ſomething written between the lines. *Dryden.*

INTERLINEA'TION. *ſ.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one to another.

INTERLOCU'TION. *ſ.* [*interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of ſpeech. *Hooker.*
2. Preparatory proceeding in law. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLO'CUTOR. *ſ.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Latin.] Dialogiſt; one that talks with another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY. *a.* [*interlocutoire*, French.]

1. Conſiſting of a dialogue.
2. Preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLO'PE. *v. n.* [*inter* and Dutch.] To run between parties to intercept the advantage that one deſigns from the other.

INTERLO'PER. *ſ.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right.

INTERLU'CENT. *a.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] Shining between.

I'NTERLUDE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of gravity; a farce.

INTERLU'ENCY. *ſ.* [*interluo*, Lat.] Water interpoſited; interpoſition of flood.

INTERLU'NAR, } *a.* [*inter* and
INTERLU'NARY. } Lat.] Being in the time when the moon, about the change, is inviſible.

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families where each takes one and gives another.

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry ſome of each family with the other.

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpoſe officiouſly.

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. a.* To mingle.

INTERME'DDLER. *ſ.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interpoſes officiouſly; one that thruſts himſelf into buſineſs to which he has no right.

INTERME'DIACY. *ſ.* [from *intermediate.*] Interpoſition; intervention.

INTERME'DIAL. *a.* Intervening; being between; intervenient.

INTERME'DIATE. *a.* [*intermedius*, Lat.] Intervening; interpoſed.

INTERME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL. *v. a.* [*entremeſler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle.

INTE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*enterrement*, Fr.] Burial; ſepulture.

INTERMIGRA'TION. *ſ.* [*intermigro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

INTE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *terminus*, Lat.] Immenſe; admitting no limits.

INTE'RMINATE. *a.* [*interminatus*, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited.

INTERMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*interminatio*, Low Lat.] Menace; threat.

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix ſome thing amongſt others.

TERMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed
corporated.
MI'SSION. *ſ.* [*intermiſſion*, Fr. *inter-*
Latin.]
lation for a time; pauſe; interme-
Wilkins.
top. *Shakeſpeare.*
ervenient time.
ate of being intermitted.
Ben Jonſon.
he ſpace between the paroxyſms of a
Milton.
MI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *intermit.*] Com-
fits; not continual. *Brown.*
ERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Latin.]
bear any thing for a time; to in-
Hayward.
ERMI'T. *v. n.* To grow mild be-
fits or paroxyſms.
MI'TTENT. *a.* [*intermittens*, Lat.]
g by fits. *Harvey.*
ERMI'X. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To
e; to join; to put ſome things among
Hayward.
ERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled to-
MI'XTURE. *ſ.* [*inter* and *mixtura*,
.]
ſs formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.*
omething additional mingled in a
MU'NDANE. *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*,
.] Subſiſting between worlds, or be-
orb and orb. *Locke.*
MU'RAL. *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Lat.]
between walls. *Ainſworth.*
MU'TUAL. *a.* [*inter* and *mutual*]
al; interchanged. *Daniel.*
RN. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.] Inward;
ine; not foreign. *Howel.*
RNAL. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.]
ward; not external. *Locke.*
trinſick; not depending on external
nts; real. *Rogers.*
RNALLY. *ad.* [from *internal.*]
wardly.
entally; intellectually. *Taylor.*
NE'CINE. *a.* [*internecinus*, Latin.]
vouring mutual deſtruction.
Hudibras.
NE'CION. *ſ.* [*internecio*, Latin.]
acre; ſlaughter. *Hale.*
NU'NCIO. *ſ.* [*internuncius*, Latin.]
enger between two parties.
PELLA'TION. *ſ.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.]
mmons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*
TE'RPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolo*,
.]
o ſhift any thing into a place to which
s not belong. *Pope.*
To renew; to begin again. *Hale.*
POLA'TION. *ſ.* [*interpolation*, Fr.]
Something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLA'TOR, *ſ.* [Latin.] One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages. *Swift.*

INTERPO'SAL. *ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. Interpoſition; agency between two perſons. *South.*
2. Intervention. *Glanville.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin.]
1. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift.*
2. To offer as a ſuccour or relief. *Woodward.*
3. To place between; to make intervenient. *Bacon.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. n.*
1. To mediate; to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption.

INTERPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *interpoſe.*]
1. One that comes between others. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*interpoſitio*, Lat.]
1. Intervenient agency. *Atterbury.*
2. Mediation; agency between parties. *Addiſon.*
3. Intervention; ſtate of being placed between two. *Raleigh.*
4. Any thing interpoſed. *Milton.*

To INTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to tranſlate; to decipher; to give a ſolution of. *Daniel.*

INTE'RPRETABLE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION. *ſ.* [*interpretatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of interpreting; explanation.
2. The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition. *Hooker.*
3. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY. *ad.* [from *interpretative.*] As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

INTE'RPRETER. *ſ.* [*interpres*, Latin.]
1. An expoſitor; an expounder. *Burnet.*
2. A tranſlator. *Fanſhaw.*

INTERPU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERREGNUM. *ſ.* [Latin.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another. *Cowley.*

INTERRE'IGN. *ſ.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat.] To examine; to queſtion.

To

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To ask; to put questions. *Hammond.*

INTERROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]

1. A queſtion put; an enquiry. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. A note that marks a queſtion: thus?

INTERRO'GATIVE. *a.* [*interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *ſ.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions: as, who? what?

INTERRO'GATIVELY *ad.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *interrogate.*] An aſker of queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY. *ſ.* [*interrogatoire*, French.] A queſtion; an enquiry. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERRO'GATORY. *a.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRU'PT. *v. a.* [*interruptus*, Latin.]

1. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition. *Eccleſiaſticus.*

3. To divide; to ſeparate. *Milton.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages. *Boyle.*

INTERRU'PTER. *ſ.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*interruptio*, Latin.]

1. Interpoſition; breach of continuity.

2. Intervention; interpoſition. *Dryden.*

3. Hinderance; ſtop; let; obſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERSCA'PULAR. [*inter* and *ſcapule*, Latin.] Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcribo*, Lat.] To write between.

INTERSE'CANT. *a.* [*interſecans*, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT. *v. a.* [*interſeco*, Latin.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and croſs each other. *Wiſeman.*

INTERSE'CTION. *ſ.* [*interſectio*, Latin.] Point where lines croſs each other. *Bentley.*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interſero*, Latin.] To put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION. *ſ.* [from *interſert.*] An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interſperſus*, Lat.] To ſcatter here and there other things.

INTERSPE'RSION. *ſ.* [from The act of ſcattering here and

INTERSTE'LLAR. *a.* Intervening the ſtars.

I'NTERSTICE. *ſ.* [*interſtitium*, La

1. Space between one thing and

2. Time between one act and

INTERSTI'TIAL. *a.* [from Containing interſtices.

INTERTE'XTURE. *ſ.* [*interte* Diverſification of things mingled one among another.

To INTERTWI'NE. } *v. a.* [*in*
To INTERTWI'ST. } *twine*, *t*
To unite by twiſting one in

I'NTERVAL. *ſ.* [*intervallum*, La

1. Space between places; intervi cuity.

2. Time paſſing between two points.

3. Remiſſion of a delirium or

To INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*interve*
To come between things or

INTERVE'NE. *ſ.* [from the verb tion.

INTERVE'NIENT. *a* [*intervenie*
Intercedent; interpoſed; paſſing

INTERVE'NTION. *ſ.* [*interventio*
1. Agency between perſons.

2. Agency between antecedents cutives.

3. Interpoſition; the ſtate of being poſed.

To INTERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*interver*
To turn to another courſe.

INTERVI'EW. *ſ.* [*entrevue*, French.] tual ſight; ſight of each other.

To INTERVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*inter* Latin.] To involve one with ther.

To INTERWE'AVE. *v. a.* pret. *wove*, part. paſſ. *interwoven*, *interweaved.* [*inter* and *weave.*] one with another in a regular intermingle.

To INTERWI'SH. *v. a.* [*inter* and To wiſh mutually to each other.

INTE'STABLE. *a.* [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] qualified to make a will.

INTE'STATE. *a.* [*inteſtatus*, Latin.] ing a will; dying without a will.

INTESTI'NAL. *a.* [*inteſtinal*, Fr. *teſtine.*] Belonging to the guts.

INTE'STINE. *a.* [*inteſtin*, Fr. Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Contained in the body. *Milton.*
Domeſtick; not foreign. *Pope.*
STINE. *ſ.* [*inteſtinum*, Latin.] The
the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*
THRA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To
ve; to ſhackle; to reduce to ſervi-
Prior.
RA'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *inthrall.*] Ser-
de; ſlavery. *Milton.*
THRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*]
iſe to royalty; to ſeat on a throne.
MACY. *ſ.* [from *intimate.*] Cloſe fa-
rity. *Rogers.*
MATE. *a.* [*intimus*, Latin.]
moſt; inward; inteſtine. *Tillotſon.*
ear; not kept at a diſtance. *South.*
amiliar; cloſely acquainted.
Roſcommon.
MATE. *ſ.* [*intimado*, Spaniſh.] A fa-
r friend; one who is truſted with our
hts. *Government of the Tongue.*
TIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French.]
int; to point out indirectly, or not
plainly. *Locke.*
MATELY. *ad.* [from *intimate.*]
loſely; with intermixture of parts.
learly; inſeparably. *Addiſon.*
amiliarly; with cloſe friendſhip.
MA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intimate.*] Hint;
re or indirect declaration or direc-
ME. *a.* Inward; being within the
; internal. *Digby.*
TIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.]
make fearful; to daſtardize; to make
rdly. *Irene.*
RE. *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] Whole; undi-
ſhed; unbroken. *Hooker.*
RENESS. *ſ.* [from *intire.*] Whole-
; integrity. *Donne.*
. *prep.* [*in* and *to.*]
oting entrance with regard to place;
nt into *the houſe.* *Wotton.*
oting penetration beyond the outſide:
are ſinks into *the body.* *Pope.*
oting a new ſtate to which any thing
ought by the agency of a cauſe: *he was*
ght into *danger by raſhneſs.* *Boyle.*
LERABLE. *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat.]
ſufferable; not to be endured; not to
ne. *Taylor.*
ad beyond ſufferance.
LERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intole-*
.] Quality of a thing not to be endur-
LERABLY. *ad.* [from *intolerable.*]
degree beyond endurance.
LERANT. *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not
ring; not able to endure.
Arbuthnot.
TO'MB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To in-
in a funeral monument; to bury.

To I'NTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder.

INTONA'TION. *ſ.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate.*] The act of thundering.

To INTO'NE. *v. n.* [from *tone.*] To make a ſlow protracted noiſe. *Pope.*

To INTO'RT. *v. a.* [*intortus*, Latin.] To twiſt; to wreathe; to wring. *Pope.*

To INTO'XICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Latin.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*

INTOXICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *intoxicate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the ſtate of being drunk. *South.*

INTRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
1. Ungovernable; violent; ſtubborn; obſtinate. *Rogers.*
2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *intractable.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs.

INTRA'CTABLY. *ad.* [from *intractable.*] Unmanageably; ſtubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LLITY. *ſ.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietneſs; want of reſt. *Temple.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *tranſmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance. *Ray.*

To INTREA'SURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treaſure.*] To lay up as in a treaſury. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTRE'NCH. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, French.]
1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden.*
2. To break with hollows. *Milton.*
3. To fortify with a trench.

INTRE'NCHANT. *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indiviſible. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTRE'NCHMENT. *ſ.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *a.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Latin.] Fearleſs; daring; bold; brave.

INTREPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearleſſneſs; courage; boldneſs. *Swift.*

INTRE'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearleſſly; boldly; daringly. *Pope.*

I'NTRICACY. *ſ.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution. *Addiſon.*

I'NTRICATE. *a.* [*intricatus*, Latin.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obſcure. *Addiſon.*

To I'NTRICATE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, not in uſe. *Camden.*

I'NTRICATELY. *ad.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift.*

I'NTRICATENESS. *ſ.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obſcurity. *Sidney.*

INTRI'GUE. *ſ.* [*intrigue*, Fr.]
1. A plot; a private tranſaction in which at leaſt two parties are engaged. *Addiſon.*
2. Intricacy; complication. *Hale.*
3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private deſigns.

INTRI'GUER. *ſ.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions; one who forms plots; one who purſues women. *Addiſon.*

INTRI'GUINGLY. *ad.* [from *intrigue.*] With intrigue; with ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL. *a.* [*intrinſecus*, Latin.]
1. Internal; ſolid; natural; not accidental. *Bentley.*
2. Intimate; cloſely familiar. *Watton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY. *ad.* [from *intrinſecal.*]
1. Internally; naturally; really. *South.*
2. Within; at the inſide. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECATE. *a.* Perplexed. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*intrinſecus*, Latin.]
1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Hamm.*
2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers.*

To INTRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Latin.]
1. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon. *Locke.*
2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice. *Brewn.*
3. To produce; to give occaſion to. *Locke.*
4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER. *ſ.* [from *introduce.*]
1. One who conducts another to a place or perſon.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*

INTRODU'CTION. *ſ.* [*introductio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Clarendon.*
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [*introductif*, Fr.] Serving as means to ſomething elſe. *South.*

INTRODU'CTORY. *a.* [from *introductus*, Latin.] Previous; ſerving as conveyance to ſomething further. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*introgreſſio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT. *ſ.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the maſs; the beginning of publick devotions.

INTROMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*intromiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending in. *Peacham.*

To INTROMIT. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Latin.] To ſend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter. *Holder, Newton.*

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introſpicio*, Latin.] To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *introſpect.*] A view of the inſide.

INTROVE'NIENT. *a.* [*intro* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

To INTRU'DE. *v. n* [*intrudo*, Latin.]
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion.
2. To encroach; to force in unaſked, unpermitted.

To INTRU'DE. *v. a.* To force upon right or welcome

INTRU'DER. *ſ.* [from *intrude.*] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right. *Davies.*

INTRU'SION. *ſ.* [*intruſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of thruſting or forcing in any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate.
2. Encroachment upon any perſon or property.
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

To INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with ſecret.

INTUI'TION. *ſ.* [*intuitus*, Latin.]
1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon. *Glanville.*

INTU'ITIVE. *a.* [*intuitivus*, Latin.]
1. Seen by the mind immediately.
2. Seeing, not barely believing.
3. Having the power of diſcovering immediately without ratiocination.

INTU'ITIVELY. *ad.* [*intuitively*, Fr.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate perception.

INTUME'SCENCE. } *ſ.* [*intumeſco*, Latin.]
INTUME'SCENCY. }
Swell; tumour.

INTURGE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*in* and *turgeſco*, Latin.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

INTU'SE. *ſ.* [*intuſus*, Lat.] Bruiſe.

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*]
1. To twiſt; to wreathe together.
2. To incompaſs by circling round it.

To INVA'DE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]
1. To attack a country; to make an hoſtile entrance.
2. To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault.
3. To violate with the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack.

INVA'DER. *ſ.* [from *invade*, Latin.]
1. One who enters with hoſtility into poſſeſſions of another.
2. An aſſailant.
3. Encroacher; intruder.

INVALE'SCENCE. *ſ.* [*invaleſco*, Latin.] Strength; health.

LID. *a.* [*invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; weight or cogency. *Milton.*

VALIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] eaken; to deprive of force or effi-

LID. *ſ.* [Fr.] One diſabled by ſick- or hurts. *Prior.*

LI'DITY. *ſ.* [*invalidité*, French.] Weakneſs; want of cogency. Want of bodily ſtrength. *Temple.*

LUABLE. *a.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Pre- above eſtimation; ineſtimable. *Atterbury.*

'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, French.] hangeable; conſtant. *Brown.*

'RIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *invariable.*] utability; conſtancy.

'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *invariable.*] hangeably; conſtantly. *Atterbury.*

'SION. *ſ.* [*invaſio*, Latin.] Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſ- ons of another; hoſtile encroach- ts.

Attack of an epidemical diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

'SIVE. *a.* [from *invade.*] Entering likely upon other men's poſſeſſions. *Dryden.*

'CTIVE. *ſ.* [*invective*, French.] A ure in ſpeech or writing. *Hooker.*

'CTIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Sati- ; abuſive. *Dryden.*

'CTIVELY. *ad.* Satirically; abu- ly.

'VEIGH. *v. a.* [*invebo*, Latin.] To r cenſure or reproach. *Arbuthnot.*

'IGHER. *ſ.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehe- t railer. *Wiſeman.*

'VEIGLE. *v. a.* [*invegliare*, Italian.] perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful; wheedle; to allure. *Hudibras.*

'IGLER. *ſ.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; iver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*

'VENT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, French.] To diſcover; to find out; to excogitate. *Amos. Arbuthnot.*

To forge; to contrive falſely; to fabri- . *Stillingfleet.*

To feign; to make by the imagination.

To light on; to meet with. *Spenſer.*

'NTER. *ſ.* [from *inventeur*, French.] One who produces ſomething new; a iſer of ſomething not known. *Garth.*

A forger.

'NTION. *ſ.* [*invention*, French.] Fiction. *Roſcommon.*

Diſcovery. *Ray.*

Excogitation; act of producing ſome- ng new. *Dryden.*

Forgery. *Shakeſpeare.*

The thing invented. *Milton.*

INVE'NTIVE. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Aſcham.*

INVE'NTOR, *ſ.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of ſomething new. *Milton.*
2. A contriver; a framer. *Shakeſpeare.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *ad.* In manner of an inventory. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'NVENTORY. *ſ.* [*inventarium*, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Spectator.*

To I'NVENTORY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue. *Government of the Tongue.*

INVE'NTRESS. *ſ.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor.*] A female that invents. *Burnet.*

INVE'RSE *a.* [*inverſe*, Fr. *inverſus*, Latin.] Inverted; reciprocal: oppoſed to *direct.*

INVE'RSION. *ſ.* [*inverſion*, Fr. *inverſio*, Latin.]

1. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt. *Dryden.*
2. Change of place, ſo as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Waller. Dryden. Watts.*
2. To place the laſt firſt. *Prior.*
3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. *Knolles.*

INVE'RTEDLY. *ad.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reverſed order. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*inveſtio*, Latin.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe; to array. *Milton.*
2. To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office. *Hooker. Clarendon.*
3. To adorn; to grace. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To confer; to give. *Bacon.*
5. To incloſe; to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions.

INVE'STIENT. *a.* [*inveſtiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *a.* [from *inveſtigate.*] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Lat.] To ſearch out; to find out by rational diſquiſition. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*inveſtigatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered. *Watts.*
2. Examination. *Pope.*

INVE'STITURE. *ſ.* [French.]

1. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.*
2. The act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVE'STMENT. *ſ.* [*in* and *veſtment.*] Dreſs; clothes; garment; habit. *Shakeſp.*

INVE'TERACY. *ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad. *Addiſon.*

2. [In phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE. *a.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]
1. Old; long eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*
2. Obſtinate by long continuance. *Swift.* [Never in a good ſenſe.]

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Lat.] To harden or make obſtinate by long continuance. *Bentley.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *ſ.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

INVETERA'TION. *ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *a.* [*invidioſus*, Latin.]
1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*
2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *invidious.*]
1. Malignantly; enviouſly. *Spratt.*
2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to ſtrengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Addiſon.*

INVIGORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *invigorate.*]
1. The act of invigorating.
2. The ſtate of being invigorated. *Norris.*

INVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*invincibilis*, Latin.] Inſuperable; unconquerable; not to be ſubdued. *Knolles. Bentley.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *invincible.*] Unconquerableneſs; inſuperableneſs.

INVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *invincible.*] Inſuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLE. *a.* [*inviolabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.
2. Not to be broken. *Hooker.*
3. Inſuſceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLY. *ad.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure. *Spratt.*

INVI'OLATE. *a.* [*inviolatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden.*

I'NVIOUS. *a.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impaſſable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

INVISIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *inviſible.*] The ſtate of being inviſible; imperceptibleneſs to ſight. *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *v.* [*inviſibilis*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the ſight; not to be ſeen. *Sidney.*

INVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *inviſible.*] Imperceptibly to the ſight. *Denham.*

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viſcus*, Lat.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.

INVITA'TION. *ſ.* [*invitatio*, Latin.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*

To INVI'TE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin.]
1. To bid; to aſk to any place.
2. To allure; to perſuade.

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] To or call to any thing pleaſing.

INVI'TER. *ſ.* [from *invite.*] He vites.

INVI'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *inviting.*] ſuch manner as invites or allures.

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, La T· ſhade; to cover with ſhades.

INU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*inunctus*, Lat.] of ſmearing or anointing.

INUNDA'TION. *ſ.* [*inundatio*, Latin.]
1. The overflow of waters; flood;
2. A confluence of any kind.

To I'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] invoke; to implore; to call upon; to.

INVOCA'TION *ſ.* [*invocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling upon in prayer.
2. The form of calling for the aſſiſtance preſence of any being.

I'NVOICE. *ſ.* A catalogue of the freight a ſhip, or of the articles and prices of ſent by a factor.

To INVO'KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] upon; to implore; to pray to.

To INVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Latin.]
1. To inwrap; to cover with any circumfluent.
2. To imply; to compriſe.
3. To entwiſt; to join.
4. To take in; to catch.
5. To intangle.
6. To complicate; to make intricate.
7. To blend; to mingle together ly.

INVO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [from *luntary.*] Not by choice; not ſpo ouſly.

INVO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*involuntarius*, L
1. Not having the power of choice.
2. Not choſen; not done willingly.

INVOLU'TION. *ſ.* [*involutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The ſtate of being entangled; cation.
3. That which is wrapped round any

To INU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure.*]
1. To habituate; to make ready or ing by practice; to accuſtom.
2. To bring into uſe; to practiſe

INU'REMENT. *ſ.* [from *inure.*] habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency.

To INU'RN. *v. a.* To intomb; to

TION. *ſ.* [*inuſtio*, Latin.] The act of ing by fire.

LE. *a.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Latin.] s; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

LITY. *ſ.* [*inutilitas*, Latin.] Uſe- s; unprofitableneſs.

NERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerabilis*, Lat.] be wounded; ſecure from wound.

WA'LL. *v. a.* To incloſe with a

RD. } *ad.* [inpeapb, Saxon.]
RDS. }
ward the internal parts; within.
With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.
to the mind or thoughts. *Hooker.*

RD. *a.*
ternal; placed not on the outſide but in. *Milton.*
eſl-ecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.*
timate; domeſtick. *Job.*
ated in the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

RD. *ſ.*
ny thing within, generally the bowels.
timate; near acquaintance. *Shakeſpeare.*

RDLY. *ad.* [from *inward.*]
in the heart; privately. *Shakeſpeare.*
in the parts within; internally. *Arbuthnot.*
With inflexion or concavity.

RDNESS. *ſ.* [from *inward.*] Inti- y; familiarity. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'AVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove* or *inwoven.* [*in* and *ve.*]
To mix any thing in weaving ſo that rms part of the texture. *Pope.*
To entwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

WO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To in woods. *Sidney.*

WRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]
To cover by involution; to involve.
To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty bſcurity. *Bacon.*
To raviſh; to tranſport. *Milton.*

RO'UGHT. *a.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Ad- ed with work. *Milton.*

WRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] ſurround as with a wreath. *Milton.*

ſ.
A low mean lucrative buſy affair.
Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance rk. *Pope.*
A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtru- nt.

OB. *v. a.*
To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtru- nt. *L'Eſtrange.*
To drive in a ſharp inſtrument. *Moxon.*

OB. *v. n.* To play the ſtockjobber; to y and ſell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB's *tears. ſ.* An herb.

JO'BBER. *ſ.* [from *job.*]
1. A man who ſells ſtocks in the publick funds. *Swift.*
2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL. *ſ.* [*jobbe*, Flemiſh, dull; hnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *ſ.* [from *Jack.*]
1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race.
2. A man that deals in horſes.
3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To joſtle by riding againſt one.
2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *a.* [*jocoſus*, Latin.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *ad.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *ſ.* [from *jocoſe.*] Wag-
JOCO'SITY. } gery; merriment.

JO'CULAR. *a.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh.
Government of the Tongue.

JOCULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt. *Brown.*

JOCU'ND. *a.* [*jocundus*, Latin.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*

JOCU'NDLY. *ad.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gaily. *South.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*ſchoken*, Dutch.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe. *Norris.*

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by ſuccuſſation.

JOG. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A rub; a ſmall ſtop. *Glanville.*
3. A ſmall trot.

JO'GGER. *ſ.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To ſhake. *Derham.*

JOHNAPPLE. *ſ.* A ſharp apple. *Mortimer.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]
1. To add one to another in contiguity. *Iſaiah.*
2. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden.*
3. To daſh together; to collide; to encounter. *Knolles.*
4. To aſſociate. *Acts.*
5. To unite in one act. *Dryden.*
6. To unite in concord. *Corinthians.*
7. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*
1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous with. *Acts.*
2. To cloſe; to claſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra.*
4. To

4. To become confederate. *Mac.*

JO'INDER. *ſ.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. *Shakeſpeare.*

JO'INER. *ſ.* [from *join.*] One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood joined. *Moxon.*

JO'INERY. *ſ.* [from *joiner.*] An art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *ſ.* [*jointure*, French.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Temple.*
2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*
3. [In joinery.] Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are ſhot. *Moxon.*
4. A knot or commiſſure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*
6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*
7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confuſion and diſorder. *Shakeſpeare.*

JOINT. *a.*

1. Shared among many. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. United in the ſame poſſeſſion. *Donne.*
3. Combined; acting together in conſort.

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together in confederacy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To form many parts into one. *Dryden.*
3. To form in articulations. *Ray.*
4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*

JO'INTED. *a.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commiſſures. *Phillips.*

JO'INTER. *ſ.* [from *joint.* A ſort of plane. *Moxon.*

JO'INTLY. *ad.* [from *joint.*]

1. Together; not ſeparately. *Hooker.*
2. In a ſtate of union or co-operation. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS. *ſ.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakeſpeare.*

JOINTSTO'OL. *ſ.* [*joint* and *ſtool.*] A ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet.

JO'INTURE. *ſ.* [*jointure*, French.] Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe. *Pope.*

JOIST. *ſ.* [from *joindre*, French.] The ſecondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*

To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. *ſ.* [*jocus*, Latin.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious. *Watts.*

To JOKE. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Latin.] To jeſt; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay.*

JO'KER. *ſ.* [from *joke.*] A jeſter; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

JOLE. *ſ.* [*gueule*, French.]

1. The face or cheek.
2. The head of a fiſh.

To JOLL. *v. a.* [from *joll*, the head.] beat the head againſt any thing; with violence.

JO'LLILY. *ad.* [from *jolly.*] In to noiſy mirth.

JO'LLIMENT. *ſ.* [from *jolly.*] merriment; gaiety.

JO'LLINESS. } *ſ.* [from *jolly.*]
JO'LLITY. }

1. Gaiety; elevation of ſpirit.
2. Merriment; feſtivity.

JO'LLY. *a.* [*joli*, French.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.
2. Plump; like one in high

To JOLT. *v. n.* To ſhake as a rough ground.

To JOLT. *v. a.* To ſhake one as does.

JOLT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Shock; agitation.

JO'LTHEAD. *ſ.* A great head; a blockhead.

JONQUI'LLE. *ſ.* [*jonquille*, French.] ſpecies of daffodil.

JO'RDEN. *ſ.* [χορ, *ſtercus*, and δεω, *culum.*] A pot.

To JO'STLE. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, French.] juſtle; to ruſh againſt.

JOT. *ſ.* [ἰῶτα.] A point; a tittle.

JO'VIAL. *a.* [*jovial*, French.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.
2. Gay; airy; merry.

JO'VIALLY. *ad.* [from *jovial.*] gaily.

JO'VIALNESS. *ſ.* [from *jovial.*] merriment.

JO'UISANCE. *ſ.* [*rejouiſſance*, French.] lity; merriment; feſtivity.

JO'URNAL. *a.* [*journale*, French; Italian.] Daily; quotidian.

JO'URNAL. *ſ.* [*journal*, French.]

1. A diary; an account kept of tranſactions.
2. Any paper publiſhed daily.

JO'URNALIST. *ſ.* [from *journal.*] of journals.

JO'URNEY. *ſ.* [*journée*, French.]

1. The travel of a day.
2. Travel by land; a voyage or ſea.
3. Paſſage from place to place.

To JO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] travel; to paſs from place to place.

JO'URNEYMAN. *ſ.* [*journée*, work, Fr. and *man.*] A hired

JO'URNEYWORK. *ſ.* [*journée*, and *work.*] Work performed for hire.

JOU

…*f.* [*joust*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less *joust*. *Milton.*

…*T. v. n.* [*jouster*, French.] To run tilt. *Milton.*

…R. *f.* A kind of hunting dog. *Dryden.*

…R. *f.* A fish-driver. *Carew.*

…[*joye*, French.]

…passion produced by any happy accident; gladness. *South.*

…ety; merriment; festivity. *Dryden.*

…ppiness; felicity. *Shakespeare.*

…term of fondness. *Shakespeare.*

…*v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; …lad; to exult. *Wotton.*

…*v. a.*

…congratulate; to entertain kindly. …gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*

…*ir de*, French.] To enjoy; to have possession. *Milton.*

…CE. *f.* [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety. *Spenser.*

…L. *a.* [*joy* and *full*.] Full of joy; exulting. *Kings.*

…LLY. *ad.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; *Wake.*

…LNESS. *f.* [from *joyful*.] Gladness; *Deuteronomy.*

…SS. *a.* [from *joy*.]

…id of joy; feeling no pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

…has sometimes *of* before the object.

…wing no pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

…US. *a.* [*joyeux*, French.]

…ad; gay; merry. *Prior.*

…ving joy. *Spenser.*

…CUA'NHA. *f.* An Indian plant; …to procure vomits. *Hill.*

…IBLE. *a.* [*irascibilis*, low Lat. *ira*, French.] Partaking of the nature of *Digby.*

… [Fr. *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; passion hatred. *Dryden.*

…L. *a.* [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; *Dryden.*

…LLY. *ad.* [from *ire*.] With ire; in …ry manner.

…*f.* [Latin.]

…he rainbow. *Brown.*

…y appearance of light resembling the …w. *Newton.*

…he circle round the pupil of the eye.

…he flower-de-luce. *Milton.*

…*v. a.* [*yrk*, work, Islandick.] *It* …*me*; I am weary of it. *Shakespeare.*

…ME. *a.* [from *irk*.] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome. *Swift.*

…MELY. *ad.* [from *irksome*.] Wearily; tediously.

I'RKSOMENESS. *f.* [from *irksome*.] Tediousness; wearisomeness.

I'RON. *f.* [ɪren, Saxon.]

2. A metal common to all parts, and of a small price. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable. Iron is very capable of rust, very sonorous, and requires the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it. The specifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than other metals. *Hill.*

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron. *Pope.*

I'RON. *a.*

1. Made of iron. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable. *Crashaw.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken. *Phillips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakespeare.*

To I'RON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.

2. To shackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL. *a.* [from *irony*.] Expressing one thing and meaning another. *Brown.*

IRO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *ironical*.] By the use of irony. *Bacon.*

IRONMO'NGER. *f.* [*iron* and *monger*.] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD. *f.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

I'RONWORT. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY. *a.* [from *iron*.] Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond.*

I'RONY. *f.* [*ironie*, French.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *f.* [*irradiance*, Fr.]
IRRA'DIANCY. }

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

IRRADIA'TION. *f.* [*irradiation*, French.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL. *a.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding.

2. Absurd;

2. Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *irrational.*] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Addison.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *a.* [*irreconciliable*, French.]

1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeased. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made consistent. *Rogers.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS. *s.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *ad.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned. *Shakespeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *ad.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milton.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *s.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *ad.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *a.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviation from rule, custom, or nature.

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton. Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULA'RITY. *s.* [*irregularité*, Fr.]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order. *Brown.*

3. Inordinate practice. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *irregular.*] Without observation of rule or method. *Locke.*

To IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* To make irregular; to disorder. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; unconnected.

IRRELI'GION. *s.* [*irreligion*, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

IRRELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*irreligieux*, Fr.]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

2. Contrary to religion.

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *irreligious*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE. *a.* [*irremeabilis*, Lat.] Admitting no return.

IRREME'DIABLE. *a.* [*irremediabilis*, Lat.] Admitting no cure; incurable.

IRREME'DIABLY. *ad.* [from *irremediable*] Without cure.

IRREMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*irremissibile*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS. *s.* The quality being not to be pardoned.

IRREMO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *removeable*] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

IRRENO'WNED. *a.* [*in* and *renowned*] Void of honour.

IRRE'PARABLE. *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

IRRE'PARABLY. *ad.* Without recovery; without amends.

IRREPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*in* and *replevy*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreprehensible.*] Without blame.

IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *representable.*] Not to be figured by any representation.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reproachable.*] Free from blame; free from reproach.

IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *ad.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reprovable.*] Not to be blamed; irreprehensible.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *irresistible*] Power or force above opposition.

IRRESI'STIBLE. *a.* [*irresistible*, Fr.] Superior to opposition.

IRRESI'STIBLY. *ad.* [from *irresistible*] In a manner not to be opposed.

IRRE'SOLUBLE. *a.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be resolved.

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS. *s.* [from *irresoluble.*] Resistance to separation in the parts.

IRRESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *resolved*] Without settled determination.

RESOLUTE. *a.* [*in* and *resolute.*] Not constant in purpose; not determined. *Temple.*

IRRESOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *irresolute.*] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLU'TION. *s.* [*irresolution*, French.] Want of firmness of mind. *Addison.*

IRRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *respective.*] Having no regard to any circumstances. *Rogers.*

IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *irrespective.*] Without regard to circumstances. *Hammond.*

IRRETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIE'VABLY. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward.*

IRREVERENCE. *s.* [*irreverentia*, Latin.] Want of reverence; want of veneration. *Pope.*

State of being disregarded. *Clarendon.*

IRREVERENT. *a.* [*irreverent*, French.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect. *Raleigh.*

IRREVERENTLY. *ad.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due respect or veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*

IRREVERSIBLE. *a.* Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers.*

IRREVERSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreversible.*] Without change. *Hammond.*

IRREVOCABLE. *a.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back.

IRREVOCABLY. *ad.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall. *Boyle.*

IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Ray.*

IRRIGA'TION. *s.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening. *Bacon.*

IRRIGUOUS. *a.* [from *irrigate.*] Watery; watered. *Milton.*

Dewy; moist. *Phillips.*

IRRISION. *s.* [*irrisio*, Latin.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*

IRRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin.] To provoke; to teaze. *Clarendon.*

To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact. *Bacon.*

To stimulate; to agitate; to vellicate; to enforce. *Bacon.*

IRRITA'TION. *s.* [*irritatio*, Latin.] Provocation; exasperation.

Stimulation; vellication. *Arbuthnot.*

IRRU'PTION. *s.* [*irruptio*, Latin.] The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burnet.*

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

IS. [ip, Saxon.]

1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he *is*.

2. Sometimes expressed by 's.

ISCHIA'DICK. *a.* [ἰσχιαδικὸς.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. *Harris.*

I'SCHURY. *s.* [ἰσχυρία.] A stoppage of urine.

ISCHURE'TICK. *s.* [*ischuretique*, French.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH. *s.* [ipe, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution: as, *bluish*, tending to blue.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive: as, *man*, *mannish*.

I'SICLE. *s.* [from *ice.*] A pendent shoot of ice. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS. *s.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass*, that is, matter congealed into glass.] *Isinglass* is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is a species of sturgeon. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*

I'SINGLASS *Stone.* This fossil is one of the purest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses composed of thin flakes. The masses are brownish or reddish; but the plates separated, are perfectly pellucid. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. *Hill.*

I'SLAND. *s.* [*insula*, Latin. It is pronounced *iland.*] A tract of land surrounded by water. *Thomson.*

I'SLANDER. *s.* [from *island.*] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water. *Thomson.*

ISLE. *s.* [*isle*, French. Pronounced *ile.*]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

2. A long walk in a church, or publick building. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. [ἴσος, περὶ, and μέτρον.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences.

ISO'SCELES. *s.* That triangle which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

I'SSUE. *s.* [*issue*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out. *Prov.*

3. Event; consequence. *Fairfax.*

4. Termination; conclusion. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premises. *Shakesp.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours. *Wiſeman.*
7. Evacuation. *Matthew.*
8. Progeny; offſpring. *Dryden.*
9. [In law.] *Iſſue* hath divers applications: ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife; ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement; ſometimes for profits of lands or tenements; ſometimes for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury. *Cowel.*

To I'SSUE. *v. n.* [*uſcire*, Italian.]
1. To come out; to paſs out of any place. *Pope.*
2. To make an eruption. *Dryden.*
3. To proceed as an offſpring. *Kings.*
4. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*
5. To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

To I'SSUE. *v. a.*
1. To ſend out. *Bacon.*
2. To ſend out judicially or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

I'SSUELESS. *a.* [from *iſſue.*] Without offſpring; without deſcendants. *Carew.*

I'STHMUS. *ſ.* [*iſthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninſula to the main continent. *Sandys.*

IT. *pronoun.* [hit, Saxon.]
1. The neutral demonſtrative. *Cowley.*
2. *It* is ſometimes expreſſed by 't. *Hudibras.*
3. *It* is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis: as, *ſhe dances* it *well.* *Locke.*
4. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrouſly, or rudely to perſons. *Shakeſp.*

ITCH. *ſ.* [gicha, Saxon]
1. A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious, which overſpreads the body with ſmall puſtules filled with a thin ſerum, and raiſed by a ſmall animal. It is cured by ſulphur. *Hudibras.*
2. The ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing.
3. A conſtant teazing deſire. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing. *Dryden.*
2. To long; to have continual deſire. *Shakeſp.*

I'TCHY. *a.* [from *itch.*] Infected with the itch.

I'TEM. ad. [Latin.] Alſo. A word uſed when any article is added to the former.

I'TEM. *ſ.*
1. A new article. *Glanville.*
2. A hint; an innuendo.

To I'TERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]
1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*
2. To do over again. *Milton.*

I'TERANT. *a.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating.

ITERA'TION. *ſ.* [*iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again.

ITI'NERANT. *a.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not ſettled. *Addiſon.*

ITI'NERARY. *ſ.* [*itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels. *Addiſon.*

ITI'NERARY. *a.* [*itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITSE'LF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *ſelf.*] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JU'BILANT. *a.* [*jubilans*, Latin.] Uttering ſongs of triumph. *Milton.*

JUBILA'TION. *ſ.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Latin.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE. *ſ.* [*jubilum*, low Latin.] A publick feſtivity. *Dryden.*

JUCU'NDITY. *ſ.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs. *Brown.*

JU'DAS *Tree. ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To JU'DAI'ZE. *v. n.* [*judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the Jews. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *ſ.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]
1. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal.
2. One who preſides in a court of juſticture. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.* [*juger*, French.]
1. To paſs ſentence. *Geneſis.*
2. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*
3. To diſcern; to diſtinguiſh. *Milton.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*
1. To paſs ſentence upon; to examine authoritatively. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely. *Matthew.*

JU'DGER. *ſ.* [from *judge.*] One who forms judgment or paſſes ſentence. *Digby.*

JU'DGMENT. *ſ.* [*jugement*, French.]
1. The power of diſcerning the relations between one term or one propoſition and another. *Locke.*
2. Doom; the right or power of paſſing judgment. *Shakeſp.*
3. The act of exerciſing judicature. *Addiſon.*
4. Determination; deciſion. *Burnet.*
5. The quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety. *Dennis.*
6. Opinion; notion. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Sentence againſt a criminal. *Milton.*
8. Condemnation. *Tillotſon.*
9. Puniſhment inflicted by providence. *Addiſon.*
10. Diſtribution of juſtice. *Arbuthnot.*
11. Judiciary laws; ſtatutes. *Deuter.*
12. The laſt doom. *Shakeſpeare.*

JU'DICATORY. *ſ.* [*judico*, Latin.]
1. Diſti-

1. Diſtribution of juſtice. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of juſtice. *Atterbury.*

JU'DICATURE. *ſ.* [*judicature*, French.] Power of diſtributing juſtice. *Bacon. South.*

JUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*judicium*, Latin.]
1. Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice. *Bentley.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*

JUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *judicial.*] In the forms of legal juſtice. *Grew.*

JUDI'CIARY. *a.* [*judiciaire*, French.] Paſſing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS. *a.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wiſe; ſkilful. *Locke.*

JUDI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *judicious.*] Skilfully; wiſely. *Dryden.*

JUG. *ſ.* [*jugge*, Daniſh.] A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly. *Swift.*

To JU'GGLE. *v. n.* [*jougler*, Fr.]
1. To play tricks by ſlight of hand. *Digby.*
2. To practiſe artifice or impoſture. *Shakeſpeare.*

JU'GGLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An impoſture; a deception. *Tillotſon.*

JU'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *juggle.*]
1. One who practiſes ſlight of hand; one who deceives by nimble conveyance. *Sandys.*
2. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow. *Donne.*

JU'GGLINGLY. *ad.* [from *juggle.*] In a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR. *a.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiſeman.*

JUICE. *ſ.* [*jus*, French.]
1. The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*
2. The fluid in animal bodies. *Ben Jonſon.*

JUI'CELESS. *a.* [from *juice.*] Dry; without moiſture. *More.*

JUI'CINESS. *ſ.* [from *juice.*] Plenty of juice; ſuculence.

JU'ICY. *a.* [from *juice.*] Moiſt; full of juice. *Milton.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.] To perch upon any thing; as birds.

JU'JUB. } *ſ.* A plant. The fruit is like a
JU'JUBES. } ſmall plum, but it has little fleſh. *Miller.*

JU'LAP. *ſ.* [Arabick; *julapium*, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened. *Quincy.*

JU'LUS. *ſ.*
1. July flower.
2. Thoſe long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which, at the beginning of the year, grow out, and hang pendular; catkin. *Miller.*

JU'LY. *ſ.* [*Julius*, Lat.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæſar*; the ſeventh month from January.

JU'MART. ſ. [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. a.* To mix violently and confuſedly together. *Locke.*

To JU'MBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*

JU'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſed mixture; violent and confuſed agitation.

JU'MENT. *ſ.* [*jument*, Fr.] Beaſts of burthen. *Brown.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to ſkip; to move forward without ſtep or ſliding; to bound. *Swift.*
2. To leap ſuddenly. *Collier.*
3. To jolt. *Nab.* iii.
4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill.*

JUMP. *ad.* Exactly; nicely. *Shakeſp.*

JUMP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a ſkip; a bound. *Locke.*
2. A lucky chance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [*Jupe*, French.] A waiſtcoat; limber ſtays worn by ſickly ladies. *Cleaveland.*

JU'NCATE. *ſ.* [*juncade*, French.]
1. Cheeſecake; a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar.
2. Any delicacy. *Milton.*
3. A furtive or private entertainment.

JU'NCOUS. *a.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulruſhes.

JU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*junction*, French.] Union: coalition. *Addiſon.*

JU'NCTURE. *ſ.* [*junctura*, Latin.]
1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.*
2. Joint; articulation. *Hale.*
3. Union; amity. *King Charles.*
4. A critical point or article of time. *Addiſon.*

JUNE. *ſ.* [*Juin*, Fr.] The ſixth month from January.

JU'NIOR. *a.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another. *Swift.*

JU'NIPER. *ſ.* [*juniperus*, Latin.] A plant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diuretick, and carminative. *Hill.*

JUNK. *ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. A ſmall ſhip of China. *Bacon.*
2. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET. *ſ.* [properly *juncate.*]
1. A ſweetmeat. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſtolen entertainment.

To JU'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To feaſt ſecretly; to make entertainments by ſtealth. *Swift.*
2. To feaſt. *South.*

JU'NTO. ſ. [Italian.] A cabal.

I'VORY. *ſ.* [*ivoire*, French.] *Ivory* is hard,

of a white colour: the elephant carries on each ſide a tooth of ſix or ſeven foot in length; the two ſometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds; theſe *ivory* tuſks are hollow from the baſe to a certain height. *Hill.*

JUPPO'N. *ſ.* [*juppon*, French.] A ſhort cloſe coat. *Dryden.*

JU'RAT. *ſ.* [*juratus*, Latin.] A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

JU'RATORY. *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] Giving oath. *Ayliffe.*

JURI'DICAL. *a.* [*juridicus*, Lat.]
1. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.
2. Uſed in courts of juſtice. *Hale.*

JURI'DICALLY. *a.* [from *juridical.*] With legal authority.

JU'RISCONSULT. *ſ.* [*juris conſultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in law. *Arbuthnot.*

JURISDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*juriſdictio*, Latin.]
1. Legal authority; extent of power. *Hayward.*
2. Diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE. *ſ.* [*juriſprudence*, Fr. *juriſprudentia*, Lat.] The ſcience of law.

JU'RIST. *ſ.* [*juriſte*, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a civilian.

JU'ROR. *ſ.* [*juro*, Latin.] One that ſerves on the jury. *Spenſer. Dryden.*

JU'RY. *ſ.* [*jurati*, Lat. *juré*, French.] A company of men, ſworn to deliver truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered. Trial by aſſiſe, by the action civil or criminal, perſonal or real, is referred from the fact to a *jury*. This *jury* is moſt notorious in the great aſſiſes, and in the quarter-ſeſſions, and in them it is called a *jury*, whereas in other courts it is often termed an inqueſt. The grand *jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twenty-four, who conſider of all bills of indictment, which they either approve by writing upon them *bilia vera*, or diſallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they approve, are farther referred to another *jury*. Thoſe that paſs upon civil cauſes real, are ſo many as can be had, of the hundred, where the land in queſtion doth lie, and four at the leaſt. *Cowel.*

JU'RYMAN. *ſ.* [*jury* and *man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury. *Swift.*

JU'RYMAST. *ſ.* So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight, or by a ſtorm. *Harris.*

JUST. *a.* [*juſte*, French.]
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable. *Dryden.*
2. Honeſt; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotſon.*
3. Exact; proper; accurate. *Granville.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Matthew.*
5. True; not forged; not falſely imputed.
6. Equally retributed. *Raleigh.*
7. Completely; without ſuperfluity or defect.
8. Regular; orderly. *Addiſon.*
9. Exactly proportioned. *Shakeſp.*
10. Full; of full dimenſions. *Knolles.*
11. Exact of retribution.

JUST. *ad.*
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.*
2. Merely; barely. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly. *Temple.*

JUST. *ſ.* [*jouſte*, French.] Mock encounter on horſeback. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.]
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To puſh; to drive; to juſtle.

JU'STICE. *ſ.* [*juſtice*, French.]
1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.*
2. Vindicative retribution; puniſhment.
3. Right; aſſertion of right. *Shakeſp.*
4. [*Juſticiarius*, Latin.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment.
5. JU'STICE *of the King's Bench.* [*juſticiarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and a chief of the reſt; he is called *capitalis juſticiarius Angliæ*. His office is to determine all pleas of the crown; ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the king; as treaſons, felonies, and mayhems.
6. JU'STICE *of the Common Pleas.* Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus juſticiarius communium placitorum*. He originally did determine all cauſes at the common law; that is, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real; for which cauſe it was called the court of common pleas, in oppoſition to the pleas of the crown.
7. JU'STICES *of Aſſiſe.* Are ſuch as were went, by ſpecial commiſſion, to be ſent into this or that country to take aſſiſes.
8. JU'STICES *in Eyre.* In French *ere*, *iter*. In ancient times they were ſent into divers counties, to hear pleas of the crown, for the eaſe of the ſubjects, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the king's bench.
9. JU'STICES *of Gaol Delivery.* Are ſuch as are ſent to determine all cauſes pertaining to ſuch as for any offence are caſt into a gaol.
10. JU'STICES *of Niſi Prius.* Are all one now-a-days with juſtices of aſſiſe.
11. JU'STICES *of Peace.* [*juſticiarii ad Pacem.*] Are appointed by the king's commiſſion to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom ſome are made of the quorum, becauſe buſineſs of importance may not be dealt in without the preſence of one of them. *Cowel.*

To JU'STICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adminiſter juſtice to any. *Hayward.*

JU'STICE-

TICEMENT. *ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Proce-
e in courts.
TICER. *ſ.* [from *To juſtice.*] Admini-
tor of juſtice. *Davies.*
TICESHIP. *ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Rank or
ce of juſtice. *Swift.*
TICIABLE. *a.* [from *juſtice.*] Proper
be examined in courts of juſtice.
TIFIABLE. *a.* [from *juſtify.*] Defen-
e by law or reaſon; conformable to
ice. *Brown.*
TIFIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *juſtifiable.*]
ctitude; poſſibility of being fairly de-
ded. *King Charles.*
TIFIABLY. *ad.* [from *juſtifiable.*]
ghtly; ſo as to be ſupported by right.
TIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*juſtification*, Fr.]
Defence; maintenance; vindication;
pport. *Swift.*
Deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt.
Clarke.
TIFICA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One
ho ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſti-
s.
STIFIER. *ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who
ſtifies; who defends or abſolves. *Romans.*
U'STIFY. *v. a.* [*juſtifier*, French.]
To clear from imputed guilt; to abſolve
om an accuſation. *Dryden.*
2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.
3. To free from paſt ſin by pardon. *Acts.*
To JU'STLE. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, French.] To encounter; to claſh; to ruſh againſt each other. *Lee.*
To JU'STLE. *v. a.* To puſh; to drive; to force by ruſhing againſt it. *Brown.*
JU'STLY. *ſ.* [from *juſt.*]
1. Uprightly; honeſtly; in a juſt manner.
2. Properly; exactly; accurately. *Dryden.*
JU'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *juſt.*]
1. Juſtice; reaſonableneſs; equity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Accuracy; exactneſs; propriety. *Dryden.*
To JUT. *v. n.* To puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk. *Wotton. Broome.*
To JU'TTY. *v. a.* [from *jut.*] To ſhoot out beyond. *Shakeſpeare.*
JU'VENILE. *a.* [*juvenilis*, Latin.] Young; youthful. *Bacon.*
JUVENI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *juvenile.*] Youthfulneſs. *Glanville.*
JU'XTAPOSITION. *ſ.* [*juxta* and *poſitio*, Latin.] Appoſition; the ſtate of being placed by each other. *Glanville.*
I'VY. *ſ.* [ıfıȝ, Saxon.] A plant. *Raleigh.*

K.

K, A letter borrowed by the Engliſh. It has before all the vowels one invariable ſound: as, *keen, ken, kill.* *K* is ſilent in the preſent pronunciation before *n*: as, *knife, knee, knell.*

KA'LENDAR. *ſ.* [now written *calendar.*] An account of time. *Shakeſpeare.*

KA'LI. *ſ.* [An Arabick word.] Sea weed, of the aſhes of which glaſs is made, whence the word *alkali.* *Bacon.*

KAM. *a.* Crooked. *Shakeſpeare.*

To KAW. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke.*

KAW. *ſ.* [from the verb,] The cry of a raven or crow. *Dryden.*

KAYLE. *ſ.* [*quille*, French.]
1. Ninepin; kettlepins. *Sidney.*
2. Nine holes.

To KECK. *v. a.* [*kecken*, Dutch.] To heave the ſtomach; to reach at vomiting. *Bacon.*

To KE'CKLE *a cable.* To defend a cable round with rope. *Ainſworth.*

KE'CKSY. *ſ.* [commonly *kex*; *cigue*, Fr. *cicuta*, Latin.] It is uſed in Staffordſhire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. *Shakeſpeare.*

KE'CKY. *a.* [from *kex.*] Reſembling a kex. *Grew.*

KE'DGER. *ſ.* [from *kedge.*] A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KE'DLACK. *ſ.* A weed that grows among corn; charnock. *Tuſſer.*

KEE, the provincial plural of *cow*, properly *kine.* *Gay.*

KEEL. *ſ.* [cœle, Saxon; *kiel*, Dutch.] The bottom of a ſhip. *Swift.*

To KEEL. *v. a.* [cœlan, Saxon.] To cool.

KE'ELFAT. *ſ.* [cœlan, Saxon, to cool.] Cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON. *ſ.* The next piece of timber in a ſhip to her keel. *Harris.*

To KE'ELHALE. *v. a.* [*keel* and *hale.*] To puniſh in the ſeamens way, by dragging the criminal under water on one ſide of the ſhip and up again on the other.

KEEN. *a.* [cene, Saxon.]
1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. *Dryden.*
2. Severe; piercing. *Eliz.*
3. Eager; vehement. *Tatler.*
4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind. *Swift.*

To KEEN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſharpen. *Thomſon.*

KE'ENLY. *ad.* [from *keen.*] Sharply; vehemently.

KE'ENNESS. *ſ.* [from *keen.*]
1. Sharpneſs; edge. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.
3. Aſperity; bitterneſs of mind. *Clarendon.*
4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Saxon; *kepen*, old Dutch.]
1. To retain; not to loſe. *Temple.*
2. To have in cuſtody. *Knolles.*
3. To preſerve; not to let go. *Clar.*
4. To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity. *Addiſon.*
5. To protect; to guard. *Genſis.*
6. To guard from flight. *Ecclus.*
7. To detain. *Dryden.*
8. To hold for another. *Milton.*
9. To reſerve; to conceal. *Bacon.*
10. To tend. *Carew.*
11. To preſerve in the ſame tenour or form. *Dryden.*
12. To regard; to attend. *Pſal. Milton.*
13. To not ſuffer to fail. *Locke.*
14. To hold in any ſtate. *Sidney.*
15. To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate.
16. To continue any ſtate or action. *Knolles.*
17. To practiſe; to uſe habitually. *Pope. Dryden. Milton.*
18. To copy carefully.
19. To obſerve any time.
20. To obſerve; not to violate. *Shakeſp.*
21. To maintain; to ſupport with neceſſaries of life. *Milton.*
22. To have in the houſe. *Shakeſpeare. Exod.*
23. Not to intermit.
24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.*
25. To remain in; not to leave a place.
26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillotſon.*
27. To reſtrain; to withhold. *Bacon. Milton.*
28. To debar from any place.
29. *To* KEEP *back.* To reſerve; to withhold. *Jeremiah.*
30. *To* KEEP *back.* To withhold; to reſtrain. *Pſalms.*
31. *To* KEEP *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany. *Bacon.*
32. *To* KEEP *company with.* To have familiar intercourſe.

33. To KEEP *in*. To conceal; not to tell.
34. To KEEP *in*. To reſtrain; to curb.
35. To KEEP *off*. To bear to diſtance.
36. To KEEP *off*. To hinder. *Locke.*
37. To KEEP *up*. To maintain without abatement. *Addiſon.*
38. To KEEP *up*. To continue; to hinder from ceaſing. *Taylor.*
39. To KEEP *under*. To oppreſs; to ſubdue. *Atterbury.*

KEEP. *v. n.*
1. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate. *Pope.*
2. To continue in any place or ſtate; to ſtay. *Sidney.*
3. To remain unhurt; to laſt. *Sidney.*
4. To dwell; to live conſtantly. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To adhere ſtrictly. *Addiſon.*
6. To KEEP *on*. To go forward. *Dryden.*
7. To KEEP *up*. To continue undiſmayed. *Dryden.*

KEEP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Cuſtody; guard. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
2. Guardianſhip; reſtraint. *Aſcham.*

KE'EPER. *ſ.* [from *keep*.]
1. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another. *Sidney.*
2. One who has priſoners in cuſtody. *Dryden.*
3. One who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. One who has the ſuperintendence or care of any thing. *Kings.*

KE'EPER *of the great ſeal*. Is called lord *keeper* of the great ſeal of England, and is of the privy-council, under whoſe hands paſs all charters, commiſſions, and grants of the king, ſtrengthened by the great ſeal. This lord *keeper*, by the ſtatute of 5 Eliz. hath the like juriſdiction, and advantages, as the lord chancellor. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *keeper*.] Office of a keeper. *Carew.*

KEG. *ſ.* [*caque*, French.] A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL. *ſ.* A ſort of pottage. *Ainſworth.*

KELL. *ſ.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. *Wiſeman.*

KELP. *ſ.* A ſalt produced from calcined ſea-weed. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *ſ* [more properly *keelſon*.] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

KEMB. *v. a.* [cœmban, Saxon.] To ſeparate or diſentangle by an inſtrument; to comb. *Ben Jonſon.*

KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon.]
1. To ſee at a diſtance; to deſcry. *Addiſon.*
2. To know. *Gay.*

KEN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] View; reach of ſight. *Shakeſp. Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *ſ.* [*chenil*, French.]
1. A cot for dogs. *Sidney.*
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakeſp.*
3. The hole of a fox or other beaſt.
4. [*Kennel*, Dutch.] The water-courſe of a ſtreet. *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to dwell: uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt. *L'Eſtrange.*

KEPT. pret. and part. paſſ. of *keep*.

KERCHE'IF. *ſ.*
1. A head-dreſs. *Shakeſp.*
2. Any cloth uſed in dreſs. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED. } *a.* [from *kercheif*.] Dreſſ-
KERCHE'IFT. } ed; hooded. *Milton.*

KERF. *ſ.* [ceorfan, Saxon, to cut.] The ſawn-away ſlit between two pieces of ſtuff is called a *kerf*. *Moxon.*

KE'RMES. *ſ.* *Kermes* is of the bigneſs of a pea, and of a browniſh red colour, covered when moſt perfect with a purpliſh grey duſt. It contains a multitude of granules, ſoft, which cruſhed yield a ſcarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak. *Hill.*

KERN. *ſ.* [an Iriſh word.] Iriſh foot ſoldier.

KERN. *ſ.* A hand-mill conſiſting of two pieces of ſtone, by which corn is ground.

To KERN. *v. n.*
1. To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.*
2. To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *ſ.* [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon.]
1. The edible ſubſtance contained in a ſhell.
2. Any thing included in a huſk or integument. *Denham.*
3. The ſeeds of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.*
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient ſtrata are concreted. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Knobby concretions in childrens fleſh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen as kernels. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY. *a.* [from *kernel*.] Full of kernels; having the quality or reſemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

KE'RSEY. *ſ.* [*karſaye*, Dut.] Coarſe ſtuff.

KEST. The preterite tenſe of *coſt*. *Fairfax.*

KE'STREL. *ſ.* A little kind of baſtard hawk.

KETCH. *ſ.* [from *calcebio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ſhip. *Shakeſp.*

KE'TTLE. *ſ.* [cetel, Saxon.] A veſſel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *ſ.* [*kettle* and *drum*.] A drum of which the head is ſpread over a body of braſs. *Shakeſp.*

KEY. *ſ.* [cæg, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument formed with cavities correſpondent to the wards of a lock. *Shakeſp.*
2. An inſtrument by which ſomething is ſcrewed or turned. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
4. The parts of a muſical inſtrument which are ſtruck with the fingers. *Pamela.*
5. [In muſick.] Is a certain tone whereto every compoſition, whether long or ſhort, ought to be fitted. *Harris.*
6. [*Kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raiſed perpendicular for the eaſe of lading and unlading ſhips. *Dryden.*

KE'YAGE. *ſ.* [from *key*.] Money paid for lying at the key. *Ainſworth.*

KEYHO'LE. *ſ.* [*key* and *hole*.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. *Prior.*

KE'YSTONE. *ſ.* [*key* and *ſtone*.] The middle ſtone of an arch. *Moxon.*

KIBE, *ſ.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel.

KI'BED. *a.* [from *kibe*.] Troubled with kibes.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kaucben*, German.] To ſtrike with the foot. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt. *Tillotſon.*

KICK. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*

KI'CKER. *ſ.* [from *kick*.] One who ſtrikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW. *ſ.* [a corruption of *quelque choſe*, Fr. ſomething.]
1. Something uncommon; fantaſtical; ſomething ridiculous. *Milton.*
2. A diſh ſo changed by the cookery that it can ſcarcely be known. *Fenton.*

KI'CKEY-WICKSEY. *ſ.* A made word in ridicule and diſdain of a wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

KID. *ſ.* [*kid*, Daniſh.]
1. The young of a goat. *Spenſer.*
2. [From *cidwlen*, Welſh a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER. *ſ.* An ingroſſer of corn to enhance its price. *Ainſworth.*

To KIDNA'P. *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To ſteal children; to ſteal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER. *ſ.* [from *kidnap*.] One who ſteals human beings. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY. *ſ.*
1. Theſe are two in number, one on each ſide: they have the ſame figure as kidney-beans; their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickneſs two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the ſpleen. The uſe of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood.
2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.

KI'DNEYBEAN. *ſ.* An herb.

KI'DNEYVETCH. } *ſ.* Plants.
KI'DNEYWORT. }

KI'LDERKIN. *ſ.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A ſmall barrel.

To KILL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.]
1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.
2. To deſtroy animals for food.
3. To deprive of life as a cauſe or inſtrument.
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

KI'LLER. *ſ.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.

KI'LLOW. *ſ.* An earth of a black or deep blue colour.

KILN. *ſ.* [cyln, Saxon.] A ſtove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.

To KI'LNDRY. *v. n.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a kiln.

KILT, *for* killed.

KI'MBO. *a.* [*a ſchembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.

KIN. *ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Relation either of conſanguinity or affinity.
2. Relatives; thoſe who are of the ſame race.
3. A relation; one related.
4. The ſame generical claſs.
5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, as child, Dutch.

KIND. *a.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]
1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.
2. Favourable; beneficent.

KIND. *ſ.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Race; generical claſs.
2. Particular nature.
3. Natural ſtate.
4. Nature; natural determination.
5. Manner; way.
6. Sort.

To KI'NDLE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet on fire; to light; to make to burn.
2. To inflame the paſſions; to exaſperate; to animate.

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* [cinna, Welſh; cyndelan, Saxon.]
1. To catch fire.
2. [From cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth.

KI'NDLER. *ſ.* [from *kindle.*] One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay.*

KI'NDLY. *ad.* [from *kind.*] Benevolently; favourably; with good will. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI'NDLY. *a.* [from *kind.*]

1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred. *Hammond.*

2. Bland; mild; ſoftening. *Dryden.*

KI'NDNESS. *ſ.* [from *kind.*] Benevolence; beneficence; good-will; love. *Collier.*

KI'NDRED. *ſ.* [cynɒene, Saxon.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity. *Dryden.*

2. Relation; ſort. *Shakeſp.*

3. Relatives. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *a.* Congeneal; related; cognate. *Dryden.*

KINE. *ſ.* plur. from *cow.* *Ben Jonſon.*

KING. *ſ.* [*cuning*, or *cyning*, Teut.]

1. Monarch; ſupreme governour. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* alſo is.

3. A card with the picture of a king.

4. KING *at Arms*, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, of whom there are three: Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux. *Phillips.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with a king. *Shakeſp.*

2. To make royal; to raiſe to royalty. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI'NGAPPLE. *ſ.* A kind of apple.

KI'NGCRAFT. *ſ.* [*king* and *craft.*] The act of governing.

KI'NGCUP. *ſ.* [*king* and *cup.*] A flower.

KI'NGDOM. *ſ.* [from *king.*]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories ſubject to a monarch. *Shakeſp.*

2. A different claſs or order of beings, as the mineral kingdom. *Locke.*

3. A region; a tract. *Shakeſp.*

KI'NGFISHER. *ſ.* A ſpecies of bird. *May.*

KI'NGLIKE.
KI'NGLY. } *a.* [from *king.*]

1. Royal; ſovereign; monarchical. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Belonging to a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Noble; auguſt. *Sidney.*

KI'NGLY. *ad.* With an air of royalty; with ſuperiour dignity. *Dunciad.*

KINGSE'VIL. *ſ.* [*king* and *evil.*] A ſcrofulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiſeman.*

KI'NGSHIP. *ſ.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles. South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

KI'NGSTONE. *ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

KI'NSFOLK. *ſ.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; thoſe who are of the ſame family. *Spectator.*

KI'NSMAN. *ſ.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the ſame race or family.

KI'NSWOMAN. *ſ.* [*kin* and *woman.*] A female relation. *Dennis.*

KIRK. *ſ.* [cyɒce, Saxon.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Cleaveland.*

KI'RTLE. *ſ.* [cyɒtel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shakeſpeare.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cuſan*, Welſh; κύω.]

1. To touch with the lips. *Sidney.*

2. To treat with fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To touch gently. *Shakeſpeare.*

KISS. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden.*

KI'SSER. *ſ.* [from *kiſs.*] One that kiſſes.

KI'SSINGCRUST. *ſ.* [*kiſſing* and *cruſt.*] Cruſt formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *ſ.* [*kitte*, Dutch.]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A ſmall diminutive fiddle. *Grew.*

3. A ſmall wooden veſſel.

KI'TCHEN. *ſ.* [*kegin*, Welſh; *cuiſine*, Fr.] The room in a houſe where the proviſions are cooked. *Hooker.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which eſculent plants are produced. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A cookmaid, or undercook.

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *ſtuff.*] The fat of meat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KI'TCHENWENCH. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *wench*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the inſtruments of cookery. *Shakeſpeare.*

KI'TCHENWORK. *ſ.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *ſ.* [cyta, Saxon.]

1. A bird of prey that infeſts the farms, and ſteals the chickens. *Grew.*

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *Government of the Tongue.*

KI'TESFOOT. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

KI'TTEN. *ſ.* [*kattekin*, Dutch.] A young cat. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shakeſp.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack.*] To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Eſtrange.*

KNACK. *ſ.* [*cnec*, Welſh; cnapinge, ſkill, Saxon.]

1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakeſp.*

2. A

2. A readineſs; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. A nice trick. *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ſharp quick noiſe, as when a ſtick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *ſ.* [from *knack.*]
1. A maſter of ſmall work. *Mortimer.*
2. [*reſtio*, Latin.] A ropemaker. *Ainſworth.*

KNAG. *ſ.* [*knag*, a wart, Daniſh.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *a.* [from *knag.*] Knotty; ſet with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *ſ.* [*cnap*, Welſh, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a ſwelling prominence. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]
1. To bite; to break ſhort. *Common Prayer.*
2. [*knaap*, Erſe.] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a ſhort ſharp noiſe. *Wiſeman.*

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap.*] To break off with ſharp quick noiſe. *Ainſworth.*

KNA'PSACK. *ſ.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back; a bag of proviſions. *King Charles.*

KNA'PWEED. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *ſ.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.

KNAVE. *ſ.* [cnapa, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a male child.
2. A ſervant. Both obſolete. *Sidney.*
3. A petty raſcal; a ſcoundrel. *South.*
4. A card with a ſoldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *ſ.* [from *knave.*]
1. Diſhoneſty; tricks; petty villany. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Miſchievous tricks or practices. *Shakeſp.*

KNA'VISH. *a.* [from *knave.*]
1. Diſhoneſt; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.*
2. Waggiſh; miſchievous. *Shakeſp.*

KNA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *knaviſh.*]
1. Diſhoneſtly; fraudulently.
2. Waggiſhly; miſchievouſly.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [cnæ̆dan, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any ſtuff or ſubſtance. *Donne.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *ſ.* [*knead* and *trough.*] A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *ſ.* [cneop, Saxon.]
1. The joint where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon.*
2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and ſo cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupplicate by kneeling. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNE'ED. *a.* [from *knee.*]
1. Having knees; as, *in-kneed.*
2. Having joints; as *kneed* graſs.

KNE'EDEEP. *a.* [*knee* and *deep.*]
1. Riſing to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees. *Dryden.*

KNE'EHOLM. *ſ.* An herb.

KNE'EPAN. *ſ.* [*knee* and *pan.*] A little round bone at the knee, about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide. *Quincy.*

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee.*] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *ſ.* [*knee* and *tribus.*] Genuflection; worſhip or obeiſance ſhown by kneeling. *Milton.*

KNEL. *ſ.* [*cnil*, Welſh; cnyllan, Sax.] The ſound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Cowley.*

KNEW. The preterite of *know.*

KNIFE. *ſ.* plur. *knives.* [cnif, Saxon.] An inſtrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *ſ.* [cniht, Saxon.]
1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the cuſtom to knight every man of fortune. In England knighthood confers the title of *ſir* as, *ſir* Thomas, *ſir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was uſual to ſay, *ſir* knight. *Daniel.*
2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.
3. A champion. *Dryden.*

KNIGHT *Errant.* A wandering knight. *Denham. Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *Errantry.* [from *knight errant.*] The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Poſt.* A hireling evidence. *Swift.*

KNIGHT *of the Shire.* The repreſentative of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an eſtate in land of ſix hundred pounds a-year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Watts.*

KNI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *knight.*] Befitting a knight; beſeeming a knight. *Sidney.*

KNI'GHTHOOD. *ſ.* [from *knight.*] The character or dignity of a knight. *Ben Jonſon.*

KNI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *knight.*] Unbecoming a knight. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* preter. *knit* or *knitted.* [cnittan, Saxon.]

1. To

1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller.*
2. To tye. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To join; to unite. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To contract. *Addiſon.*
5. To tye up. *Acts.*

To KNIT. *v. n.*
1. To weave without a loom. *Dryden.*
2. To join; to cloſe; to unite. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Texture. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNI'TTER. *ſ.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE. *ſ.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women uſe in knitting. *Arbuthnot.*

KNI'TTLE. *ſ.* [from *knit.*] A ſtring that gathers a purſe round. *Ainſworth.*

KNOB. *ſ.* [*knoop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly riſing above the reſt. *Ray.*

KNO'BBED. *a.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS. *ſ.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs.

KNO'BBY. *a.* [from *knob.*]
1. Full of knobs.
2. Hard; ſtubborn. *Howel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon.]
1. To claſh; to be driven ſuddenly together. *Bentley.*
2. Beat at a door for admittance.
3. *To* KNOCK *under.* A common expreſſion, denoting that a man yields or ſubmits.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*
1. To affect or change in any reſpect by blows. *Dryden.*
2. To daſh together; to ſtrike; to collide with a ſharp noiſe. *Dryden. Rowe.*
3. *To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blow.
4. *To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill by a blow; to deſtroy. *South.*

KNOCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſudden ſtroke; a blow. *Brown.*
2. A loud ſtroke at a door for admiſſion.

KNO'CKER. *ſ.* [from *knock.*]
1. He that knocks.
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for ſtrangers to ſtrike. *Pope.*

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. *Shakeſp.*

To KNOLL. *v. n.* To ſound as a bell. *Shakeſpeare.*

KNOLL. *ſ.* A little hill. *Ainſworth.*

KNOP. *ſ.* [A corruption of *knap.*] Any tufty top. *Ainſworth.*

KNOT. *ſ.* [cnotta, Saxon.]
1. A complication of a cord or ſtring not eaſy to be diſentangled. *Addiſon.*
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently interſect each other. *Prior.*
3. Any bond of aſſociation or union. *Cowley.*
4. A hard part in a piece of wood cauſed by the protuberance of a bough, and conſequently by a tranſverſe direction of the fibres. *Wiſdom.*
5. A confederacy; an aſſociation; a ſmall band. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. Difficulty; intricacy. *South.*
7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden.*
8. A cluſter; a collection. *Dryden.*

To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To complicate in knots.
2. To entangle; to perplex.
3. To unite. *Bacon.*

To KNOT. *v. n.*
1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Mortimer.*
2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

KNO'TGRASS. *ſ.* [*knot* and *graſs.*] A plant.

KNO'TTED *a.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS. *ſ.* [from *knotty.*] Fulneſs of knots; unevenneſs; intricacy. *Peacham.*

KNO'TTY. *a.* [from *knot.*]
1. Full of knots. *Shakeſp.*
2. Hard; rugged. *Rowe.*
3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarraſſed. *Bacon.*

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. I *knew*, *I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]
1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or diſcurſive. *Locke.*
2. To be informed of; to be taught. *Milton.*
3. To diſtinguiſh. *Locke.*
4. To recogniſe. *Shakeſp.*
5. To be no ſtranger to. *Shakeſp.*
5. To converſe with another ſex.
7. To ſee with approbation. *Hoſea.*

To KNOW. *v. n.*
1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acts.*
2. Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.*
3. To be informed. *Shakeſp.*
4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of.
5. *To* KNOW *of.* To take cogniſance of.

KNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *know.*] Cognoſcible; poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood.

KNO'WER. *ſ.* [from *know.*] One who has ſkill or knowledge. *Glanville.*

KNO'WING. *a.* [from *know.*]
1. Skilful; well inſtructed; remote from ignorance. *Boyle.*

3. Con-

2. Conſcious; intelligent. *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING. *ſ.* [from *know.*] Knowledge.

KNO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *knowing.*] With ſkill; with knowledge. *Atterbury.*

KNO'WLEDGE. *ſ.* [from *know.*]

1. Certain preception. *Locke.*
2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shakeſp.*
3. Skill in any thing. *Shakeſp.*
4. Acquaintance with any fact or any perſon. *Sidney.*
5. Cogniſance; notice. *Ben Jonſon.*
6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in uſe.] To acknowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Daniſh.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *ſ.* [cnucle, Saxon.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant with the fingers cloſe. *Garth.*
2. The knee joint of a calf. *Bacon.*
3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſubmit.

KNU'CKLED. *a.* [from *knuckle.*] Jointed. *Bacon.*

KNUFF. *ſ.* A lout. An old word. *Hayward.*

KNUR. } *ſ.* [*knor*, German.] A knot;
KNURLE. } a hard ſubſtance. *Woodward.*

KONED. for *knew.* *Spenſer.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [cuð, Saxon.] To know. *Spenſer.*